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2nd SESSION . . . 1956

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"By providing a link between the local newspaper and Capitol Hill we hope Congressional Quarterly can help to make public opinion the only effective pressure group in the country. Since many citizens other than editors are also interested in Congress, we hope that they too will find Congressional Quarterly an aid to a better understanding of their government.

"Congressional Quarterly presents the facts in as complete, concise and unbiased form as we know how. The editorial comment on the acts and votes of Congress, we leave to our subscribers." Foreword, Congressional Quarterly, Vol. 1, 1945—Henrietta and Nelson Poynter, Editors.

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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

What Is CQ?

Special Features of CQ Almanac

How to Use CQ Almanac



What Is Congressional Quarterly?

Congressional Quarterly is the term used to designate all the services performed by Congressional Quarterly News Features, a private enterprise devoted to producing full reference data on Congress and factual analyses of the issues before Congress.

These services include: special stories and features for newspapers; a current reference document on Congress, CQ Weekly Report, indexed quarterly; and the permanent reference volume, Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

Congressional Quarterly is nonpartisan and unbiased. It is complete, concise and convenient.

Until Congressional Quarterly began publication in 1945, there was no way for an editor or an interested citizen to find out about Congress and his own Representative and Senators without great expense or the use of official documents containing millions of words.

Congressional Quarterly is the only news bureau devoting exclusive attention to the United States Congress. Reproduction and quotation rights are reserved for its editorial clients, which include daily newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasters and publications of trade associations and unions.

Congressional Quarterly's staff organizes and indexes the vast stream of material pouring from Capitol Hill, from day to day, in session and out. Every week it reports on legislation, investigations, votes, lobby activities, political developments and major administrative actions and appointments.

Special Services

CQ provides its newspaper clients with three exclusive news stories a week. Each spotlights a major trend, legislative issue or political development concerning Congress.

Congressional Quarterly keeps individual voting records of every Member of the House and Senate on all roll-call votes. Blank forms for recording the votes of Members of the 79th through 84th Congresses are available. They can be filled in from CQ material, or CQ will complete them on assignment.

Congressional Quarterly stands ready at all times to answer queries about Congress.

CQ Weekly Report

The story of Congress as it unfolds from day to day is told in CQ Weekly Report, which includes:

Bills Introduced and Acted On -- A chronological listing, within categories, of all public bills introduced, with their sponsors' names, and a brief summary of action taken by the House or Senate on public bills.

Committee Roundup -- Committee hearings and action on important bills plus testimony and reports on major investigations.

Floor Action -- The provisions of important bills passed or rejected by the House or Senate, including amendments voted on and a summary of debate.

Vote Charts -- Every roll-call vote appears on a chart giving the party breakdown on the vote and how each Member of Congress voted. Members are listed by states.

Analysis of Issues -- Background stories and fact sheets on issues before Congress, election outlooks and campaign developments.

Pressures on Congress -- A continuing story of the forces exerted on Congressmen, presenting summaries of the legislative programs of key organizations on important bills and problems. The Weekly Report also lists all lobbyist registrations, salaries and expenditures.

Political Notes -- A weekly survey of political events and personalities, campaigns and elections affecting Congress and the Presidency. Another feature, State Roundup, highlights the political picture on the state level.

Congressional Quiz -- A weekly question-and-answer feature centered on issues affecting Congress and the Presidency.

Week in Congress -- A summary of the week's events, giving the top news in capsule form. During the session, another feature, Congressional Boxscore, traces the progress of major bills.

Index -- A quarterly, cross-referenced cumulative index providing a quick means of relating past events to new action as it occurs.

CQ Almanac

At the end of the year the Weekly Report and its indexes are augmented by the Congressional Quarterly Almanac, which organizes the past year's material by subject, instead of chronologically, for permanent reference.

Basic facts on the Members of Congress, texts of the President's messages to Congress, key achievements and votes of Congress are followed by detailed stories on the major legislation and investigations of the year. Sections on major nominations, lobby activities and political developments conclude the book.

The Almanac is a condensation of acts, amendments, committee activity, debate, hearings, investigations, vital statistics on lawmakers, lobby activitity, party policies and votes. It is organized into easy-to-find forms, whether the reader wants to know the provisions of a major law, the story on a controversial investigation, or the first name of his Senator.

Special Features of CQ Almanac

Voting Records

Voting Charts -- A complete record of every Member's stand on all roll-call issues. Members' names are listed alphabetically within states (or within major cities); party designations and, for House Members, Congressional district numbers are listed; a breakdown of the vote at the top of the chart shows how Republicans and Democrats divided on each issue.

CQ Poll -- Congressional Quarterly's unique poll of Members of Congress who failed to take a stand on significant roll-call votes. Members who were absent are sent ballots asking how they would have voted. CQ Poll results are incorporated in the Almanac voting charts.

(Note: Because of responses to CQ Poll, CQ voting charts occasionally differ from voting records in the official Congressional Record. In addition, they sometimes vary for another reason: A Member may rise days or weeks after a roll call and request that the record be corrected to show that he voted another way. If there is unanimous consent, and there usually is, the change is in the text of that day's Record; but no change is made in the original tally of votes until the bound volumes appear a year later. CQ Almanac voting charts incorporate all such changes.)

Key Votes -- The year's most crucial roll calls, and how every Member voted. Key votes by Members of the 81st Congress on historic issues from 1919-1944 were assembled in CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 100-116. For collected key votes from 1945-1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 722-743. For key votes since 1951, see each annual Almanac.

Lobby Roundup

Pressure Groups -- CQ covers the neglected phase of the story of Congress: organizational stands and recommendations on pending measures. A summary of how the lobbies fared during the year appears in the Lobby Roundup section. For more detailed information about lobby stands on specific issues, see committee "Testimony" accompanying each major legislative story and the "Group Stands" section at the end of many stories.

Lobby Registrations -- Lists of lobbyists who register during the session, the organizations they represent, their legislative interests, salaries, expenses, previous registrations, etc. Congressional Quarterly has listed registrants since passage of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, starting in CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 759.

Lobby Spending -- Analysis of lobby expenditures, including a listing of the top spenders, as reported under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

CQ Features

Politics -- Election results and analysis, reported spending by political committees and campaign contributions.

President's Boxscore -- A detailed analysis of the President's legislative program and how it fared in Congress.

Investigations -- An annual report on the scope, cost and outcome of Congressional probes, plus detailed stories on important investigations.

Membership, Committees -- Lists of current Members of Congress and Congressional committees. For each individual Member's committee assignment, see that Member's name in the Index.

Seniority -- Listing of Members according to seniority ranking, which determines each Congressman's committee assignments, chairmanships and other perquisites.

Ages, Professions -- Essential personal facts and figures, experience of each Member of Congress appear in chart form.

How a Bill is Passed -- An explanation of the complex legislative process, from the introduction of a bill to its final enactment into law.

Glossary of Congressional Terms -- Provides definitions of key parliamentary words and phrases.

Nominations -- Action taken on the President's major appointments of the year.

Voting Yardsticks

Congressional Quarterly offers exclusive statistical analyses of roll-call voting, presented in Member charts and graphics. These analyses show: the measure of support each Member gave to the President; his support of the majority of his own party and the bipartisan majority and his voting participation record. The regular yardstick features are:

Support of President -- How frequently each Member voted "for" and "against" the President on roll-call tests of his legislative program and leadership. Analysis shows: individual, state and party scores; President's victories and defeats; and role of Democrats and Republicans in supplying winning margins.

Party Unity -- The frequency with which a Member voted in agreement with the majority of his own party on roll calls which split Republicans and Democrats along partisan lines.

Opposition to Party -- How often a Member voted in opposition to the majority of his party on a Party Unity Vote.

Bipartisan Support and Opposition -- The percentage of a Member's votes in agreement with, and opposition to, the bipartisan majority on roll calls on which majorities of both parties voted together.

Voting Participation -- Frequency with which each Member voted.

On The Record -- How often each Member voted, entered into "live" pairs, announced his stand, or answered CQ poll.

How To Use CQ Almanac

To Check A Congressman . . .

To gauge his activity, locate his name in the Index. Here are listed Congressional committees on which he served and the major legislation in which he played a significant role during the year. Page references to important investigations that he took part in also are included.

Voting Record -- For a quick survey of the Congressman's voting on the crucial issues of the year, check for his name in the charts entitled "Key Votes."

For a complete record of his voting in any comprehensive field -- such as Agriculture or Foreign Policy -- check the list of Roll-Call Votes (p. 6) that were taken in the House or Senate. Then turn to the vote chart on the page indicated.

CQ lists every record vote for every Member of Congress. Senate votes appear together in chronological order, as do House votes. To find a Congressman's complete record on roll-call votes for the year, check all the charts for the appropriate chamber.

To determine how often he supported or opposed President Eisenhower's legislative proposals, as measured by his stand on selected Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes, see the "Eisenhower Support" charts in the Individual Performances section of the volume.

In the same section, check the "Party Unity" charts. The number of times he voted with a majority of his own political party, and the number of times he opposed it, are tabulated there on a percentage basis. The "Bipartisan Support" charts indicate how often he went along with majorities of both parties on roll-call votes.

The frequency with which he took a stand on issues that came to a roll-call vote can be determined by reference to his percentages in the "Voting Participation" and "On The Record" charts. These give the percentage of times he actually voted, or otherwise announced his stand publicly, or answered the CQ Poll.

Bills Sponsored -- Check the bills he introduced. To do this, refer again to the Index. Measures he introduced will be listed by bill number under his name, together with the general field to which they pertained. For a summary of each bill's purpose, and the name of the committee to which it was referred, turn to the "Bills Introduced" section and locate, under each of the categories in which he submitted legislation, the bills he sponsored.

To discover whether Congress acted on the bills he introduced, check the "Bills Acted On" section, which lists bills that received committee or floor action.

Past Record -- Check the Congressman's past record. Key votes for each year since 1951 appear in the Almanacs for those years. Key votes of 1945-1951 are in the 1951 Almanac, pp. 722-43. The most significant roll calls for 1919-1944 are in the 1949 Almanac, pp. 100-116. Other actions by the Congressman, beginning with the 79th Congress, may be found in the 1945 Almanac and succeeding volumes.

Finally, evaluate the Congressman's activity in relation to his opportunities. For example, note his committee positions, his seniority, and the personal data appearing in the "Ages and Professions" chart.

To Check A Bill . . .

CQ Almanac offers these four main paths for checking legislation:

Bills introduced
Bills acted on
Public laws
Legislative section text.

In the Bills Introduced and Acted On sections, information on legislation is broken down into Congressional Quarterly's eight regular categories: Agriculture, Appropriations, Education and Welfare, Foreign Policy, Labor, Military and Veterans, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Taxes and Economic Policy.

Bills Introduced -- Every public bill and resolution introduced during the year is listed under subject categories, chronologically by bill, and then resolution, numbers.

Bills Acted On -- Every public bill and resolution which was reported from committee or acted on by House or Senate is listed under subject categories and divided into "Action Completed" and "Unfinished Business" sections.

Public Laws -- All public laws enacted during the year are listed in numerical order and described briefly.

Legislative Section Text -- The legislative history of major bills acted on during the year is presented in the following general sequence:

The bill's number, significant dates in its passage through Congress, final public law number.

Summary of the bill's primary purpose and most notable provisions.

Detailed analysis of provisions, in its final legislative stage.

Background and history of issues involved, keyed to previous Almanacs for past developments.

Relation to the President's program -- his requests, pronouncements.

Committee hearings, votes, reports. Includes testimony of interested groups, important amendments to the bill while in committee, majority and minority reports.

Floor debate pro and con, highlighting principal arguments of both sides.

All roll-call votes.

Amendments accepted and rejected.

Passage or rejection of bill in both chambers.

Conference proceedings in the case of differing House and Senate versions. Outstanding points in dispute and how they were reconciled.

Presidential comments upon enactment of the bill.

Lobby activity, group pressures for and against the measure.

CQ ALMANAC CORRECTIONS, 1945-1955

These corrections are for the CQ Almanac volumes indicated. For additional corrections covering the years 1945-1954, see:

CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, page 7;
Vol. X, 1954, page 7;
Vol. XI, 1955, page 13.

Volume I, 1945

PAGE 474 (chart) -- Knowland (R Calif.), in Col. 1, should be blank (not AN).

Volume VI, 1950

PAGE 31 -- Under F.E.P.C., Col. 3 -- The bill was not brought to the floor under the "21-day rule" as stated. Instead it was brought up under the procedures of Calendar Wednesday.

PAGE 375 -- Col. 1 -- The first sentence of the last paragraph should read: The bill came before the House in the regular order on Calendar Wednesday.

PAGE 375 -- Col. 1, first paragraph, Col. 2, last paragraph -- The date should read May 19 (not June 19).

Volume VIII, 1952

PAGE 132 (chart) -- Caption 5, line 3, should read prohibit (not permit).

Volume X, 1954

PAGE 318 -- Col. 1, "Veterans' Pension, Service-Connected" -- Under Provisions, paragraph 3, lines 5-6 should read "widows without children" (not "with children").

PAGE 507 -- Col. 2, line 2 under Provisions -- Amount should read: $1,072,351,814.

In table under Background -- Amount for 1954 should read: $1,072,351,814.

PAGE 508 -- Col. 1, third paragraph under Floor Action -- Amount should read: $1,072,351,814.

Volume XI, 1955

PAGE 24 (chart) -- In Col. 10, the following should be ranked 73 (not 72): Mass. -- Macdonald; Mich. -- Hayworth, Diggs, Griffiths; Minn. -- Knutson; Mo. -- Hull. Also in Mo., Christopher should be ranked 72 (not 71).

PAGE 25 (chart) -- Col. 10, under Texas -- Wright should be ranked 73 (not 72).

PAGE 371 -- Col. 2, under Intelligence Activities, Major Recommendations -- Delete the first sentence and substitute: The President should appoint a committee of "experienced private citizens" to examine and report periodically on foreign intelligence activities. Congress should "consider creating a Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Intelligence, similar to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy".

PAGE 468 -- Col. 2, under Provisions section -- Delete lines 4 through 7 (beginning, "Increased the total revolving fund" and ending at "disaster loans").

PAGE 469 -- Col. 2, under Floor Action -- The second sentence should read: "The chamber agreed to a revised committee amendment which dropped provisions for increasing SBA's lending authority."

PAGE 644 -- Col. 2, third bill under Harris (D Ark.) -- The bill number should read: HR 6977 (not HR 6877).

PAGE 779 -- Col. 2, paragraph 2 -- Line 1 should read: $141.8 (not $41.8) million.

84th CONGRESS . . . 2nd SESSION

Membership

Seniority

Committees

CQ

84th Congress, Second Session: Party Ratios . . . .

Democrats continued in control of Congress in 1956, as in 1955, although their ranks were thinned by deaths and resignations.

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) Nov. 30 became the oldest person ever to serve in Congress. On that day he beat the record of Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), who retired from the House in 1952 at the age of 89 years, one month and 27 days. Green June 17 became the oldest person ever to serve in the Senate when he reached the age of 88 years, eight months and 15 days. The previous longevity record had been set by Sen. Justin Smith Morrill (R Vt.), who died in office in 1898.

Party Ratios

In the Senate, Democrats maintained their 49-47 vote lead in 1956. Three Democratic vacancies were filled by Democrats, leaving the party ratio unchanged.

In the House, the party breakdown when the session began was 230-203, with two Democratic vacancies. Two more vacancies -- one Democratic and one Republican -- occurred before the session ended; two Democratic seats were filled. Two Democrats and one Republican died after Congress adjourned.

A comparison of party ratios during the 83rd and 84th Congresses:

	Senate			House		
	GOP	DEM	IND	GOP	DEM	IND
Jan. 3, 1953	48	47	1	221	211**	1
Jan. 6, 1954	47†	48†	1	219	215	1
Jan. 5, 1955	47	48	1	203	231*	0
Aug. 2, 1955	47	49	0	203	232	0
Jan. 3, 1956	47	49	0	203	230**	0
July 27, 1956	47	49	0	202*	231*	0

*One vacancy. **Two vacancies.

† The GOP regained its one-vote margin June 28, 1954.

Senate Party Officers

These were the officers for the Senate Democratic majority in 1956:

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Majority Leader, Chairman of the Democratic Conference, Policy Committee and Steering Committee.

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Majority Whip.

Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) -- Secretary of the Democratic Conference.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Chairman of the Democratic Patronage Committee.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

Officers for the GOP minority:

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Minority Leader.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Minority Whip.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee.

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- Chairman of the Republican Conference.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Secretary of the Conference.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Chairman of Committee on Personnel (patronage).

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Chairman, Committee on Committees.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- Chairman, Campaign Committee.

House Party Officers

These were the officers of the House Democratic majority in 1956:

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Majority Leader.

Carl Albert (D Okla.) -- Majority Whip.

Paul Brown (D Ga.) -- Chairman, Democratic Steering Committee.

Wilbur Mills (D Ark.) -- Chairman, Democratic Caucus.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Chairman, Democratic Committee on Committees.

Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) -- Chairman, Democratic National Congressional Committee.

Officers for the GOP minority:

Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- Minority Leader and Chairman, Republican Policy Committee and Committee on Committees.

Leslie Arends (R Ill.) -- Minority Whip.

Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- Chairman, Republican Conference.

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- Vice Chairman, GOP Conference and Chairman, Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Richard H. Poff (R Va.) -- Secretary, GOP Conference.

Campaign Committees

Both Republicans and Democrats maintain committees in each house to assist candidates for election to Congress. Following is a brief description of these committees and their election-year membership.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- Commonly known as the Congressional Campaign Committee, it was created in 1882 to aid in the election of Democratic Members of the House. The committee's membership consists of one person from each state and territory that has Democratic representation in the House. Each Democratic delegation selects its representative for the committee at the beginning of each Congress.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- An autonomous group formed to aid in the election of the party's candidates for the U.S. Senate. It usually consists of five to nine members. The Democratic leader of the Senate designates the chairman, who chooses his committee members. Members are appointed for two years and are customarily reappointed, but no Senator serves on the committee when he himself is up for re-election. Membership of the committee in 1956:

George A. Smathers (Fla.), chairman; Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), vice chairman; John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Patrick V. McNamara (Mich.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.).

National Republican Congressional Committee -- Organized in 1866 to assist Republican candidates for the House of Representatives in their campaigns. Its members consist of one Representative from each state having Republican representation in the House. Members are selected at the beginning of each Congress by a conference of the entire Republican membership of the House.

. . . Party Leaders, Membership Turnover

National Republican Senatorial Committee -- Created and organized by the Senate Republican Conference Committee. It provides campaign assistance for Republican candidates for the U.S. Senate. Membership of the committee in 1956:

Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), chairman; John J. Williams (Del.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Frederick G. Payne (Maine), Charles E. Potter (Mich.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), George W. Malone (Nev.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) and Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.).

Turnover In 1956

In its second year, the 84th Congress lost seven Members by death, two by resignation. Three Members had died previously, bringing the total loss to 12 -- well below the average for the preceding five Congresses. (1955 Almanac, p. 17)

Three Representatives died after adjournment of the second session. Four House vacancies were not filled.

Three new Senators and two new Representatives were chosen during the 1956 session of Congress:

Elmer J. Holland (D) of Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 24 was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. Vera D. Buchanan (D) in Pennsylvania's 30th District. Holland, a state senator and former U.S. Representative (1942-43), was sworn in Feb. 8. Committee assignment: Banking and Currency.

James C. Healey (D), Bronx attorney, Feb. 7 won a special Congressional election in New York's 22nd District. Healey, who was sworn in Feb. 20, replaced Sidney A. Fine (D). Fine resigned Jan. 2 to become a State Supreme Court judge. Healey's committee assignment: Banking and Currency.

William R. Laird III (D), W. Va. state tax commissioner, was named March 13 to fill the Senate vacancy created by the death of Harley Kilgore (D). Laird was sworn in March 15. Committee assignments: Interior and Insular Affairs, Post Office and Civil Service.

Thomas A. Wofford (D) of Greenville, S.C., April 5 was appointed to the Senate vacancy created by the April 4 resignation of Strom Thurmond. Thurmond fulfilled a 1954 campaign pledge by resigning to stand for election in the primary. He was elected as a write-in candidate in 1954. Wofford's committee assignments: Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Public Works.

Robert Humphreys (D), Kentucky highway commissioner, June 21 was appointed to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Alben W. Barkley (D). He was sworn in June 25. Committee assignments: Labor and Public Welfare, Public Works.

Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.) was elected Nov. 6 to the seat left vacant by the death of her husband, William T. Granahan (D). Mrs. Granahan was elected both as a Member of the 85th Congress and as a Member of the dying 84th. Her election to the short term meant she would rank ahead of other freshman Members in seniority in 1957.

Three short-term Senators also were elected Nov. 6 and officially became Members of the 84th Congress -- one for the second time. Ex-Sen. W. Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va., 1943-49) was elected for the remainder of the term of the late Sen. Kilgore. Ex-Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) was elected for the remainder of his own term. Ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky., 1946-49, 1953-55) was elected for the remainder of the term of the late Sen. Barkley. Revercomb's term would expire in 1958, Thurmond's and Cooper's in 1960.

Membership Changes, 84th Congress, 1956

SENATE

Party	Senator	Died	Resigned	Successor	Party	Appointed	Elected	Sworn In
D	Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.)	2/28/56	-	William R. Laird III	D	3/13/56	-	3/15/56
				W. Chapman Revercomb	R	-	11/6/56	-
D	Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	-	4/4/56	Thomas A. Wofford	D	4/5/56	-	4/9/56
				Strom Thurmond	D	-	11/6/56	-
D	Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	4/30/56	-	Robert Humphreys	D	6/21/56	-	6/25/56
				John Sherman Cooper	R	-	11/6/56	-

HOUSE

Party	Representative	Died	Resigned	Successor	Party	Elected	Sworn In
D	Vera D. Buchanan (Pa.)	11/26/55	-	Elmer J. Holland	D	1/24/56	2/8/56
D	Sidney A. Fine (N.Y.)	-	1/2/56	James C. Healey	D	2/7/56	2/20/56
R	Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.)	2/9/56	-	-	-	-	-
D	William T. Granahan (Pa.)	5/25/56	-	Kathryn E. Granahan	D	11/6/56	-
R	Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)	8/5/56	-	-	-	-	-
D	J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)	10/12/56	-	-	-	-	-
D	Antonio M. Fernandez (N.M.)	11/7/56	-	-	-	-	-

Membership and Seniority

(as of Jan. 3, 1956, when second session, 84th Congress convened)

SENATE

Membership

Aiken, George D. (R Vt.)
Allott, Gordon (R Colo.)
Anderson, Clinton P. (D N.M.)
* Barkley, Alben W. (D Ky.)
Barrett, Frank A. (R Wyo.)
Beall, J. Glenn (R Md.)
Bender, George H. (R Ohio)
Bennett, Wallace F. (R Utah)
Bible, Alan (D Nev.)
Bricker, John W. (R Ohio)
Bridges, Styles (R N.H.)
Bush, Prescott (R Conn.)
Butler, John Marshall (R Md.)
Byrd, Harry Flood (D Va.)
Capehart, Homer E. (R Ind.)
Carlson, Frank (R Kan.)
Case, Clifford P. (R N.J.)
Case, Francis (R S.D.)
Chavez, Dennis (D N.M.)
Clements, Earle C. (D Ky.)
Cotton, Norris (R N.H.)
Curtis, Carl T. (R Neb.)
Daniel, Price (D Texas)
Dirksen, Everett McKinley (R Ill.)
Douglas, Paul H. (D Ill.)
Duff, James H. (R Pa.)
Dworshak, Henry C. (R Idaho)
Eastland, James O. (D Miss.)
Ellender, Allen J. (D La.)
Ervin, Samuel J., Jr. (D N.C.)
Flanders, Ralph E. (R Vt.)
Frear, J. Allen, Jr. (D Del.)
Fulbright, J. W. (D Ark.)
George, Walter F. (D Ga.)
Goldwater, Barry (R Ariz.)
Gore, Albert (D Tenn.)
Green, Theodore Francis (D R I.)
Hayden, Carl (D Ariz.)
Hennings, Thomas C., Jr. (D Mo.)
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R Iowa)
Hill, Lister (D Ala.)
Holland, Spessard L. (D Fla.)
Hruska, Roman L. (R Neb.)
Humphrey, Hubert H. (D Minn.)
Ives, Irving M. (R N.Y.)
Jackson, Henry M. (D Wash.)
Jenner, William E. (R Ind.)
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D Texas)
Johnston, Olin D. (D S.C.)
Kefauver, Estes (D Tenn.)
Kennedy, John F. (D Mass.)
Kerr, Robert S. (D Okla.)
* Kilgore, Harley M. (D W.Va.)
Knowland, William F. (R Calif.)
Kuchel, Thomas H. (R Calif.)
Langer, William (R N.D.)
Lehman, Herbert H. (D N.Y.)
Long, Russell B. (D La.)
McCarthy, Joseph R. (R Wis.)
McClellan, John L. (D Ark.)
McNamara, Patrick V. (D Mich.)
Magnuson, Warren G. (D Wash.)
Malone, George W. (R Nev.)
Mansfield, Mike (D Mont.)
Martin, Edward (R Pa.)
Martin, Thomas E. (R Iowa)
Millikin, Eugene D. (R Colo.)
Monroney, A.S. Mike (D Okla.)
Morse, Wayne (D Ore.)
Mundt, Karl E. (R S.D.)
Murray, James E. (D Mont.)
Neely, Matthew M. (D W.Va.)
Neuberger, Richard L. (D Ore.)
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D Wyo.)
Pastore, John O. (D R.I.)
Payne, Frederick G. (R Maine)
Potter, Charles E. (R Mich.)
Purtell, William A. (R Conn.)
Robertson, A. Willis (D Va.)
Russell, Richard B. (D Ga.)
Saltonstall, Leverett (R Mass.)
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (R Kan.)
Scott, W. Kerr (D N.C.)
Smathers, George A. (D Fla.)
Smith, H. Alexander (R N.J.)
Smith, Margaret Chase (R Maine)
Sparkman, John J. (D Ala.)
Stennis, John C. (D Miss.)
Symington, Stuart (D Mo.)
* Thurmond, Strom (D S.C.)
Thye, Edward J. (R Minn.)
Watkins, Arthur V. (R Utah)
Welker, Herman (R Idaho)
Wiley, Alexander (R Wis.)
Williams, John J. (R Del.)
Young, Milton R. (R N.D.)

Seniority

Senate rank is generally determined according to the official date of beginning of Member's service -- Jan. 3, except in the case of Members appointed or elected to fill unexpired terms, when date of appointment or certification or swearing in determines rank.

If Members are sworn in on the same day, those with prior political experience take precedence. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senatorial, Gubernatorial, and House service. Information on prior experience is given below only when it affects a Member's seniority. Dates following names refer to beginning of present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. George (Ga.) - Nov. 8, 1922
2. Hayden (Ariz.) - March 4, 1927
3. Russell (Ga.) - Jan. 12, 1933
4. Byrd (Va.) - March 4, 1933
5. Murray (Mont.) - Nov. 7, 1934
6. Chavez (N.M.) - May 11, 1935
7. Green (R.I.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1937
8. Ellender (La.) - Jan. 3, 1937
9. Hill (Ala.) - Jan. 11, 1938
* 10. Kilgore (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1941
11. Eastland (Miss.) (ex-Senator) - Jan. 3, 1943
12. McClellan (Ark.) (two House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1943
13. Magnuson (Wash.) - Dec. 14, 1944
14. Johnston (S.C.) (ex-Governor, one House term previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
15. Fulbright (Ark.) (one House term previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
16. Holland (Fla.) - Sept. 25, 1946
17. Robertson (Va.) (seven House terms previously) - Nov. 6, 1946
18. Sparkman (Ala.) (six House terms previously) - Nov. 6, 1946
19. Stennis (Miss.) - Nov. 5, 1947
20. Long (La.) - Dec. 31, 1948
21. Neely (W.Va.) (ex-Senator; ex-Governor; five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
22. Kerr (Okla.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1949
23. Johnson (Texas) (six House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
24. Kefauver (Tenn.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
25. Anderson (N.M.) (three House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
26. Douglas (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Frear (Del.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Humphrey (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
27. Lehman (N.Y.) - Nov. 9, 1949
28. Clements (Ky.) - Nov. 27, 1950
29. Pastore (R.I.) - Dec. 19, 1950
30. Monroney (Okla.) (six House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
31. Hennings (Mo.) (three House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
32. Smathers (Fla.) (two House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
33. Gore (Tenn.) (seven House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
34. Jackson (Wash.) (six House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
35. Mansfield (Mont.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
36. Kennedy (Mass.) (three House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
37. Daniel (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1953
Symington (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1953
38. Ervin (N.C.) - June 5, 1954
39. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) (ex-Senator) - Nov. 29, 1954
40. Scott (N.C.) (ex-Governor) - Nov. 29, 1954
41. Bible (Nev.) - Dec. 2, 1954
*42. Thurmond (S.C.) - Dec. 24, 1954
*43. Barkley (Ky.) (ex-Senator, seven House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
44. McNamara (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Neuberger (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1955
* 45. Morse (Ore.) - Feb. 17, 1955

* Died or resigned after Jan. 3, 1956. See changes in membership, page 17.

REPUBLICANS

1. Bridges (N.H.) - Jan. 3, 1937
2. Wiley (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1939
3. Langer (N.D.) - Jan. 3, 1941
4. Aiken (Vt.) - Jan. 10, 1941
5. Millikin (Colo.) - Dec. 20, 1941
6. Smith (N.J.) - Dec. 7, 1944
7. Hickenlooper (Iowa) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1945
8. Capehart (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1945
9. Saltonstall (Mass.) - Jan. 4, 1945
10. Young (N.D.) - March 12, 1945
11. Knowland (Calif.) - Aug. 26, 1945
12. Flanders (Vt.) - Nov. 1, 1946
13. Jenner (Ind.) (ex-Senator) - Jan. 3, 1947
14. Bricker (Ohio) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Martin (Pa.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Thye (Minn.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1947
15. Ives (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    McCarthy (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Malone (Nev.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Watkins (Utah) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Williams (Del.) - Jan. 3, 1947
16. Mundt (S.D.) - Dec. 31, 1948
17. Schoeppel (Kan.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1949
18. Smith (Maine) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
19. Dworshak (Idaho) - Oct. 14, 1949
20. Carlson (Kan.) - Nov. 29, 1950
21. Dirksen (Ill.) (eight House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
22. Case (S.D.) (seven House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
23. Bennett (Utah) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Butler (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Welker (Idaho) - Jan. 3, 1951
24. Duff (Pa.) - Jan. 16, 1951
25. Potter (Mich.) (three House terms previously) - Nov. 5, 1952
26. Bush (Conn.) - Nov. 5, 1952
27. Kuchel (Calif.) - Jan. 2, 1953
28. Purtell (Conn.) (two months previous Senate service) - Jan. 3, 1953
29. Barrett (Wyo.) (ex-Governor, four House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
30. Payne (Maine) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1953
31. Beall (Md.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
32. Goldwater (Ariz.) - Jan. 3, 1953
33. Cotton (N.H.) (four House terms previously) - Nov. 8, 1954
34. Hruska (Neb.) (one House term previously) - Nov. 8, 1954
35. Bender (Ohio) - Dec. 16, 1954
36. Curtis (Neb.) - Jan. 1, 1955
37. Martin (Iowa) (eight House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
38. Case (N.J.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
39. Allott (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1955

Sen. Morse started his Senate service Jan. 3, 1945, as a Republican; he became an Independent Oct. 24, 1952; and officially a Democrat Feb. 17, 1955.

* Died or resigned after Jan. 3, 1956.
See changes in membership, page 17.

HOUSE

Membership

Abbitt, Watkins M. (D Va.)
Abernethy, Thomas G. (D Miss.)
Adair, E. Ross (R Ind.)
Addonizio, Hugh J. (D N.J.)
Albert, Carl (D Okla.)
Alexander, Hugh Q. (D N.C.)
Alger, Bruce (R Texas)
Allen, John J., Jr. (R Calif.)
Allen, Leo E. (R Ill.)
Andersen, H. Carl (R Minn.)
Andresen, August H. (R Minn.)
Andrews, George W. (D Ala.)
Anfuso, Victor L. (D N.Y.)
Arends, Leslie C. (R Ill.)
Ashley, Thomas L. (D Ohio)
Ashmore, Robert T. (D S.C.)
Aspinall, Wayne N. (D Colo.)
Auchincloss, James C. (R N.J.)
Avery, William H. (R Kan.)
Ayres, William H. (R Ohio)
Bailey, Cleveland M. (D W.Va.)
Baker, Howard H. (R Tenn.)
Baldwin, John F., Jr. (R Calif.)
Barden, Graham A. (D N.C.)
Barrett, William A. (D Pa.)
Bass, Perkins (R N.H.)
Bass, Ross (D Tenn.)
Bates, William H. (R Mass.)
Baumhart, A. D., Jr. (R Ohio)
Beamer, John V. (R Ind.)
Becker, Frank J. (R N.Y.)
Belcher, Page (R Okla.)
Bell, John J. (D Texas)
Bennett, Charles E. (D Fla.)
Bennett, John B. (R Mich.)
Bentley, Alvin M. (R Mich.)
Berry, E. Y. (R S.D.)
Betts, Jackson E. (R Ohio)
Blatnik, John A. (D Minn.)
Blitch, Iris Faircloth (D Ga.)
Boggs, Hale (D La.)
Boland, Edward P. (D Mass.)
Bolling, Richard (D Mo.)
Bolton, Frances P. (R Ohio)
Bolton, Oliver P. (R Ohio)
Bonner, Herbert C. (D N.C.)
Bosch, Albert H. (R N.Y.)
Bow, Frank T. (R Ohio)
Bowler, James B. (D Ill.)
Boykin, Frank W. (D Ala.)
Boyle, Charles A. (D Ill.)
Bray, William G. (R Ind.)
Brooks, Jack B. (D Texas)
Brooks, Overton (D La.)
Brown, Clarence J. (R Ohio)
Brown, Paul (D Ga.)
Brownson, Charles B. (R Ind.)
Broyhill, Joel T. (R Va.)
Buckley, Charles A. (D N.Y.)
Budge, Hamer H. (R Idaho)
Burdick, Usher L. (R N.D.)
Burleson, Omar (D Texas)
Burnside, M.G. (Burnie) (D W.Va.)
Bush, Alvin R. (R Pa.)
Byrd, Robert C. (D W.Va.)
Byrne, James A. (D Pa.)
Byrnes, John W. (R Wis.)
Canfield, Gordon (R N.J.)
Cannon, Clarence (D Mo.)
Carlyle, F. Ertel (D N.C.)
Carnahan, A.S.J. (D Mo.)
Carrigg, Joseph L. (R Pa.)
Cederberg, Elford A. (R Mich.)
Celler, Emanuel (D N.Y.)
Chase, Jackson B. (R Neb.)
Chatham, Thurmond (D N.C.)
Chelf, Frank (D Ky.)
Chenoweth, J. Edgar (R Colo.)
Chiperfield, Robert B. (R Ill.)
Christopher, George H. (D Mo.)
Chudoff, Earl (D Pa.)
Church, Marguerite Stitt (R Ill.)
Clark, Frank M. (D Pa.)
Clevenger, Cliff (R Ohio)
Cole, W. Sterling (R N.Y.)
Colmer, William M. (D Miss.)
Cooley, Harold D. (D N.C.)
Coon, Sam (R Ore.)
Cooper, Jere (D Tenn.)
Corbett, Robert J. (R Pa.)
Coudert, Frederic R., Jr. (R N.Y.)
Cramer, William C. (R Fla.)
Cretella, Albert W. (R Conn.)
Crumpacker, Shepard J., Jr. (R Ind.)
Cunningham, Paul (R Iowa)
Curtis, Laurence (R Mass.)
Curtis, Thomas B. (R Mo.)
Dague, Paul B. (R Pa.)
Davidson, Irwin D. (D N.Y.)
Davis, Clifford (D Tenn.)
Davis, Glenn (R Wis.)
Davis, James C. (D Ga.)
Dawson, William A. (R Utah)
Dawson, William L. (D Ill.)
Deane, Charles B. (D N.C.)
Delaney, James J. (D N.Y.)
Dempsey, John J. (D N.M.)
Denton, Winfield K. (D Ind.)
Derounian, Steven B. (R N.Y.)
Devereux, James P. S. (R Md.)
Dies, Martin (D Texas)
Diggs, Charles C., Jr. (D Mich.)
Dingell, John D. (D Mich.)
Dixon, Henry Aldous (R Utah)
Dodd, Thomas J. (D Conn.)
Dollinger, Isidore (D N.Y.)
Dolliver, James I. (R Iowa)
Dondero, George A. (R Mich.)
Donohue, Harold D. (D Mass.)
Donovan, James G. (D N.Y.)
Dorn, Francis E. (R N.Y.)
Dorn, W. J. Bryan (D S.C.)
Dowdy, John (D Texas)
Doyle, Clyde (D Calif.)
Durham, Carl T. (D N.C.)
Eberharter, Herman P. (D Pa.)
Edmondson, Ed (D Okla.)
Elliott, Carl (D Ala.)
Ellsworth, Harris (R Ore.)
Engle, Clair (D Calif.)
Evins, Joe L. (D Tenn.)
Fallon, George H. (D Md.)
Fascell, Dante B. (D Fla.)
Feighan, Michael A. (D Ohio)
Fenton, Ivor D. (R Pa.)
*Fernandez, Antonio M. (D N.M.)
Fino, Paul A. (R N.Y.)
Fisher, O. C. (D Texas)
Fjare, Orvin B. (R Mont.)
Flood, Daniel J. (D Pa.)
Flynt, John J., Jr. (D Ga.)
Fogarty, John E. (D R.I.)

Forand, Aime J. (D R.I.)
Ford, Gerald R., Jr. (R Mich.)
Forrester, E. L. (D Ga.)
Fountain, L. H. (D N.C.)
Frazier, James B., Jr. (D Tenn.)
Frelinghuysen, Peter, Jr. (R N.J.)
Friedel, Samuel N. (D Md.)
Fulton, James G. (R Pa.)
Gamble, Ralph A. (R N.Y.)
Garmatz, Edward A. (D Md.)
Gary, J. Vaughan (D Va.)
Gathings, E.C. (D Ark.)
Gavin, Leon H. (R Pa.)
Gentry, Brady (D Texas)
George, Myron V. (R Kan.)
Gordon, Thomas S. (D Ill.)
*Granahan, William T. (D Pa.)
Grant, George M. (D Ala.)
Gray, Kenneth J. (D Ill.)
Green, Edith (D Ore.)
Green, William J., Jr. (D Pa.)
Gregory, Noble J. (D Ky.)
Griffiths, Martha W. (D Mich.)
Gross, H.R. (R Iowa)
Gubser, Charles S. (R Calif.)
Gwinn, Ralph W. (R N.Y.)
Hagen, Harlan (D Calif.)
Hale, Robert (R Maine)
Haley, James A. (D Fla.)
Halleck, Charles A. (R Ind.)
Hand, T. Millet (R N.J.)
Harden, Cecil M. (R Ind.)
Hardy, Porter, Jr. (D Va.)
Harris, Oren (D Ark.)
Harrison, Burr P. (D Va.)
Harrison, Robert D. (R Neb.)
Harvey, Ralph (R Ind.)
Hays, Brooks (D Ark.)
Hays, Wayne L. (D Ohio)
Hayworth, Don (D Mich.)
Hebert, F. Edward (D La.)
Henderson, John E. (R Ohio)
Herlong, A.S., Jr. (D Fla.)
Heselton, John W. (R Mass.)
Hess, William E. (R Ohio)
Hiestand, Edgar W. (R Calif.)
Hill, William S. (R Colo.)
Hillings, Patrick J. (R Calif.)
*Hinshaw, Carl (R Calif.)
Hoeven, Charles B. (R Iowa)
Hoffman, Clare E. (R Mich.)
Hoffman, Richard W. (R Ill.)
Holifield, Chet (D Calif.)
Holmes, Hal (R Wash.)
Holt, Joseph F. (R Calif.)
Holtzman, Lester (D N.Y.)
Hope, Clifford R. (R Kan.)
Horan, Walt (R Wash.)
Hosmer, Craig (R Calif.)
Huddleston, George, Jr. (D Ala.)
Hull, W. R., Jr. (D Mo.)
Hyde, DeWitt S. (R Md.)
Ikard, Frank (D Texas)
Jackson, Donald L. (R Calif.)
James, Benjamin F. (R Pa.)
Jarman, John (D Okla.)
Jenkins, Thomas A. (R Ohio)
Jennings, W. Pat (D Va.)
Jensen, Ben F. (R Iowa)
Johansen, August E. (R Mich.)
Johnson, Leroy (R Calif.)
Johnson, Lester R. (D Wis.)
Jonas, Charles Raper (R N.C.)
Jones, Paul C. (D Mo.)
Jones, Robert E., Jr. (D Ala.)
Jones, Woodrow W. (D N.C.)
Judd, Walter H. (R Minn.)
Karsten, Frank M. (D Mo.)
Kean, Robert W. (R N.J.)
Kearney, Bernard W. (Pat) (R N.Y.)
Kearns, Carroll D. (R Pa.)
Keating, Kenneth B. (R N.Y.)
Kee, Elizabeth (D W.Va.)
Kelley, Augustine B. (D Pa.)
Kelly, Edna F. (D N.Y.)
Keogh, Eugene J. (D N.Y.)
Kilburn, Clarence E. (R N.Y.)
Kilday, Paul J. (D Texas)
Kilgore, Joe M. (D Texas)
King, Cecil R. (D Calif.)
King, Karl C. (R Pa.)
Kirwan, Michael J. (D Ohio)
Klein, Arthur G. (D N.Y.)
Kluczynski, John C. (D Ill.)
Knox, Victor A. (R Mich.)
Knutson, Coya (D Minn.)
Krueger, Otto (R N.D.)
Laird, Melvin R. (R Wis.)
Landrum, Phil M. (D Ga.)
Lane, Thomas J. (D Mass.)
Lanham, Henderson (D Ga.)
Lankford, Richard E. (D Md.)
Latham, Henry J. (R N.Y.)
LeCompte, Karl M. (R Iowa)
Lesinski, John, Jr. (D Mich.)
Lipscomb, Glenard P. (R Calif.)
Long, George S. (D La.)
Lovre, Harold O. (R S.D.)
McCarthy, Eugene J. (D Minn.)
McConnell, Samuel K., Jr. (R Pa.)
McCormack, John W. (D Mass.)
McCulloch, William M. (R Ohio)
McDonough, Gordon L. (R Calif.)
McDowell, Harris B., Jr. (D Del.)
McGregor, J. Harry (R Ohio)
McIntire, Clifford G. (R Maine)
McMillan, John L. (D S.C.)
McVey, William E. (R Ill.)
Macdonald, Torbert H. (D Mass.)
Machrowicz, Thaddeus M. (D Mich.)
Mack, Peter F., Jr. (D Ill.)
Mack, Russell V. (R Wash.)
Madden, Ray J. (D Ind.)
Magnuson, Don (D Wash.)
Mahon, George H. (D Texas)
Mailliard, William S. (R Calif.)
Marshall, Fred (D Minn.)
Martin, Joseph W., Jr. (R Mass.)
Mason, Noah M. (R Ill.)
Matthews, D.R. (Billy) (D Fla.)
Meader, George (R Mich.)
Merrow, Chester E. (R N.H.)
Metcalf, Lee (D Mont.)
Miller, A. L. (R Neb.)
Miller, Edward T. (R Md.)
Miller, George P. (D Calif.)
Miller, William E. (R N.Y.)
Mills, Wilbur D. (D Ark.)
Minshall, William E. (R Ohio)
Mollohan, Robert H. (D W.Va.)
Morano, Albert P. (R Conn.)
Morgan, Thomas E. (D Pa.)
Morrison, James H. (D La.)
Moss, John E., Jr. (D Calif.)
Moulder, Morgan M. (D Mo.)
Multer, Abraham J. (D N.Y.)
Mumma, Walter M. (R Pa.)
Murray, James C. (D Ill.)
Murray, Tom (D Tenn.)
Natcher, William H. (D Ky.)
Nelson, Charles P. (R Maine)
Nicholson, Donald W. (R Mass.)
Norblad, Walter (R Ore.)
Norrell, W. F. (D Ark.)
O'Brien, Leo W. (D N.Y.)
O'Brien, Thomas J. (D Ill.)
O'Hara, Barratt (D Ill.)
O'Hara, Joseph P. (R Minn.)
O'Konski, Alvin E. (R Wis.)
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr. (D Mass.)
Osmers, Frank C., Jr. (R N.J.)
Ostertag, Harold C. (R N.Y.)
Passman, Otto E. (D La.)
Patman, Wright (D Texas)
Patterson, James T. (R Conn.)
Pelly, Thomas M. (R Wash.)
Perkins, Carl D. (D Ky.)
Pfost, Gracie (D Idaho)
Philbin, Philip J. (D Mass.)
Phillips, John (R Calif.)
Pilcher, J. L. (D Ga.)
Pillion, John R. (R N.Y.)
Poage, W.R. (D Texas)
Poff, Richard H. (R Va.)
Polk, James G. (D Ohio)
Powell, Adam C., Jr. (D N.Y.)
Preston, Prince H., Jr. (D Ga.)
Price, Melvin (D Ill.)
*Priest, J. Percy (D Tenn.)
Prouty, Winston L. (R Vt.)
Quigley, James M. (D Pa.)
Rabaut, Louis C. (D Mich.)
Radwan, Edmund P. (R N.Y.)
Rains, Albert (D Ala.)
Ray, John H. (R N.Y.)
Rayburn, Sam (D Texas)
Reece, B. Carroll (R Tenn.)
*Reed, Chauncey W. (R Ill.)
Reed, Daniel A. (R N.Y.)
Rees, Edward H. (R Kan.)
Reuss, Henry S. (D Wis.)
Rhodes, George M. (D Pa.)
Rhodes, John J. (R Ariz.)
Richards, James P. (D S.C.)
Riehlman, R. Walter (R N.Y.)
Riley, John J. (D S.C.)
Rivers, L. Mendel (D S.C.)
Roberts, Kenneth A. (D Ala.)
Robeson, Edward J., Jr. (D Va.)
Robsion, John M., Jr. (R Ky.)
Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (D N.J.)
Rogers, Byron G. (D Colo.)
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R Mass.)
Rogers, Paul G. (D Fla.)
Rogers, Walter (D Texas)
Rooney, John J. (D N.Y.)
Roosevelt, James (D Calif.)
Rutherford, J. T. (D Texas)
Sadlak, Antoni N. (R Conn.)
St. George, Katharine (R N.Y.)
Saylor, John P. (R Pa.)
Schenck, Paul F. (R Ohio)
Scherer, Gordon H. (R Ohio)
Schwengel, Fred (R Iowa)
Scott, Hugh D., Jr. (R Pa.)
Scrivner, Errett P. (R Kan.)
Scudder, Hubert B. (R Calif.)
Seely-Brown, Horace, Jr. (R Conn.)
Selden, Armistead I., Jr. (D Ala.)
Sheehan, Timothy P. (R Ill.)
Shelley, John F. (D Calif.)
Sheppard, Harry R. (D Calif.)
Short, Dewey (R Mo.)
Shuford, George A. (D N.C.)
Sieminski, Alfred D. (D N.J.)

Sikes, Robert L. F. (D Fla.)
Siler, Eugene (R Ky.)
Simpson, Richard M. (R Pa.)
Simpson, Sid (R Ill.)
Sisk, B. F. (D Calif.)
Smith, Frank E. (D Miss.)
Smith, Howard W. (D Va.)
Smith, Lawrence H. (R Wis.)
Smith, Wint (R Kan.)
Spence, Brent (D Ky.)
Springer, William L. (R Ill.)
Staggers, Harley O. (D W.Va.)
Steed, Tom (D Okla.)
Sullivan, Leonor K. (D Mo.)
Taber, John (R N.Y.)
Talle, Henry O. (R Iowa)
Taylor, Dean P. (R N.Y.)
Teague, Charles M. (R Calif.)
Teague, Olin E. (D Texas)
Thomas, Albert (D Texas)
Thompson, Clark W. (D Texas)
Thompson, Frank, Jr. (D N.J.)
Thompson, Ruth (R Mich.)
Thompson, T.A. (D La.)
Thomson, E. Keith (R Wyo.)
Thornberry, Homer (D Texas)
Tollefson, Thor C. (R Wash.)
Trimble, James W. (D Ark.)
Tuck, William M. (D Va.)
Tumulty, T. James (D N.J.)
Udall, Stewart L. (D Ariz.)
Utt, James B. (R Calif.)
Vanik, Charles A. (D Ohio)
Van Pelt, William K. (R Wis.)
Van Zandt, James E. (R Pa.)
Velde, Harold H. (R Ill.)
Vinson, Carl (D Ga.)
Vorys, John M. (R Ohio)
Vursell, Charles W. (R Ill.)
Wainwright, Stuyvesant (R N.Y.)
Walter, Francis E. (D Pa.)
Watts, John C. (D Ky.)
Weaver, Phil (R Neb.)
Westland, Jack (R Wash.)
Wharton, J. Ernest (R N.Y.)
Whitten, Jamie L. (D Miss.)
Wickersham, Victor (D Okla.)
Widnall, William B. (R N.J.)
Wier, Roy W. (D Minn.)
Wigglesworth, Richard B. (R Mass.)
Williams, Harrison A., Jr. (D N.J.)
Williams, John Bell (D Miss.)
Williams, William R. (R N.Y.)
Willis, Edwin E. (D La.)
Wilson, Earl (R Ind.)
Wilson, Robert C. (Bob) (R Calif.)
Winstead, Arthur (D Miss.)
Withrow, Gardner R. (R Wis.)
Wolcott, Jesse P. (R Mich.)
Wolverton, Charles A. (R N.J.)
Wright, Jim (D Texas)
Yates, Sidney R. (D Ill.)
Young, Clifton (Cliff) (R Nev.)
Younger, J. Arthur (R Calif.)
Zablocki, Clement J. (D Wis.)
Zelenko, Herbert (D N.Y.)

DELEGATES AND RES. COMM.

Bartlett, E. L. (Bob) (D Alaska)
Farrington, Mrs. Joseph R. (R Hawaii)
Fernos-Isern, A. (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico)

Seniority

House rank is generally determined according to the official date of beginning of Member's service -- Jan. 3, except in the case of Members elected to fill vacancies, when date of election determines rank.

If Members enter House on the same day, those with prior House experience take precedence. Information on prior experience is given below only when it affects a Member's seniority. Dates following names refer to beginning of present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. Rayburn (Texas) - March 4, 1913
2. Vinson (Ga.) - Nov. 3, 1914
3. Cannon (Mo.) - March 4, 1923
   Celler (N.Y.) - March 4, 1923
4. McCormack (Mass.) - Nov. 6, 1928
5. Cooper (Tenn.) - March 4, 1929
   Patman (Texas) - March 4, 1929
6. Smith (Va.) - March 4, 1931
   Spence (Ky.) - March 4, 1931
7. Colmer (Miss.) - March 4, 1933
   Richards (S.C.) - March 4, 1933
   Walter (Pa.) - March 4, 1933
8. Brown (Ga.) - July 5, 1933
9. Cooley (N.C.) - July 7, 1934
10. Barden (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1935
    Buckley (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1935
    Mahon (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1935
11. Boykin (Ala.) - July 30, 1935
12. Brooks (La.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Eberharter (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Gregory (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Keogh (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Kirwan (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Poage (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Sheppard (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Thomas (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1937
13. Grant (Ala.) - June 14, 1938
14. Durham (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Gathings (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Kilday (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1939
    McMillan (S.C.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Mills (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Norrell (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
15. Davis (Tenn.) - Feb. 15, 1940
16. Bonner (N.C.) - Nov. 5, 1940
17. Forand (R.I.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1941
18. Harris (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Hebert (La.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Kelley (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    *Priest (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Rivers (S.C.) - Jan. 3, 1941
19. Whitten (Miss.) - Nov. 4, 1941
20. Lane (Mass.) - Dec. 30, 1941
21. King (Calif.) - Aug. 25, 1942
22. O'Brien (Ill.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1943
23. Abernethy (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Dawson (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Feighan (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1943
    *Fernandez (N.M.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Fisher (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Gordon (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Hays (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Holifield (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Madden (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Morrison (La.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Murray (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Philbin (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Winstead (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1943
24. Engle (Calif.) - Aug. 31, 1943
25. Andrews (Ala.) - March 14, 1944
26. Rooney (N.Y.) - June 6, 1944
27. Fogarty (R.I.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Sikes (Fla.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
28. Chelf (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Fallon (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Miller (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Morgan (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Powell (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Price (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Rains (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Trimble (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1945
29. Gary (Va.) - March 6, 1945
30. Klein (N.Y.) (two terms previously) - Feb. 19, 1946
31. Teague (Texas) - Aug. 24, 1946
32. Harrison (Va.) - Nov. 6, 1946
33. Boggs (La.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
34. Albert (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Blatnik (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Burleson (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Davis (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Deane (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Donohue (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Evins (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Hardy (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Karsten (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Lanham (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Passman (La.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Preston (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Williams (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1947
35. Jones (Ala.) - Jan. 28, 1947
36. Garmatz (Md.) - July 15, 1947
37. Thompson (Texas) (one term previously) - Aug. 23, 1947
38. Multer (N.Y.) - Nov. 4, 1947
39. Abbitt (Va.) - Feb. 17, 1948
40. Jones (Mo.) - Nov. 2, 1948
41. Rabaut (Mich.) (six terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
42. Polk (Ohio) (five terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
43. Wickersham (Okla.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
44. Bailey (W.Va.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Barrett (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Carnahan (Mo.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Delaney (N.Y.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Doyle (Calif.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    *Granahan (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Green (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
45. Addonizio (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Aspinall (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Bennett (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Bolling (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Carlyle (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Chatham (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Chudoff (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Dollinger (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1949

Elliott (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Frazier (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Hays (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1949
Herlong (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
McCarthy (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Mack (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Marshall (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Moulder (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Perkins (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Rhodes (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Rodino (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Staggers (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Steed (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Thornberry (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1949
Wier (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Willis (La.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Yates (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Zablocki (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1949

46. Kelly (N.Y.) - Nov. 8, 1949
Shelley (Calif.) - Nov. 8, 1949
47. Robeson (Va.) - May 2, 1950
48. Jones (N.C.) - Nov. 7, 1950
49. Dempsey (N.M.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
50. Riley (S.C.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
51. Dorn (S.C.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
52. Donovan (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Forrester (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Jarman (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Kluczynski (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Lesinski (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Machrowicz (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Roberts (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1951
Sieminski (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Smith (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1951
53. Watts (Ky.) - April 14, 1951
54. Kee (W.Va.) - July 17, 1951
55. Ikard (Texas) - Sept. 8, 1951
56. O'Brien (N.Y.) - April 1, 1952
57. Dowdy (Texas) - Sept. 23, 1952
58. Dies (Texas) (seven terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
59. O'Hara (Ill.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
60. Alexander (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Boland (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Brooks (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1953
Byrd (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Byrne (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Dodd (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Edmondson (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Fountain (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Friedel (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Gentry (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1953
Hagen (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Haley (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Holtzman (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Landrum (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Long (La.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Magnuson (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Matthews (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Metcalf (Mont.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Mollohan (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Moss (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
O'Neill (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Pfost (Idaho) - Jan. 3, 1953
Selden (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Shuford (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Sullivan (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Thompson (La.) - Jan. 3, 1953
61. Pilcher (Ga.) - Feb. 4, 1953
62. Tuck (Va.) - April 14, 1953
63. Ashmore (S.C.) - June 2, 1953
64. Bowler (Ill.) - July 7, 1953
65. Natcher (Ky.) - Aug. 1, 1953
66. Johnson (Wis.) - Oct. 13, 1953
67. Williams (N.J.) - Nov. 3, 1953
68. Flynt (Ga.) - Nov. 2, 1954
69. Flood (Pa.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
70. Burnside (W.Va.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
Denton (Ind.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
71. Anfuso (N.Y.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
Christopher (Mo.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
72. Ashley (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
Bass (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Bell (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Blitch (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Boyle (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Clark (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Davidson (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Diggs (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Fascell (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Gray (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Green (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Griffiths (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Hayworth (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Huddleston (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Hull (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Jennings (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Kilgore (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Knutson (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Lankford (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Macdonald (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1955
McDowell (Del.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Murray (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Quigley (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Reuss (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Roosevelt (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Rutherford (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Sisk (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Thompson (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Tumulty (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Udall (Ariz.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Vanik (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
Wright (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Zelenko (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1955
73. Rogers (Fla.) - Jan. 11, 1955
74. Dingell (Mich.) - Dec. 13, 1955

REPUBLICANS

1. Reed (N.Y.) - March 4, 1919
2. Taber (N.Y.) - March 4, 1923
3. Jenkins (Ohio) - March 4, 1925
Martin (Mass.) - March 4, 1925
4. Rogers (Mass.) - June 30, 1925
5. Hope (Kan.) - March 4, 1927
Wolverton (N.J.) - March 4, 1927
6. Wigglesworth (Mass.) - Nov. 6, 1928
7. Wolcott (Mich.) - March 4, 1931
8. Allen (Ill.) - March 4, 1933
Dondero (Mich.) - March 4, 1933
9. Andresen (Minn.) (four terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1935
10. Short (Mo.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1935
11. Arends (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1935
Cole (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1935
Hoffman (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1935
*Reed (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1935
12. Halleck (Ind.) - Jan. 29, 1935
13. Mason (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1937
Rees (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1937
14. Simpson (Pa.) - May 11, 1937
15. Gamble (N.Y.) - Nov. 2, 1937
16. Andersen (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Brown (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1939
Chiperfield (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Clevenger (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1939
Fenton (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1939
*Hinshaw (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Jensen (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1939
Kean (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1939
LeCompte (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1939
Talle (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1939
Vorys (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1939
17. Kilburn (N.Y.) - Feb. 13, 1940
18. Bolton, F.P. (Ohio) - Feb. 27, 1940
McGregor (Ohio) - Feb. 27, 1940
19. Canfield (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1941
Cunningham (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1941
Hill (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1941
O'Hara (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1941
Wilson (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1941
20. Smith (Wis.) - Aug. 29, 1941
21. Auchincloss (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Ellsworth (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Gavin (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Hale (Maine) - Jan. 3, 1943
Hoeven (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1943
Holmes (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Horan (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Johnson (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Judd (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Kearney (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Merrow (N.H.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Miller (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1943
O'Konski (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Phillips (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Simpson (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Taylor (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Vursell (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
22. Scrivner (Kan.) - Sept. 14, 1943
23. McConnell (Pa.) - Jan. 18, 1944
24. Corbett (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
25. Byrnes (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Dolliver (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1945
Fulton (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Gwinn (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Hand (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Heselton (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Latham (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1945
McDonough (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1945
26. Norblad (Ore.) - Jan. 11, 1946
27. Van Zandt (Pa.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
28. Scott (Pa.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
29. Bennett (Mich.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
30. Allen (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Coudert (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Dague (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Jackson (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Kearns (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Keating (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Miller (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Patterson (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Riehlman (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Sadlak (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
St. George (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Smith (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Tollefson (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1947

31. Davis (Wis.) - April 22, 1947
32. Mack (Wash.) - June 7, 1947
33. Harvey (Ind.) - Nov. 4, 1947
    McCulloch (Ohio) - Nov. 4, 1947
34. Nicholson (Mass.) - Nov. 18, 1947
35. Burdick (N.D.) (five terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
36. Withrow (Wis.) (four terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
37. Ford (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Gross (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Harden (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Hoffman (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    James (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Lovre (S.D.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Nelson (Maine) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Scudder (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Velde (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
38. Saylor (Pa.) - Sept. 13, 1949
39. Widnall (N.J.) - Feb. 6, 1950
40. Bates (Mass.) - Feb. 14, 1950
41. George (Kan.) - Nov. 7, 1950
42. Reece (Tenn.) (twelve terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
43. Hess (Ohio) (nine terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
44. Chenoweth (Colo.) (four terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
45. Seely-Brown (Conn.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
46. Adair (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Ayres (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Baker (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Beamer (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Belcher (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Berry (S.D.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Betts (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Bow (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Bray (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Brownson (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Budge (Idaho) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Bush (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Church (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Crumpacker (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Curtis (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Devereux (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Hillings (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    McVey (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Meader (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Miller (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Morano (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Mumma (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Ostertag (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Prouty (Vt.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Radwan (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Sheehan (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Springer (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Thompson (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Van Pelt (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Wharton (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Williams (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
47. McIntire (Maine) - Oct. 22, 1951
48. Osmers (N.J.) (two terms previously) - Nov. 6, 1951
49. Carrigg (Pa.) - Nov. 6, 1951
    King (Pa.) - Nov. 6, 1951
    Schenck (Ohio) - Nov. 6, 1951
50. Harrison (Neb.) - Dec. 4, 1951
51. Dawson (Utah) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
52. Becker (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Bentley (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Bolton, O.P. (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Bosch (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Broyhill (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Cederberg (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Coon (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Cretella (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Curtis (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Derounian (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Dorn (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Fino (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Frelinghuysen (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Gubser (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Hiestand (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Holt (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Hosmer (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Hyde (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Jonas (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Knox (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Krueger (N.D.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Laird (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Mailliard (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Pelly (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Pillion (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Poff (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Ray (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Rhodes (Ariz.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Robsion (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Scherer (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Utt (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Wainwright (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Westland (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Wilson (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Young (Nev.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Younger (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
53. Lipscomb (Calif.) - Nov. 10, 1953
54. Baumhart (Ohio) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
55. Alger (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Avery (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Baldwin (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Bass (N.H.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Chase (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Cramer (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Dixon (Utah) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Fjare (Mont.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Henderson (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Johansen (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Minshall (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Schwengel (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Siler (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Teague (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Thomson (Wyo.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Weaver (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1955

* Died or resigned after Jan. 3, 1956. See changes in membership, page 17.

BASIC FACTS ON CONGRESS

Membership -- 96 Senators, two from each state; 435 Representatives, ranging from 43 from New York to one each from Delaware, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming. While the number of Representatives has remained constant since 1913, apportionment of seats among the various states is revised every ten years, according to the national census. The last reapportionment, based on the 1950 census, affected 16 states -- nine lost seats while seven states gained new seats.

Elections -- A Senator's term runs for six years, a Representative's for two years. One-third of the Senatorial seats are up for election every two years. If a Senator dies or resigns, the governor of his state may appoint a successor to serve until an election is held for the Senate seat. A vacancy in the House can be filled only through an election.

Senators and Representatives are elected in every state except Maine on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even years. Maine holds its Congressional elections on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in September.

Qualifications -- A Senator, when sworn into office, must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for nine years, and live in the state from which he is elected. A Representative must be at least 25, a U.S. citizen for seven years, and live in the state from which he is elected.

Under the Constitution, each chamber is the judge of the qualifications of its Members. If the election of a Senator or Representative is challenged and the issue brought to the floor of the chamber concerned before the individual is sworn in, his right to take office is determined by a majority vote of the chamber. Once a Member of Congress is sworn in, he may be expelled only by a two-thirds vote of the Members of the house in which he is serving.

Salaries -- A Senator or Representative receives an annual salary of $22,500, plus specific allowances for office help, stationery, telephones and telegrams, travel, and office rent in his home District or state, if space in a federal building is not furnished.

Officers -- The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice President of the United States, called the President of the Senate. The House is presided over by a Speaker who is elected by his fellow Members of the House at the start of each Congress.

84th CONGRESS -- HOUSE: Ages,

As of Jan. 3, 1956.

This chart lists the Membership of the House for the 84th Congress, second session, as of January 3, 1956. Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Jan. 1, 1956; column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (For explanation of how seniority is achieved, see p. 21.)

Check marks (√) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

CHART KEY

COL. NO.	DESCRIPTION
1.	Age
2.	Agriculture
3.	Business/Banking
4.	Civic Service/Politics
5.	Journalism
6.	Law
7.	Teaching
8.	D(ent.), E(ng.), M(ed.)
9.	Veteran
10.	Party Seniority Rank

SUMMARY

	GOP	DEM	TOTALS
1.			
2.	29	22	51
3.	68	57	125
4.	192	214	406
5.	17	15	32
6.	109	136	245
7.	21	26	47
8.	5*	4**	9
9.	130	132	262
10.			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	49			√		√			√	25
1 Boykin (D)	70	√	√	√						11
7 Elliott (D)	42			√		√			√	45
2 Grant (D)	58			√		√			√	13
9 Huddleston (D)	35					√			√	72
8 Jones (D)	43			√		√			√	35
5 Rains (D)	53			√		√				28
4 Roberts (D)	43			√		√			√	52
6 Selden (D)	34			√		√			√	60
ARIZONA										
1 Rhodes (R)	39			√		√			√	52
2 Udall (D)	35					√			√	72
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	52			√		√				14
4 Harris (D)	52			√		√				18
5 Hays (D)	53			√		√			√	23
2 Mills (D)	46			√		√				14
6 Norrell (D)	59			√		√			√	14
3 Trimble (D)	61			√		√			√	28
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	56			√		√			√	30
6 Baldwin (R)	40					√			√	55
2 Engle (D)	44			√		√				24
10 Gubser (R)	39	√		√			√			52
14 Hagen (D)	41			√		√			√	60
11 Johnson (R)	67			√		√			√	21
4 Mailliard (R)	38		√	√					√	52
8 Miller (D)	64			√			E		√	28
3 Moss (D)	42		√	√					√	60
29 Phillips (R)	68	√	√	√					√	21
1 Scudder (R)	67		√	√					√	37
5 Shelley (D)	50			√					√	46
27 Sheppard (D)	70		√	√						12
12 Sisk (D)	45	√	√							72
13 Teague (R)	46					√			√	55
28 Utt (R)	56	√		√		√				52
30 Wilson (R)	39		√	√					√	52
9 Younger (R)	62		√	√					√	52
Los Angeles County										
23 Doyle (D)	68			√		√				44
21 Hiestand (R)	67		√	√						52
25 Hillings (R)	32			√		√			√	46
20 Hinshaw (R)	61		√	√			E		√	16
19 Holifield (D)	52		√	√						23
22 Holt (R)	31		√	√					√	52
18 Hosmer (R)	40			√		√			√	52
16 Jackson (R)	45			√	√				√	30
17 King (D)	57		√	√					√	21
24 Lipscomb (R)	41		√	√					√	53
15 McDonough (R)	60		√	√						25
26 Roosevelt (D)	48		√	√					√	72
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	59	√		√		√			√	45
3 Chenoweth (R)	58		√	√		√				44
2 Hill (R)	69	√	√	√						19
1 Rogers (D)	55			√		√			√	52
CONNECTICUT										
3 Cretella (R)	58			√		√			√	52
1 Dodd (D)	48			√		√				60
4 Morano (R)	47			√						46
5 Patterson (R)	47			√		√			√	30
AL Sadlak (R)	47			√		√			√	30
2 Seely-Brown (R)	47	√		√			√		√	45
DELAWARE										
AL McDowell (D)	49	√		√						72
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	45			√		√			√	45
1 Cramer (R)	33			√		√			√	55
4 Fascell (D)	38			√		√			√	72
7 Haley (D)	56		√	√					√	60
5 Herlong (D)	46			√		√			√	45
8 Matthews (D)	48			√			√		√	60
6 Rogers	34					√			√	73
3 Sikes (D)	49			√	√				√	27
GEORGIA										
8 Blitch (D) #	43			√						72
10 Brown (D)	75	√		√		√				8
5 Davis (D)	60			√		√			√	34
4 Flynt (D)	41			√		√			√	68
3 Forrester (D)	59			√		√			√	52
9 Landrum (D)	46			√		√			√	60
7 Lanham (D)	67			√		√				34
2 Pilcher (D)	57	√	√	√						61
1 Preston (D)	47			√		√			√	34
6 Vinson (D)	72			√		√				2
IDAHO										
2 Budge (R)	45			√		√			√	46
1 Pfost (D) #	49		√	√						60
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	57					√			√	8
17 Arends (R)	60	√	√	√					√	11
19 Chiperfield (R)	56			√		√			√	16
25 Gray (D)	31		√	√					√	72
21 Mack (D)	39		√	√					√	45
15 Mason (R)	73					√				13
24 Price (D)	50			√	√					28
14 Reed (R)	65			√		√			√	11
20 Simpson (R)	61		√	√					√	21
22 Springer (R)	46			√		√			√	46
18 Velde (R)	45			√		√	√		√	37
23 Vursell (R)	74		√	√	√					21
Chicago-Cook County										
7 Bowler (D)	80		√	√						64
12 Boyle (D)	48					√				72
13 Church (R)	63			√						46
1 Dawson (D)	69			√		√			√	23
8 Gordon (D)	62		√	√						23
10 Hoffman (R)	62		√	√					√	37
5 Kluczynski (D)	59		√	√					√	52
4 McVey (R)	70			√			√			46
3 Murray (D)	38			√		√			√	72
6 O'Brien (D)	77		√	√						22
2 O'Hara (D)	73			√	√	√			√	59
11 Sheehan (R)	46		√	√						46
9 Yates (D)	46			√		√			√	45
INDIANA										
4 Adair (R)	48			√		√			√	46
5 Beamer (R)	59	√	√	√					√	46
7 Bray (R)	52			√		√			√	46
11 Brownson (R)	41		√	√					√	46
3 Crumpacker (R)	38			√		√			√	46
8 Denton (D)	59			√		√			√	70
2 Halleck (R)	55			√		√			√	12
6 Harden (R) #	61			√			√			37
10 Harvey (R)	54	√		√						33
1 Madden (D)	63			√		√			√	23
9 Wilson (R)	49			√			√			19
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	65			√		√			√	19
6 Dolliver (R)	61			√		√			√	25
3 Gross (R)	56			√	√				√	37
8 Hoeven (R)	60			√		√			√	21
7 Jensen (R)	63		√	√					√	16
4 LeCompte (R)	68			√	√				√	16
1 Schwengel (R)	48		√				√			55
2 Talle (R)	63			√			√		√	16
KANSAS										
1 Avery (R)	44	√		√						55
3 George (R)	55			√	√				√	41
5 Hope (R)	62			√		√			√	5
4 Rees (R)	69	√		√		√	√		√	13
2 Scrivner (R)	57			√		√			√	22
6 Smith (R)	62			√		√			√	30
KENTUCKY										
4 Chelf (D)	48			√		√			√	28
1 Gregory (D)	58		√	√						12
2 Natcher (D)	46			√		√			√	65
7 Perkins (D)	43			√		√			√	45
3 Robsion (R)	51			√		√			√	52
8 Siler (R)	55			√		√			√	55
5 Spence (D)	81			√		√				6
6 Watts (D)	53	√		√		√				53
LOUISIANA										
2 Boggs (D)	41			√		√			√	33
4 Brooks (D)	58			√		√			√	12
1 Hebert (D)	54			√	√					18
8 Long (D)	72			√		√	√	D		60
6 Morrison (D)	47			√		√				23
5 Passman (D)	55		√	√					√	34
7 Thompson (D)	39			√					√	60
3 Willis (D)	51			√		√				45
MAINE										
1 Hale (R)	66			√		√			√	21
3 McIntire (R)	47	√	√	√						47
2 Nelson (R)	48			√		√			√	37
MARYLAND										
2 Devereux (R)	52	√							√	46
4 Fallon (D)	53		√	√						28
7 Friedel (D)	57		√	√						60
3 Garmatz (D)	52		√	√						36
6 Hyde (R)	46			√		√			√	52
5 Lankford (D)	41			√		√			√	72
1 Miller (R)	60			√		√			√	30
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	38			√					√	40
2 Boland (D)	44			√					√	60
10 Curtis (R)	62			√		√			√	52
4 Donohue (D)	54			√		√			√	34
1 Heselton (R)	55			√		√			√	25
7 Lane (D)	57			√		√			√	20
8 Macdonald (D)	38					√			√	72
14 Martin (R)	71		√	√	√					3
12 McCormack (D)	64			√		√			√	4
9 Nicholson (R)	67		√	√					√	34
11 O'Neill (D)	43		√	√						60
3 Philbin (D)	57	√	√	√		√			√	23
5 Rogers (R) #	74			√						4
13 Wigglesworth (R)	64			√		√			√	6
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	51			√		√				29
8 Bentley (R)	37			√						52
10 Cederberg (R)	37		√	√					√	52
18 Dondero (R)	72			√		√				8
5 Ford (R)	42			√		√			√	37
6 Hayworth (D)	57			√			√		√	72
4 Hoffman (R)	80			√		√				11
3 Johansen (R)	50				√					55
11 Knox (R)	56	√	√	√						52
2 Meader (R)	48			√		√				46
9 Thompson (R) #	68			√		√				46
7 Wolcott (R)	62			√		√			√	7
Detroit-Wayne County										
13 Diggs (D)	33		√	√					√	72
15 Dingell (D)	29			√		√			√	74
17 Griffiths (D) #	43			√		√				72
16 Lesinski (D)	41		√	√					√	52
1 Machrowicz (D)	56			√	√	√			√	52
14 Rabaut (D)	69		√	√		√				41
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	58	√		√				E	√	16
1 Andresen (R)	65			√		√				9
8 Blatnik (D)	44			√			√		√	34
5 Judd (R)	57			√				M	√	21
9 Knutson (D) #	43	√	√	√		√				72
6 Marshall (D)	49	√		√						45
4 McCarthy (D)	39	√		√		√				45
2 O'Hara (R)	60			√		√			√	19
3 Wier (D)	67			√					√	45
MISSISSIPPI										
1 Abernethy (D)	52			√		√				23
6 Colmer (D)	65			√		√	√		√	7
3 Smith (D)	37		√	√					√	52
2 Whitten (D)	45			√		√				19
4 Williams (D)	37			√		√			√	34
5 Winstead (D)	51	√		√			√			23
MISSOURI										
5 Bolling (D)	39			√			√		√	45
9 Cannon (D)	76			√		√	√			3
8 Carnahan (D)	58			√			√		√	44
4 Christopher (D)	67	√		√						71
2 Curtis (R)	44			√		√			√	46
6 Hull (D)	49	√								72
10 Jones (D)	54			√	√	√				40
1 Karsten (D)	42			√		√				34
11 Moulder (D)	51			√		√				45
7 Short (R)	57			√			√		√	10
3 Sullivan (D) † #	52		√	√						60
MONTANA										
2 Fjare (R)	37		√						√	55
1 Metcalf (D)	44			√		√			√	60
NEBRASKA										
2 Chase (R)	65			√		√			√	55

* Includes 2 E(ngineers), 3 M(edical)
** Includes 2 E(ngineers), 1 D(ental), 1 M(edical)

Women - (Total 14 - 6 Republicans, 8 Democrats)
† Approximate age

Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

For changes following that date see page 17.

This chart lists the Membership of the House for the 84th Congress, second session, as of January 3, 1956. Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Jan. 1, 1956; column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (For explanation of how seniority is achieved, see p. 21.)

Check marks (√) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

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29	22	51
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109	136	245
21	26	47
5*	4**	9
130	132	262

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Harrison (R)	58	√	√	√					√	50
4 Miller (R)	63	√		√			√	M	√	21
1 Weaver (R)	36		√						√	55
NEVADA										
AL Young (R)	33			√		√			√	52
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Bass (R)	43			√		√			√	55
1 Merrow (R)	49			√			√			21
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	41		√	√					√	45
3 Auchincloss (R)	70		√	√					√	21
8 Canfield (R)	57			√	√	√			√	19
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	39		√	√		√			√	52
2 Hand (R)	53		√	√	√	√				25
12 Kean (R)	62		√	√					√	16
9 Osmers (R)	48		√	√					√	48
10 Rodino (D)	46			√		√			√	45
13 Steminski (D)	44		√						√	52
4 Thompson (D)	37			√		√			√	72
14 Tumulty (D)	42			√		√	√		√	72
7 Widnall (R)	49			√		√				39
6 Williams (D)	36			√		√			√	67
1 Wolverton (R)	75			√		√				5
NEW MEXICO										
AL Dempsey (D)	76		√	√						49
AL Fernandez (D)	53			√		√				23
NEW YORK										
3 Becker (R)	56		√	√					√	52
37 Cole (R)	51			√		√				11
2 Derounian (R)	37			√		√			√	52
26 Gamble (R)	70			√		√				15
27 Gwinn (R)	71	√		√		√				25
32 Kearney (R)	66			√		√			√	21
38 Keating (R)	55			√		√			√	30
33 Kilburn (R)	62		√	√					√	17
40 Miller (R)	41			√		√			√	46
30 O'Brien (D)	55				√					56
39 Ostertag (R)	59		√	√					√	46
42 Pillion (R)	51	√	√	√		√				52
41 Radwan (R)	44			√		√			√	46
43 Reed (R)	80			√		√				1
35 Riehlman (R)	56		√	√						30
28 St. George (R) #	59			√						30
36 Taber (R)	75			√		√				2
31 Taylor (R)	53			√		√				21
1 Wainwright (R)	34			√		√			√	52
29 Wharton (R)	56		√	√		√			√	46
34 Williams (R) †	71	√		√						46
New York City										
8 Anfuso (D)	50			√		√				71
5 Bosch (R)	47			√		√				52
24 Buckley (D)	65		√	√						10
11 Celler (D)	67			√		√				3
17 Coudert (R)	57			√		√			√	30
20 Davidson (D)	49			√		√				72
7 Delaney (D)	54			√		√				44
23 Dollinger (D)	52			√		√				45
18 Donovan (D)	57			√		√			√	52
12 Dorn (R)	44			√		√			√	52
22 Vacancy										
25 Fino (R)	42			√		√				52
6 Holtzman (D)	42			√		√				60
10 Kelly (D) #	49			√						46
9 Keogh (D)	48			√		√	√			12
19 Klein (D)	51			√		√				30
4 Latham (R)	47			√		√			√	25
13 Multer (D)	55			√		√				38
16 Powell (D)	47			√			√			28
15 Ray (R)	69		√	√		√			√	52
14 Rooney (D)	52			√		√				26
21 Zelenko (D)	49					√				72
NORTH CAROLINA										
9 Alexander (D)	44			√		√			√	60
3 Barden (D)	59			√		√	√		√	10
1 Banner (D)	64	√	√	√					√	16
7 Carlyle (D)	58			√		√			√	45
5 Chatham (D)	59	√	√	√					√	45
4 Cooley (D)	58			√		√			√	9
8 Deane (D)	57		√	√		√				34
6 Durham (D)	63		√	√					√	14
2 Fountain (D)	42			√		√			√	60
10 Jonas (R)	51			√		√			√	52
11 Jones (D)	41				√		√			
12 Shuford (D)	60				√		√			
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Burdick (R)	76	√	√	√		√				35
AL Krueger (R)	65	√		√					√	52
OHIO										
9 Ashley (D)	32					√			√	72
14 Ayres (R)	39			√	√				√	46
13 Baumhart (R)	47			√	√				√	54
8 Betts (R)	51				√		√			46
22 Bolton, F.P. (R) #	70				√			√		18
11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	38				√		√		√	52
16 Bow (R)	54				√	√	√			46
7 Brown (R)	62	√	√	√	√					16
5 Clevenger (R)	70		√	√						16
20 Feighan (D)	50				√		√			23
18 Hays (D)	44	√		√			√		√	45
15 Henderson (R)	38				√		√		√	55
2 Hess (R)	57				√		√		√	43
10 Jenkins (R)	75				√		√			3
19 Kirwan (D)	69		√	√					√	12
4 McCulloch (R)	54				√		√		√	33
17 McGregor (R)	59			√	√				√	18
23 Minshall (R)	44				√		√		√	55
6 Polk (D)	59	√			√			√		42
3 Schenck (R)	56		√	√			√			49
1 Scherer (R)	49				√		√			52
21 Vanik (D)	42				√		√		√	72
12 Vorys (R)	59				√		√		√	16
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	47				√		√		√	34
1 Belcher (R)	56				√		√		√	46
2 Edmondson (D)	36				√		√		√	60
5 Jarman (D)	40				√		√		√	52
4 Steed (D)	51				√				√	45
6 Wickersham (D)	49			√	√					43
OREGON										
2 Coon (R)	52	√			√					52
4 Ellsworth (R)	56				√	√			√	21
3 Green (D) #	45						√			72
1 Norblad (R)	47				√		√		√	26
PENNSYLVANIA										
30 Vacancy										
17 Bush (R)	62	√	√						√	46
10 Corrigg (R)	54				√		√			49
25 Clark (D)	40				√				√	72
29 Corbett (R)	50				√	√		√		24
9 Dague (R)	57		√	√					√	30
28 Eberharter (D)	63				√		√		√	12
12 Fenton (R)	66				√			M	√	16
11 Flood (D)	52				√		√			69
27 Fulton (R)	52	√			√	√	√		√	25
23 Gavin (R)	62				√				√	21
7 James (R) †	70		√	√					√	37
24 Kearns (R)	55			√	√		√			30
21 Kelley (D)	72			√	√				√	18
8 King (R)	58	√	√			√			√	49
13 McConnell (R)	54		√	√						23
26 Morgan (D)	49			√				M		28
16 Mumma (R)	65	√	√	√						46
19 Quigley (D)	37						√		√	72
14 Rhodes (D)	57		√	√	√				√	45
22 Saylor (R)	47				√		√		√	38
18 Simpson (R)	55		√	√		√			√	14
20 Van Zandt (R)	57		√	√					√	27
15 Walter (D)	61		√	√		√			√	7
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	59		√	√						44
3 Byrne (D)	49		√	√						60
4 Chudoff (D)	48			√		√				45
2 Granahan (D)	60		√	√					√	44
5 Green (D)	45		√	√					√	44
6 Scott (R)	55			√		√			√	28
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	42				√				√	27
1 Forand (D)	60				√	√			√	17
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Ashmore (D)	51				√		√		√	63
3 Dorn (D)	39	√			√				√	51
6 McMillan (D)	57				√				√	14
5 Richards (D)	61				√		√		√	7
2 Riley (D)	60			√	√			√	√	50
1 Rivers (D)	50				√		√			18
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Berry (R)	53				√	√	√			46
1 Lovre (R)	51				√		√			37
TENNESSEE										
2 Baker (R)	53				√		√			48
6 Bass (D)	37			√					√	72
8 Cooper (D)	62				√		√		√	5
9 Davis (D)	58				√		√			15
4 Evins (D)	45				√		√		√	34
3 Frazier (D)	65				√		√		√	45
7 Murray (D)	61				√		√		√	23
5 Priest (D)	55				√	√				18
1 Reece (R)	66			√	√		√		√	42
TEXAS										
5 Alger (R)	37			√					√	55
14 Bell (D)	45	√	√	√		√			√	72
2 Brooks (D)	33	√		√	√	√			√	60
17 Burleson (D)	49			√		√			√	34
AL Dies (D)	55			√		√				58
7 Dowdy (D)	43			√		√				57
21 Fisher (D)	52			√		√				23
3 Gentry (D) †	59			√		√			√	60
13 Ikard (D)	41			√		√			√	55
20 Kilday (D)	55			√		√				14
15 Kilgore (D)	37			√		√			√	72
19 Mahon (D)	55			√		√				10
1 Patman (D)	62			√		√			√	5
11 Poage (D)	56			√		√	√		√	12
4 Rayburn (D)	73			√		√				1
18 Rogers (D)	47			√		√				52
16 Rutherford (D)	35		√	√					√	72
6 Teague (D)	45			√					√	31
8 Thomas (D)	57			√		√			√	12
9 Thompson (D)	59		√	√					√	37
10 Thornberry (D)	46			√		√			√	45
12 Wright (D)	33		√	√					√	72
UTAH										
2 Dawson (R)	52			√		√				51
1 Dixon (R)	65							√		55
VERMONT										
AL Prouty (R)	49		√	√						46
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	47		√	√		√				39
10 Broyhill (R)	36		√	√					√	52
3 Gary (D)	63			√		√			√	29
2 Hardy (D)	52	√	√	√						34
7 Harrison (D)	51			√		√				32
9 Jennings (D)	36			√					√	72
6 Poff (R)	32			√		√			√	52
1 Robeson (D)	65		√	√				E		47
8 Smith (D)	72	√	√	√		√				6
5 Tuck (D)	59			√		√			√	62
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	53	√		√			√			21
5 Horan (R)	57	√	√	√					√	21
3 Mack (R)	64		√	√	√				√	32
AL Magnuson (D)	44			√	√					60
1 Pelly (R)	53		√	√						52
6 Tollefson (R)	54			√		√				30
2 Westland (R)	51		√	√		√			√	52
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	69			√	√		√			44
4 Burnside (D)	53		√	√			√			70
6 Byrd (D)	37			√						60
5 Kee (D) #	56			√	√					54
1 Mollohan (D)	46			√						60
2 Staggers (D)	48			√			√		√	45
WISCONSIN										
8 Byrnes (R)	42			√		√				25
2 Davis (R)	41			√		√	√		√	31
9 Johnson (D)	54			√		√				66
7 Laird (R)	33		√	√					√	52
10 O'Konski (R)	51		√	√			√			21
5 Reuss (D)	43				√				√	72
1 Smith (R)	63			√		√			√	20
6 Van Pelt (R)	50		√	√						46
3 Withrow (R)	63			√					√	36
4 Zablocki (D)	43			√			√			45
WYOMING										
AL Thomson (R)	36			√		√			√	35

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84th CONGRESS -- SENATE

Ages, Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

As of Jan. 1, 1956. For changes following that date, see p. 17.

This chart lists the Membership of the Senate for the 84th Congress, second session, as of January 1, 1956. Column 1 shows the age of each Senator as of Jan. 1, 1956; column 10 shows the Senator's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (For explanation of how seniority is achieved, see p. 18.)

Check marks (√) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Senator, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

CHART KEY

COL. NO.	DESCRIPTION
1.	Age
2.	Agriculture
3.	Business/Banking
4.	Civic Service/Politics
5.	Journalism
6.	Law
7.	Teaching
8.	D(ent.), E(ng.), M(ed.)
9.	Veteran
10.	Party Seniority Rank

SUMMARY

	GOP	DEM	TOTALS
1.			
2.	14	7	21
3.	18	10	28
4.	46	48	94
5.	4	6	10
6.	33	27	60
7.	6	11	17
8.	2**	2**	4
9.	30	32	62
10.			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	61			√		√			√	9
Sparkman (D)	56			√		√	√		√	18
ARIZONA										
Goldwater (R)	46		√	√					√	32
Hayden (D)	78			√					√	2
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	50			√		√	√			15
McClellan (D)	59			√		√			√	12
CALIFORNIA										
Knowland (R)	47			√	√				√	11
Kuchel (R)	45			√		√			√	27
COLORADO										
Allott (R)	48			√		√			√	39
Millikin (R)	64			√		√			√	5
CONNECTICUT										
Bush (R)	60		√	√					√	26
Purtell (R)	58		√	√					√	28
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	52	√	√	√					√	26
Williams (R)	51	√	√	√						15
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	63			√		√	√		√	16
Smathers (D)	42			√		√			√	32
GEORGIA										
George (D)	77			√		√				1
Russell (D)	58			√		√			√	3
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	61			√	√				√	19
Welker (R)	49	√		√		√			√	23
ILLINOIS										
Dirksen (R)	59			√		√			√	21
Douglas (D)	63			√		√	√		√	26
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	58	√	√	√		√			√	8
Jenner (R)	47			√		√			√	13
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	59			√		√			√	7
Martin (R)	62		√	√		√			√	37
KANSAS										
Carlson (R)	62	√		√					√	20
Schoeppel (R)	61			√		√			√	17
KENTUCKY										
Barkley (D)	78			√		√				43
Clements (D)	59	√		√					√	28
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	64	√		√		√			√	8
Long (D)	37			√		√			√	20
MAINE										
Payne (R)	55		√	√					√	30
Smith (R)	58		√	√	√		√			18
MARYLAND										
Beall (R)	61		√	√					√	31
Butler (R)	58			√		√			√	23
MASSACHUSETTS										
Kennedy (D)	38			√	√				√	36
Saltonstall (R)	63			√		√			√	9
MICHIGAN										
McNamara (D)	61		√							44
Potter (R)	39			√					√	25
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	44		√	√			√			26
Thye (R)	59	√		√					√	14
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	51	√		√		√				11
Stennis (D)	54			√		√				19
MISSOURI										
Hennings (D)	52			√		√	√		√	31
Symington (D)	54		√	√				E	√	37
MONTANA										
Mansfield (D)	52			√			√	E	√	35
Murray (D)	79			√		√				5
NEBRASKA										
Curtis (R)	50			√		√				36
Hruska (R)	51			√		√				34
NEVADA										
Bible (D)	46			√		√				41
Malone (R)	65			√				E	√	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	57	√	√	√		√	√			1
Cotton (R)	55		√	√		√				33
NEW JERSEY										
Case (R)	51			√		√				38
Smith (R)	75			√		√	√			6
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	60	√	√	√						25
Chavez (D)	67			√		√				6
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	59		√	√			√		√	15
Lehman (D)	77		√	√					√	27
NORTH CAROLINA										
Ervin (D)	59			√		√			√	38
Scott (D)	59	√		√					√	40
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	69	√		√		√				3
Young (R)	58	√		√						10
OHIO										
Bender (R)	59		√	√						35
Bricker (R)	62			√		√			√	14
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	59		√	√		√			√	22
Monroney (D)	53		√	√	√					30
OREGON										
Morse (D)	55			√		√	√			45
Neuberger (D)	43			√	√				√	44
PENNSYLVANIA										
Duff (R)	72			√		√				24
Martin (R)	76	√	√	√		√			√	14
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	88		√	√		√	√		√	7
Pastore (D)	48			√		√				29
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	59			√		√			√	14
Thurmond (D)	53			√		√			√	42
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case (R)	59	√		√	√				√	22
Mundt (R)	55	√	√	√			√			16
TENNESSEE										
Gore (D)	48			√		√	√		√	33
Kefauver (D)	52			√		√				24
TEXAS										
Daniel (D)	45			√	√	√			√	37
Johnson (D)	47			√		√	√		√	23
UTAH										
Bennett (R)	57		√				√		√	23
Watkins (R)	69	√		√		√				15
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	63	√		√						4
Flanders (R)	75		√	√				E		12
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	68	√	√	√	√					4
Robertson (D)	68			√		√			√	17
WASHINGTON										
Jackson (D)	43			√		√			√	34
Magnuson (D)	50			√		√			√	13
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	62			√		√			√	10
Neely (D)	81			√		√			√	21
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	46			√		√			√	15
Wiley (R)	71	√	√	√		√				2
WYOMING										
Barrett (R)	63	√		√		√			√	29
O'Mahoney (D)	71			√	√	√				39

** Includes 2 E(ngineers)

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SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of members of the:
15 Senate standing committees, their subcommittees and the Senate Select Small Business Committee;
19 House standing committees, their subcommittees and the House Select Small Business Committee;
5 major joint committees and their subcommittees.

Each committee's name is listed in boldface type and is followed by a brief description of its jurisdiction. Subcommittee names are underlined.

In each column, Democrats are listed on the left, Republicans on the right. Members are listed in the order of their committee seniority.

An asterisk (*) indicates an ex officio member of a subcommittee.

The list is complete as of Feb. 15, 1956.

SENATE COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture in general, including farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification; forestry in general.

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), Chairman

Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Earle C. Clements (Ky.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)

No permanent standing subcommittees.

Appropriations

Appropriations of government revenues.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Dennis Chavez (N.M.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (La.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Earle C. Clements (Ky.)	Charles E. Potter (Mich.)

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies

Russell - Chairman

Hayden	Young
Hill	McCarthy
Robertson	Mundt
Holland	Dworshak
Stennis	Dirksen
Ellender*	Aiken*
Johnston*	

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies

Holland - Chairman

Ellender	Smith
Kilgore	Bridges
Magnuson	Knowland
Stennis	Thye
Clements	Potter
Hayden*	

Department of Defense

Chavez - Chairman

Hayden	Saltonstall
Russell	Bridges
Hill	Young
McClellan	Knowland
Ellender	Thye
Robertson	Smith
Stennis	Dworshak
Byrd*	Flanders*
Johnson*	

Deficiencies, Supplementals, and Foreign Operations

Full committee

District of Columbia

Stennis - Chairman

McClellan	Dirksen
Holland	Young
Hayden*	Beall*
Bible*	

Independent Offices and General Government Matters

Magnuson - Chairman

Hill	Dirksen
Ellender	Saltonstall
Robertson	Knowland
Russell	McCarthy
McClellan	Potter
Hayden*	

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Hayden - Chairman

Chavez	Mundt
Kilgore	Young
Magnuson	Knowland
Holland	Thye
Clements	Dworshak

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies

Hill - Chairman

Chavez	Thye
Russell	Mundt
Kilgore	Smith
Magnuson	Dworshak
Stennis	Potter
Hayden*	

Legislative

Clements - Chairman

Chavez	Bridges
Hayden	Saltonstall

Public Works

Ellender - Chairman

Hayden	Knowland
Russell	Saltonstall
McClellan	Young
Robertson	Thye
Hill	Mundt
Kilgore	Smith
Magnuson	Dworshak

(The following are four units of the Public Works Subcommittee.)

On Army Civil Functions

Full Subcommittee

On Rivers and Harbors Items

Kerr*	Martin (Pa.)*
Gore*	

On Atomic Energy Commission-Tennessee Valley Authority

Hill - Chairman

Ellender	Saltonstall
Robertson	Knowland
Hayden	Mundt
Russell	Smith
Anderson*	Hickenlooper*
Pastore*	

Bureau of Reclamation and Interior Power Marketing Agencies

Hayden - Chairman

Ellender	Knowland
Kilgore	Young
Magnuson	Thye
Russell	Mundt
McClellan	Dworshak

Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and Related Agencies

Kilgore - Chairman

Ellender	Bridges
McClellan	Saltonstall
Magnuson	McCarthy
Hayden	Mundt
Holland	Smith
Clements	Dirksen
Green*	Hickenlooper*
Mansfield*	

Departments of Treasury and Post Office

Robertson - Chairman

Kilgore	McCarthy
McClellan	Bridges
Chavez	Dirksen
Clements	Potter
Hayden*	Carlson*
Johnston*	
Pastore*	

Armed Services

Military affairs, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, conservation of petroleum resources, strategic and critical materials.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	Herman Welker (Idaho)

Real Estate and Military Construction

Stennis - Chairman

Jackson	Case

National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves

Symington - Chairman

Duff

Central Intelligence Agency

Russell - Chairman

Byrd	Saltonstall

Civil Defense

Kefauver - Chairman

Jackson	Smith

Officer Grade Limitations

Stennis - Chairman

Ervin	Duff

Review Operation of Article VII of the Status of Forces Treaty

Ervin - Chairman

Flanders

Appropriations Committee

Byrd	Flanders
Johnson	

Preparedness Subcommittee

Johnson - Chairman

Kefauver	Saltonstall
Stennis	Bridges
Symington	Flanders

All members of the full committee will serve as ex officio members of the subcommittee.

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally, financial matters other than taxes and appropriations, public and private housing, and economic controls.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman

A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
John Sparkman (Ala.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Frederick G. Payne (Maine)

International Finance

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman	Capehart
Frear	Bricker
Lehman	Beall

Banking

Robertson - Chairman

Frear	Ives
Douglas	Bennett
Monroney	Bush

Federal Reserve

Douglas - Chairman

Fulbright	Capehart
Robertson	Bricker
Frear	Bennett

Currency and Coinage

Monroney - Chairman

Robertson	Beall
Morse	Payne

Securities

Lehman - Chairman

Fulbright	Bricker
Monroney	Ives
Morse	Bennett

Housing

Sparkman - Chairman

Fulbright	Capehart
Douglas	Ives
Lehman	Bush
Monroney	Payne

Production and Stabilization

Frear - Chairman

Sparkman	Capehart
Douglas	Bricker
Morse	Bush

Small Business

Morse - Chairman

Robertson	Ives
Sparkman	Beall
Lehman	Payne

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations for its operation.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Chairman

Alan Bible (Nev.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)

Fiscal Affairs

Bible - Chairman

Frear	Beall

Judiciary

Morse - Chairman

Bible	Hruska

Public Health, Education, Welfare & Safety

McNamara - Chairman

Morse	Case

Business and Commerce

Beall - Chairman

McNamara	Allott

Finance

Taxes, tariffs, import quotas, social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman

Walter F. George (Ga.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)

No permanent standing subcommittees.

Foreign Relations

Relations of U.S. with other nations and international organizations; treaties.

Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman

Theodore Francis Green (R.I.)	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)	H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
John Sparkman (Ala.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)

United Nations Affairs

Humphrey - Chairman

Green	Wiley
Barkley	Smith
	Aiken

Economic and Social Affairs

Barkley - Chairman

Humphrey	Langer
Morse	Aiken
	Capehart

Far Eastern Affairs

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman	Smith
Barkley	Hickenlooper
	Knowland

European Affairs

Sparkman - Chairman

Humphrey	Wiley
Mansfield	Smith
	Langer

Near Eastern and African Affairs

Green - Chairman

Fulbright	Wiley
Mansfield	Hickenlooper
	Knowland

American Republics Affairs

Morse - Chairman

Green	Hickenlooper
Sparkman	Aiken
	Capehart

State Department - Public Affairs

Mansfield - Chairman

Morse	Langer
Fulbright	Knowland
	Capehart

Government Operations

Budget and accounting measures, reorganization of the Executive Branch, general governmental administrative problems. This formerly was the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman

Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)

Permanent Subcommittee On Investigations

McClellan - Chairman

Jackson	McCarthy
Symington	Mundt
Ervin	Bender

Subcommittee on Reorganization

Kennedy - Chairman

Humphrey	Smith
Thurmond	Cotton
Symington	Martin

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs.

James E. Murray (D Mont.), Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)

Indian Affairs

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Anderson	Watkins
Neuberger	Goldwater

Irrigation and Reclamation

Anderson - Chairman

Jackson	Millikin
O'Mahoney	Watkins

Minerals, Materials and Fuels

Murray - Chairman

Long	Malone
O'Mahoney	Dworshak
Scott	Barrett

Public Lands

Long - Chairman

Anderson	Malone
Scott	Dworshak
Bible	Kuchel
Neuberger	Barrett

Territories and Insular Affairs

Jackson - Chairman

Long	Kuchel
Bible	Goldwater

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate transportation, communications, inland waterways, Coast Guard, merchant marine, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman

John O. Pastore (R.I.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)
A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	John M. Butler (Md.)
Price Daniel (Texas)	Charles E. Potter (Mich.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Frederick G. Payne (Maine)

Surface Transportation

Smathers - Chairman

Daniel	Schoeppel
Thurmond	Purtell

Communications

Pastore - Chairman

Monroney	Bricker
Ervin	Potter

Aviation

Monroney - Chairman

Smathers	Schoeppel
Bible	Payne

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Magnuson - Chairman

Pastore	Butler
Daniel	Duff

Judiciary

Federal courts and judges, civil liberties, Constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members, claims against the U.S.

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Chairman

James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Price Daniel (Texas)	Herman Welker (Idaho)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	John M. Butler (Md.)

Constitutional Amendments

Kefauver - Chairman

Hennings	Langer
Daniel	Dirksen

Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Daniel	Watkins

Immigration and Naturalization

Kilgore - Chairman

Eastland	Watkins
Johnston	Dirksen
Hennings	Butler

National Penitentiaries

Johnston - Chairman

Hennings	Langer
	Welker

Improvements in Judicial Machinery

Hennings - Chairman

McClellan	Langer
O'Mahoney	Welker

Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Johnston	Wiley

Revision and Codification

McClellan - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Butler

Constitutional Rights

Hennings - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Langer

Antitrust and Monopoly

Kilgore - Chairman

Kefauver	Langer
Hennings	Dirksen
O'Mahoney	Wiley

(The following five units are special subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee.)

Internal Security

Eastland - Chairman

Johnston	Jenner
McClellan	Watkins
Hennings	Welker
Daniel	Butler

Refugees and Escapees

Langer - Chairman

Johnston	Watkins
Hennings	Jenner
McClellan	

Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code

Daniel - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Welker
Eastland	Butler

Trading With the Enemy

Johnston - Chairman

McClellan	Dirksen
Daniel	Langer

Juvenile Delinquency

Kefauver - Chairman

Hennings	Langer
Daniel	Wiley

Labor and Public Welfare

Education, labor, welfare, veterans' affairs, medical care.

Lister Hill (D Ala.), Chairman

James E. Murray (Mont.)	H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.)	Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)

Education

Murray - Chairman

Hill	Smith
McNamara	Ives

Health

Hill - Chairman

Lehman	Purtell
McNamara	Bender

Labor

Douglas - Chairman

Neely	Smith
Kennedy	Goldwater

Railroad Retirement

Kennedy - Chairman

Murray	Purtell
Lehman	Allott

Veterans' Affairs

Lehman - Chairman

Hill	Goldwater
Kennedy	Bender

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Employee Funds

Douglas - Chairman

Murray	Ives
Neely	Allott

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment

Neely - Chairman

Lehman	Bender

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal Civil Services; census; National Archives.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman

Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)

Ex officio Members of the Committee on Appropriations

Johnston - Chairman

Pastore	Carlson

Civil Service

Pastore - Chairman

Hennings	Case

Postal Affairs

Monroney - Chairman

Scott	Martin

Postal Rates

Johnston - Chairman

Scott	Carlson

Retirement

Scott - Chairman

Neuberger	Langer

Government Employees Security Program

Johnston - Chairman

Neely	Carlson

Public Works

Public buildings, roads, flood control, rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water power.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Chairman

Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)

Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors

Kerr - Chairman

Gore	Case
Symington	Bush
Thurmond	Kuchel
McNamara	Cotton
Neuberger	Hruska

Public Roads

Gore - Chairman

Symington	Martin
Thurmond	Case
McNamara	Bush
Neuberger	Kuchel

Public Buildings and Grounds

Symington - Chairman

Thurmond	Case
McNamara	Kuchel
Neuberger	Hruska

Ex officio Members of Committee on Appropriations

Kerr	Martin
Gore	

Rules and Administration

Senate administration generally, management of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) Chairman

Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)

Rules

Green - Chairman

Hayden	Jenner

Privileges and Elections

Gore - Chairman

Mansfield	Curtis

Printing

Green - Chairman

Hayden	Jenner

Library

Green - Chairman

Mansfield	Barrett

Smithsonian Institution

Gore - Chairman

Green	McCarthy

Restaurant

Mansfield - Chairman

Gore	Curtis

Select Small Business

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the Senate, but cannot report legislation.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Chairman

Russell B. Long (La.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)

Taxes

Eastland - Chairman

Long	Goldwater
Humphrey	Kuchel

Monopoly

Long - Chairman

Sparkman	Saltonstall
Humphrey	Schoeppel

Financing

Sparkman - Chairman

Kennedy	Saltonstall
Smathers	Kuchel

Military Procurement

Smathers - Chairman

Long	Thye
Morse	Duff

Relations of Business with Government

Thye - Chairman

Sparkman	Duff
Smathers	
Eastland	

Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices

Humphrey - Chairman

Kennedy	Schoeppel
Morse	Goldwater

HOUSE COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Agriculture

Agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), Chairman

W.R. Poage (Texas)	Clifford R. Hope (Kan.)
George M. Grant (Ala.)	August H. Andresen (Minn.)
E.C. Gathings (Ark.)	William S. Hill (Colo.)
John L. McMillan (S.C.)	Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Carl Albert (Okla.)	Paul B. Dague (Pa.)
Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.)	Ralph Harvey (Ind.)
James G. Polk (Ohio)	Harold O. Lovre (S.D.)
Clark W. Thompson (Texas)	Page Belcher (Okla.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Clifford G. McIntire (Maine)
John C. Watts (Ky.)	William R. Williams (N.Y.)
Harlan Hagen (Calif.)	Karl C. King (Pa.)
Lester R. Johnson (Wis.)	Robert D. Harrison (Neb.)
Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.)	Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Ross Bass (Tenn.)	Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah)
Coya Knutson (Minn.)	
W. Pat Jennings (Va.)	
D.R. (Billy) Matthews (Fla.)	

Livestock and Feed Grains

Poage - Chairman

Albert	Hill
Jennings	Hoeven
Matthews	Harvey

Forests

Grant - Chairman

McMillan	McIntire
Matthews	Laird

Cotton

Gathings - Chairman

Poage	Simpson
Abernethy	Belcher

Peanuts

McMillan - Chairman

Poage	Lovre
Grant	Harrison
Albert	Belcher

Dairy Products

Abernethy - Chairman

Polk	Andresen
Johnson	Williams
Knutson	Laird

Wheat

Albert - Chairman

Watts	Hill
Bass	Lovre
Jennings	Belcher

Tobacco

Abbitt - Chairman

Polk	Hoeven
Watts	Dague
Bass	Laird

Poultry and Eggs

Polk - Chairman

Thompson	McIntire
Johnson	Harrison
Anfuso	Dixon

Rice

Thompson - Chairman

Gathings	Williams
Hagen	King

Soybeans and Oilseeds

Jones - Chairman

Abernethy	Simpson
Hagen	Harvey

Conservation and Credit

Poage - Chairman

Grant	Hill
Bass	McIntire

Domestic Marketing

Grant - Chairman

Hagen	Belcher
Anfuso	Williams
Knutson	King

Departmental Administration and Crop Insurance

McMillan - Chairman

Jones	Dague
Watts	Laird

Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower

Gathings - Chairman

Abbitt	Hoeven
Thompson	Simpson

Research and Extension

Abernethy - Chairman

Polk	Andresen
Johnson	Harrison
Jennings	Dixon

Foreign Agricultural Operations

Poage - Chairman

Albert	Hoeven
Jones	Harvey
Matthews	Lovre

Futures Markets in Perishable Commodities

Grant - Chairman

Abbitt	Dague
Watts	McIntire

Appropriations

Appropriation of government revenues.

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Chairman

George H. Mahon (Texas)	John Taber (N.Y.)
Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.)	Richard B. Wigglesworth (Mass.)
Albert Thomas (Texas)	Ben F. Jensen (Iowa)
Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)	H. Carl Andersen (Minn.)
W.F. Norrell (Ark.)	Walt Horan (Wash.)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)	Gordon Canfield (N.J.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)	Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)	John Phillips (Calif.)
J. Vaughan Gary (Va.)	Errett P. Scrivner (Kan.)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)	Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (N.Y.)
Robert L.F. Sikes (Fla.)	Cliff Clevenger (Ohio)
Antonio M. Fernandez (N.M.)	Earl Wilson (Ind.)
Prince H. Preston (Ga.)	Glenn R. Davis (Wis.)
Otto E. Passman (La.)	Benjamin F. James (Pa.)
Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.)	Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	Edward T. Miller (Md.)
Fred Marshall (Minn.)	Charles W. Vursell (Ill.)
John J. Riley (S.C.)	T. Millet Hand (N.J.)
Alfred D. Sieminski (N.J.)	Harold C. Ostertag (N.Y.)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)	Frank T. Bow (Ohio)
Henderson Lanham (Ga.)	
Charles B. Deane (N.C.)	
John F. Shelley (Calif.)	
Edward P. Boland (Mass.)	
Don Magnuson (Wash.)	
William H. Natcher (Ky.)	
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)	
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.)	
James C. Murray (Ill.)	

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies

Whitten - Chairman

Marshall	Andersen
Deane	Horan
Natcher	Vursell

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies

Preston - Chairman

Thomas	Clevenger
Rooney	Bow
Yates	Horan
Shelley	Miller
Flood	

Department of Defense

Mahon - Chairman

Sheppard	Wigglesworth
Sikes	Scrivner
Norrell	Ford
Whitten	Miller
Andrews	Ostertag
Riley	Davis
Deane	
Flood	

(The following three groups are units of the Department of Defense Subcommittee.)

Air Force

Mahon - Chairman

Whitten	Scrivner
Deane	Davis

Navy

Sheppard - Chairman

Norrell	Wigglesworth
Andrews	Ostertag

Army

Sikes - Chairman

Riley	Ford
Flood	Miller

Foreign Operations

Passman - Chairman

Gary	Taber
Rooney	Wigglesworth
Cannon	Fenton
Fernandez	Ford
Lanham	Hand
Natcher	
Denton	

General Government Matters

Andrews - Chairman

Mahon	Fenton
Sheppard	Coudert
Gary	Wilson
Rabaut	James
Shelley	

Independent Offices

Thomas - Chairman

Yates	Phillips
Evins	Vursell
Boland	Ostertag

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Kirwan - Chairman

Norrell	Jensen
Sieminski	Fenton
Magnuson	Scrivner

Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and Related Agencies

Fogarty - Chairman

Fernandez	Taber
Lanham	Hand
Denton	Jensen

Public Works

Cannon - Chairman

Rabaut	Davis
Kirwan	Jensen
Fogarty	Phillips
Marshall	Andersen
Riley	Hand
Evins	Taber
Boland	
Murray	

Departments of State and Justice and Judiciary and Related Agencies

Rooney - Chairman

Preston	Coudert
Sikes	Bow
Magnuson	Clevenger

Departments of Treasury and Post Office

Gary - Chairman

Passman	Canfield
Sieminski	Wilson
Murray	James

Armed Services

All matters relating to the National Military Establishment; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials; scientific research and development for military purposes.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman

Overton Brooks (La.)	Dewey Short (Mo.)
Paul J. Kilday (Texas)	Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)
Carl T. Durham (N.C.)	W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.)
L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)	Leroy Johnson (Calif.)
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)	Leon H. Gavin (Pa.)
F. Edward Hebert (La.)	Walter Norblad (Ore.)
Arthur Winstead (Miss.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)
O.C. Fisher (Texas)	Paul Cunningham (Iowa)
Porter Hardy Jr. (Va.)	William H. Bates (Mass.)
William J. Green Jr (Pa.)	William E. Hess (Ohio)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)	Charles P. Nelson (Maine)
Victor Wickersham (Okla.)	James P.S. Devereux (Md.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
Charles E. Bennett (Fla.)	William G. Bray (Ind.)
Lester Holtzman (N.Y.)	Robert C. Wilson (Calif.)
Robert H. Mollohan (W.Va.)	Frank C. Osmers Jr. (N.J.)
Richard E. Lankford (Md.)	
George Huddleston Jr. (Ala.)	

Subcommittee No. 1

Brooks - Chairman

Philbin	Johnson
Winstead	Norblad
Price	Van Zandt
Fisher	Devereux
Wickersham	Bray
Holtzman	Osmers

Subcommittee No. 2

Kilday - Chairman

Rivers	Arends
Hebert	Gavin
Hardy	Patterson
Miller	Bates
Bennett	Nelson
Huddleston	Wilson

Subcommittee No. 3

Durham - Chairman

Price	Cole
Green	Cunningham
Doyle	Hess
Bennett	O'Konski
Mollohan	Bray
Lankford	

Subcommittee for Special Investigations

Hebert - Chairman

Brooks	Hess
Rivers	Gavin
Fisher	Cunningham
Hardy	Bates
Miller	Nelson

Matters Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency

Vinson - Chairman

Brooks	Short
Kilday	Arends
Durham	Cole

Vinson and Short are ex officio members of all subcommittees.

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; and anti-inflation measures.

Brent Spence (D Ky.), Chairman

Paul Brown (Ga.)	Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.)
Wright Patman (Texas)	Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.)
Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.)	Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)	William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)	Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	Walter M. Mumma (Pa.)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)	William E. McVey (Ill.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio)
Charles A. Vanik (Ohio)	Perkins Bass (N.H.)
John J. Bell (Texas)	

No standing subcommittees.

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations.

John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Chairman

Oren Harris (Ark.)	Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.)
Howard W. Smith (Va.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)	A.L. Miller (Neb.)
Olin E. Teague (Texas)	James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)
James C. Davis (Ga.)	John J. Allen Jr. (Calif.)
James H. Morrison (La.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)
John Bell Williams (Miss.)	Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)	Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)	DeWitt S. Hyde (Md.)
Woodrow W. Jones (N.C.)	
J.T. Rutherford (Texas)	

Civil Defense

Teague - Chairman

Wier	Miller
Rutherford	Broyhill

Crime Investigation in the District of Columbia

Davis - Chairman

Smith	Talle
Steed	Patterson

Fiscal Affairs

Smith - Chairman

Harris	O'Hara
Dawson	Talle
Wil'iams	Allen
Rutherford	Auchincloss

Health, Education, Recreation

Abernethy - Chairman

Smith	Miller
Davis	Hyde
Jones	Gubser

Judiciary

Harris - Chairman

Abernethy	O'Hara
Teague	Allen
Williams	Patterson
Jones	Hyde

Police, Firemen, Streets and Traffic

Davis - Chairman

Klein	Kearns
Williams	Auchincloss
Steed	Patterson
Jones	Broyhill

Public Utilities, Insurance and Banking

Klein - Chairman

Teague	Talle
Dawson	Kearns
Wier	Broyhill
Steed	Hyde

Special Subcommittee to Study and Formulate Plans for a Civic Auditorium and Mass Communications Center

Morrison - Chairman

Klein	Kearns
Steed	Broyhill

Education and Labor

Education, labor and welfare matters.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Chairman

Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (Pa.)
Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (N.Y.)	Ralph W. Gwinn (N.Y.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W.Va.)	Wint Smith (Kan.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)	Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)	Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Joe Holt (Calif.)
James B. Bowler (Ill.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)	Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)
Edith Green (Ore.)	Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (N.J.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Sam Coon (Ore.)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)	Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.)
Harris B. McDowell Jr. (Del.)	
Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)	
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Foreign Affairs

Relations of the U.S. with other nations and international organizations.

James P. Richards (D S.C.), Chairman

Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.)	Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.)
Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)	John M. Vorys (Ohio)
A.S.J. Carnahan (Mo.)	Frances P. Bolton (Ohio)
Thurmond Chatham (N.C.)	Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.)
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)	Chester E. Merrow (N.H.)
Omar Burleson (Texas)	Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
Brooks Hays (Ark.)	James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)	Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)	Edmund P. Radwan (N.Y.)
James G. Donovan (N.Y.)	Albert P. Morano (Conn.)
John Jarman (Okla.)	Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.)
Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)	E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Armistead I. Selden Jr. (Ala.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
J.L. Pilcher (Ga.)	Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.)
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)	

Inter-American Affairs

Gordon - Chairman

Hays	Jackson
Dodd	Radwan
Williams	Morano

Near East and Africa

Morgan - Chairman

Gordon	Bolton
Carnahan	Smith
Burleson	Adair

International Organizations and Movements

Carnahan - Chairman

Gordon	Merrow
Zablocki	Judd
Hays	LeCompte

State Department Organization and Foreign Operations

Chatham - Chairman

Kelly	Vorys
Selden	Jackson
Williams	Bentley

Far East and the Pacific

Zablocki - Chairman

Chatham	Judd
Jarman	Vorys
Byrd	Merrow
Pilcher	Church

National Security

Burleson - Chairman

Morgan	Smith
Dodd	Bolton
Donovan	Morano

Foreign Economic Policy

Hays - Chairman

Jarman	Fulton
Byrd	Church
Pilcher	Prouty

Europe

Kelly - Chairman

Hays	Fulton
Donovan	Prouty
Selden	Bentley

Government Operations

Budget and accounting measures, reorganizations in the Executive Branch, intergovernmental relationships. (Formerly this group was called the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.)

William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Chairman

Chet Holifield (Calif.)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)	R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)	Cecil M. Harden (Ind.)
Jack B. Brooks (Texas)	Charles B. Brownson (Ind.)
Lester Holtzman (N.Y.)	George Meader (Mich.)
Robert H. Mollohan (W.Va.)	Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
Porter Hardy Jr. (Va.)	B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	J. Arthur Younger (Calif.)
Robert E. Jones Jr. (Ala.)	Victor A. Knox (Mich.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)	Otto Krueger (N.D.)
John E. Moss Jr. (Calif.)	Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)	William E. Minshall (Ohio)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)	
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	

Executive and Legislative Reorganization

Dawson - Chairman

McCormack	Harden
Jones	Brown
Kilgore	Jonas
Fascell	

Military Operations

Holifield - Chairman

Garmatz	Hoffman
Kilgore	Riehlman
Fascell	Lipscomb
Griffiths	

Intergovernmental Relations

Fountain - Chairman

Holtzman	Reece
Jones	Knox
Reuss	Krueger
Holifield	

Public Works and Resources

Chudoff - Chairman

Jones	Knox
Moss	Jonas
Fascell	Minshall
Mollohan	

International Operations

Hardy - Chairman

Blatnik	Brownson
Garmatz	Meader
Reuss	Reece
Brooks	

Legal and Monetary Affairs

Mollohan - Chairman

Blatnik	Meader
Kilgore	Minshall
Griffiths	Younger
Chudoff	

Special Government Activities

Brooks - Chairman

Holtzman	Riehlman
Moss	Krueger
Reuss	Younger
Hardy	

Special Subcommittee on Donable Property

McCormack - Chairman

Moss	Jonas

House Administration

House administration generally, printing and correction of the Congressional Record, management of Library of Congress, supervision of Smithsonian Institute, etc.

Omar Burleson (D Texas), Chairman

Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)	Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Albert P. Morano (Conn.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)	Joseph L Carrigg (Pa.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Robert D. Harrison (Neb.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
John Lesinski Jr. (Mich.)	John B. Bennett (Mich.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)	Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.)
John Dowdy (Texas)	Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio)
George S. Long (La.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
Hugh Q. Alexander (N.C.)	Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)
Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)	
Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.)	

Accounts

Friedel - Chairman

Hays	Bennett
Rhodes	Hillings
Smith	Bolton
Alexander	Halleck

Elections

Ashmore - Chairman

Byrd	Morano
Lesinski	Carrigg
Dowdy	Lipscomb

Printing

Hays - Chairman

Jones	Schenck
Long	Carrigg
	Corbett

Enrolled Bills and Library

Jones - Chairman

Lesinski	Harrison
Smith	Corbett
Thompson	Lipscomb

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian Affairs. (Formerly Public Lands Committee.)

Clair Engle (D Calif.), Chairman

Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)	A.L. Miller (Neb.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	J. Ernest Wharton (N.Y.)
Gracie Pfost (Idaho)	E.Y. Berry (S.D.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)	William A. Dawson (Utah)
George A. Shuford (N.C.)	Jack Westland (Wash.)
Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (N.Y.)	John R. Pillion (N.Y.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	Clifton (Cliff) Young (Nev.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont)	Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
George H. Christopher (Mo.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)
Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.)	James B. Utt (Calif.)
J.T. Rutherford (Texas)	
Edith Green (Ore.)	

Public Lands

Pfost - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
O'Brien	Berry
Rogers	Westland
Shuford	Pillion
Metcalf	Young
Christopher	Hosmer
Udall	Rhodes
Diggs	Budge
Rutherford	Chenoweth
Green	

Irrigation and Reclamation

Aspinall - Chairman

Engle	Miller
O'Brien	Saylor
Rogers	Wharton
Pfost	Berry
Haley	Dawson
Shuford	Westland
Powell	Pillion
Edmondson	Young
Metcalf	Hosmer
Christopher	Rhodes
Sisk	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Diggs	Utt
Rutherford	
Green	

Territories and Insular Affairs

O'Brien - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
Rogers	Wharton
Pfost	Berry
Haley	Dawson
Shuford	Westland
Powell	Pillion
Edmondson	Young
Metcalf	Hosmer
Christopher	Rhodes
Sisk	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Diggs	Utt
Rutherford	
Green	

Mines and Mining

Rogers - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
Pfost	Wharton
Haley	Berry
Shuford	Dawson
Powell	Young
Edmondson	Rhodes
Metcalf	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Rutherford	Utt

Indian Affairs

Haley - Chairman

Aspinall	Miller
Shuford	Saylor
Powell	Wharton
Edmondson	Berry
Metcalf	Westland
Sisk	Young
Udall	Rhodes
Diggs	
Rutherford	
Green	

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications, regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between government projects), inland waterways, railroad labor, public health, Bureau of Standards, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, securities and exchanges.

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.), Chairman

Oren Harris (Ark.)	Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)	Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)
William T. Granahan (Pa.)	Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.)
F. Ertel Carlyle (N.C.)	Robert Hale (Maine)
John Bell Williams (Miss.)	James I. Dolliver (Iowa)
Peter F. Mack Jr. (Ill.)	John W. Heselton (Mass.)
Kenneth A. Roberts (Ala.)	John B. Bennett (Mich.)
Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)	Richard W. Hoffman (Ill.)
Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.)	John V. Beamer (Ind.)
Isidore Dollinger (N.Y.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	Alvin R. Bush (Pa.)
Martin Dies (Texas)	Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Joseph L. Carrigg (Pa.)
John J. Flynt Jr. (Ga.)	Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.)
Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.)	
Don Hayworth (Mich.)	

Health and Science

Priest - Chairman

Carlyle	Heselton
Roberts	Hoffman
Dies	Springer
Macdonald	Carrigg
Hayworth	Derounian
	Wolverton*

Transportation and Communications

Harris - Chairman

Williams	Wolverton
Mack	Hinshaw
Dollinger	O'Hara
Rogers	Hale
Flynt	Dolliver
Priest*	

Commerce and Finance

Klein - Chairman

Granahan	Bennett
Moulder	Beamer
Staggers	Bush
Friedel	Schenck
Priest*	Wolverton*

Judiciary

Judicial proceedings generally, Constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of members, Presidential succession.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman

Francis E. Walter (Pa.)	Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)	Ruth Thompson (Mich.)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)	Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)	Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. (Ind.)
James B. Frazier Jr. (Tenn.)	William E. Miller (N.Y.)
Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.)	Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.)
Woodrow W. Jones (N.C.)	Usher L. Burdick (N.D.)
E.L. Forrester (Ga.)	Laurence Curtis (Mass.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)	John M. Robsion Jr. (Ky.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)	DeWitt S. Hyde (Md.)
Jack B. Brooks (Texas)	Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	
James M. Quigley (Pa.)	
Charles A. Boyle (Ill.)	
Irwin D. Davidson (N.Y.)	

Immigration and Nationality

Walter- Chairman

Feighan	Thompson
Chelf	Hyde

Claims

Lane - Chairman

Forrester	Miller
Donohue	Burdick

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Revision of Laws

Willis - Chairman

Jones	Crumpacker
Brooks	Taylor
Quigley	Curtis
Boyle	Scott

Bankruptcy and Reorganization

Frazier - Chairman

Tuck	Hillings
Ashmore	Robsion
	Poff

Antitrust

Celler - Chairman

Rodino	Keating
Rogers	McCulloch

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Merchant Marine generally, Cost Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, maintenance and operation of Panama Canal, and administration of the Canal Zone, fisheries and wildlife.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), Chairman

Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)	Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)	John J. Allen Jr. (Calif.)
Edward J. Robeson Jr. (Va.)	Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (Conn.)
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	Timothy P. Sheehan (Ill.)
T.A. Thompson (La.)	William K. Van Pelt (Wis.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)	John H. Ray (N.Y.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)	William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)	Francis E. Dorn (N.Y.)
John J. Bell (Texas)	Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
T. James Tumulty (N.J.)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Irwin D. Davidson (N.Y.)	A.D. Baumhart Jr. (Ohio)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)	Jackson B. Chase (Neb.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)	
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and federal civil services, census, national archives.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman

James H. Morrison (La.)	Edward H. Rees (Kan.)
James C. Davis (Ga.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	Katharine St. George (N.Y.)
John Lesinski Jr. (Mich.)	H.R. Gross (Iowa)
John Dowdy (Texas)	Cecil M. Harden (Ind.)
Hugh Q. Alexander (N.C.)	Albert W. Cretella (Conn.)
John E. Moss Jr. (Calif.)	Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
Edward J. Robeson Jr. (Va.)	Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
Gracie Pfost (Idaho)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)	John E. Henderson (Ohio)
T. James Tumulty (N.J.)	August E. Johansen (Mich.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)	
Chet Holifield (Calif.)	

Post Office and Postal Operations

Dowdy - Chairman

Robeson	St. George
Fascell	Gubser
Kilgore	Cederberg

Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management

Davis - Chairman

Lesinski	Corbett
Alexander	Gross
Pfost	Henderson
Holifield	Johansen

Civil Service Commission and Personnel Programs

Morrison - Chairman

Rhodes	Harden
Moss	Cretella
Tumulty	Broyhill

Public Works

Public buildings and roads, flood control, improvement of rivers and harbors, water power, stream pollution.

Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), Chairman

George H. Fallon (Md.)
Clifford Davis (Tenn.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Robert E. Jones Jr. (Ala.)
John J. Dempsey (N.M.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
T.A. Thompson (La.)
Brady Gentry (Texas)
M.G. (Burnie) Burnside (W.Va.)
Iris Faircloth Blitch (Ga.)
Jim Wright (Texas)
W.R. Hull Jr. (Mo.)
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)
George A. Dondero (Mich.)
J. Harry McGregor (Ohio)
James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)
Russell V. Mack (Wash.)
Hubert B. Scudder (Calif.)
Myron V. George (Kan.)
Frank J. Becker (N.Y.)
Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)
Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
John F. Baldwin Jr. (Calif.)
Fred Schwengel (Iowa)
Bruce Alger (Texas)
Alvin R. Bush (Pa.)
Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)

Rivers and Harbors

Blatnik - Chairman

Fallon	Dondero
Davis	Auchincloss
Gentry	Mack
Burnside	Scudder
Blitch	Becker
Hull	Cramer
Gray	Alger
Rogers	Nicholson
Dingell	

Flood Control

Davis - Chairman

Dempsey	Mack
Smith	Scudder
Jones	Becker
Thompson	Bush
Wright	Withrow
Hull	Cramer
Gray	Baldwin
Rogers	Schwengel
Clark	

Roads

Fallon - Chairman

Dempsey	McGregor
Smith	Dondero
Kluczynski	George
Steed	Scherer
Davis	Cramer
Blatnik	Baldwin
Jones	Alger
Gentry	
Clark	

Public Buildings and Grounds

Jones - Chairman

Kluczynski	Auchincloss
Steed	McGregor
Fallon	George
Blatnik	Bush
Thompson	Withrow
Burnside	Schwengel
Blitch	Nicholson
Wright	
Dingell	

Rules

Rules and order of business of the House.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Chairman

William M. Colmer (Miss.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)
Homer Thornberry (Texas)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.)
Leo E. Allen (Ill.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
Harris Ellsworth (Ore.)
Henry J. Latham (N.Y.)

No standing subcommittees.

Un-American Activities

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Chairman

Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)
James B. Frazier Jr. (Tenn.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)
Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.)
Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)

No standing subcommittees.

Veterans' Affairs

Veterans measures generally, pensions, armed forces life insurance; rehabilitation, education, medical care and treatment of veterans; veterans hospitals.

Olin E. Teague (D Texas), Chairman

W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)
Elizabeth Kee (W.Va.)
George S. Long (La.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)
Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)
George A. Shuford (N.C.)
George H. Christopher (Mo.)
Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)
Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.)
Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.)
William H. Ayres (Ohio)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Phil Weaver (Neb.)
William H. Avery (Kan.)
E. Keith Thomson (Wyo.)
Eugene Siler (Ky.)
Charles M. Teague (Calif.)

Administration

Byrne - Chairman

Kee	Weaver
Diggs	Teague (Calif.)

Compensation

Dorn - Chairman

Christopher	Fino
Diggs	Thomson

Education and Training

Kee - Chairman

Edmondson	Ayres
Sisk	Adair

Hospitals

Long - Chairman

O'Brien	Kearney
Sisk	Avery

Housing

Edmondson - Chairman

Shuford	Ayres
Christopher	Weaver

Insurance

Aspinall - Chairman

Byrne	Siler
Shuford	Teague (Calif.)

Spanish War

Boykin - Chairman

Dorn	Fino
Aspinall	Thomson

Ways and Means

Revenue measures generally; tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements; social security.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Chairman

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)
Aime J. Forand (R.I.)	Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)
Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.)	Robert W. Kean (N.J.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)	Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)	Hal Holmes (Wash.)
Hale Boggs (La.)	John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)	Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.)
Burr P. Harrison (Va.)	Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
A.S.Herlong Jr. (Fla.)	
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Frank Ikard (Texas)	
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)	

Taxation of Life Insurance Companies

Mills - Chairman

Gregory	Curtis

Narcotics

Boggs - Chairman

Karsten	Byrnes
McCarthy	Sadlak
Ikard	Baker

Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems

Forand - Chairman

Keogh	Jenkins
Harrison	Simpson
Herlong	Mason

Select Small Business

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the House, but cannot report legislation.

Wright Patman (D Texas), Chairman

Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)	William S. Hill (Colo.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (Conn.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Timothy P. Sheehan (Ill.)

Regulatory Agencies

Evins - Chairman

Yates	McCulloch

Small Business Administration & Problems Related to Procurement, Loans, Disposal

Multer - Chairman

Evins	Riehlman

Minerals & Raw Materials

Yates - Chairman

Multer	Sheehan

Aircraft Industry

Steed - Chairman

Roosevelt	Seely-Brown

Distribution Problems

Roosevelt - Chairman

Steed	Sheehan

JOINT COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of the five major Joint Congressional Committees and their Subcommittees. Joint Committees are set up to examine specific questions, and their existence may be continued or terminated as the need exists. Membership is drawn from both chambers and both parties. When a Senator serves as chairman, the vice chairman usually is a Representative, and vice versa.

Other Joint Committees are those on the Disposition of Executive Papers, Library of Congress, Printing, Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration and Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy Commission; development, use and control of atomic energy generally.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Chairman

Senate Members

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)

House Members

Carl T. Durham (N.C.)	W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.)
Chet Holifield (Calif.)	Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Paul J. Kilday (Texas)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)
John J. Dempsey (N.M.)	

Research and Development

Price - Chairman

Durham	Hinshaw
Pastore	Van Zandt
Gore	Hickenlooper

Agreements for Cooperation

Pastore - Chairman

Anderson	Hickenlooper
Durham	Bricker
Price	Cole

Legislation

Holifield - Chairman

Durham	Cole
Kilday	Hickenlooper
Gore	Millikin

Military Applications

Jackson - Chairman

Anderson	Bricker
Pastore	Cole
Holifield	Van Zandt

Security

Kilday - Chairman

Dempsey	Hinshaw
Pastore	Patterson
Jackson	Knowland

Raw Materials

Gore - Chairman

Anderson	Hickenlooper
Holifield	Millikin
Dempsey	Knowland
	Patterson

Communities

Dempsey - Chairman

Gore	Cole
Jackson	Van Zandt

Defense Production

Studies and investigates programs authorized by the Defense Production Act and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.), Chairman

Senate Members

A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	

House Members

Wright Patman (Texas)	Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)

No standing subcommittees.

Economic Report

(The name of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report was changed to Joint Economic Committee under PL 591, signed June 18.)

Studies and investigates all recommendations included in the President's annual Economic Report to Congress and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Chairman

Senate Members

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
J.W. Fulbright (Ark.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)

House Members

Wright Patman (Texas)	Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	

Immigration and Nationality Policy

Studies national security, economic and social effects of Immigration and Nationality Act, and administration of the Act.

Senate Members

James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	

House Members

Francis E. Walter (Pa.)	Ruth Thompson (Mich.)
Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)	
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)	

No standing subcommittees.

Internal Revenue Taxation

Studies tax policies and makes recommendations to House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Chairman

Senate Members

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Walter F. George (Ga.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	

House Members

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)

No standing subcommittees.

84th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES



The Complete Text . . .

EISENHOWER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The opening of this new year must arouse in us all grateful thanks to a kind Providence whose protection has been ever present and whose bounty has been manifold and abundant. The State of the Union today demonstrates what can be accomplished under God by a free people; by their vision, their understanding of national problems, their initiative, their self-reliance, their capacity for work -- and by their willingness to sacrifice whenever sacrifice is needed.

In the past three years, responding to what our people want their Government to do, the Congress and the Executive have done much in building a stronger, better America. There has been broad progress in fostering the energies of our people, in providing greater opportunity for the satisfaction of their needs, and in fulfilling their demands for the strength and security of the Republic.

Our country is at peace. Our security posture commands respect. A spiritual vigor marks our national life. Our economy, approaching the $400 billion mark, is at an unparalleled level of prosperity. The national income is more widely and fairly distributed than ever before. The number of Americans at work has reached an all-time high. As a people, we are achieving ever higher standards of living -- earning more, producing more, consuming more, building more and investing more than ever before.

Virtually all sectors of our society are sharing in these good times. Our farm families, if we act wisely, imaginatively and promptly to strengthen our present farm programs, can also look forward to sharing equitably in the prosperity they have helped to create.

SECURITY STRENGTHENED

War in Korea ended two and a half years ago. The collective security system has been powerfully strengthened. Our defenses have been reinforced at sharply reduced costs. Programs to expand world trade and to harness the atom for the betterment of mankind have been carried forward. Our economy has been freed from governmental wage and price controls. Inflation has been halted; the cost of living stabilized.

Government spending has been cut by more than $10 billion. Nearly 300,000 positions have been eliminated from the Federal payroll. Taxes have been substantially reduced. A balanced budget is in prospect. Social security has been extended to 10 million more Americans and unemployment insurance to four million more. Unprecedented advances in civil rights have been made. The long-standing and deep-seated problems of agriculture have been forthrightly attacked.

This record of progress has been accomplished with a self-imposed caution against unnecessary and unwise interference in the private affairs of our people, of their communities and of the several States.

If we of the Executive and Legislative Branches, keeping this caution ever in mind, address ourselves to the business of the year before us -- and to the unfinished business of last year -- with resolution, the outlook is bright with promise.

Many measures of great national importance recommended last year to the Congress still demand immediate attention -- legislation for school and highway construction; health and immigration legislation; water resources legislation; legislation to complete the implementation of our foreign economic policy; such labor legislation as amendments of the Labor-Management Relations Act, extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to additional groups not now covered, and occupational safety legislation; and legislation for construction of an atomic-powered exhibit vessel.

BROADEN OPPORTUNITY

Many new items of business likewise require our attention -- measures that will further promote the release of the energies of our people; that will broaden opportunity for all of them; that will advance the Republic in its leadership toward a just peace; measures, in short, that are essential to the building of an ever-stronger, ever-better America.

Every political and economic guide supports a valid confidence that wise effort will be rewarded by an even more plentiful harvest of human benefit than we now enjoy. Our resources are too many, our principles too dynamic, our purposes too worthy and the issues at stake too immense for us to entertain doubt or fear. But our responsibilities require that we approach this year's business with a sober humility.

A heedless pride in our present strength and position would blind us to the facts of the past, to the pitfalls of the future. We must walk ever in the knowledge that we are enriched by a heritage earned in the labor and sacrifice of our forebears; that, for our children's children, we are trustees of a great Republic and a time-tested political system; that we prosper as a cooperating member of the family of nations.

In this light, the Administration has continued work on its program for the Republic, begun three years ago. Because the vast spread of national and human interests is involved within it, I shall not in this Message attempt its detailed delineation. Instead, from time to time during this Session, there will be submitted to the Congress specific recommendations within specific fields. In the comprehensive survey required for their preparation, the Administration is guided by enduring objectives. The first is:

THE DISCHARGE OF OUR WORLD RESPONSIBILITY.

Our world policy and our actions are dedicated to the achievement of peace with justice for all nations.

With this purpose, we move in a wide variety of ways and through many agencies to remove the pall of fear; to strengthen the ties with our partners and to improve the cooperative cohesion of the free world; to reduce the burden of armaments, and to stimulate and inspire action among all nations for a world of justice and prosperity and peace. These national objectives are fully supported by both our political parties.

In the past year, our search for a more stable and just peace has taken varied forms. Among the most important were the two conferences at Geneva, in July and in the fall of last year. We explored the possibilities of agreement on critical issues that jeopardize the peace.

The July meeting of Heads of Government held our promise to the world of moderation in the bitterness, of word and action, which tends to generate conflict and war. All were in agreement that a nuclear war would be an intolerable disaster which must not be permitted to occur. But in October, when the Foreign Ministers met again, the results demonstrated conclusively that the Soviet leaders are not yet willing to create the indispensable conditions for a secure and lasting peace.

COLD WAR

Nevertheless, it is clear that the conflict between international communism and freedom has taken on a new complexion.

We know the Communist leaders have often practiced the tactics of retreat and zigzag. We know that Soviet and Chinese communism still poses a serious threat to the free world. And in the Middle East recent Soviet moves are hardly compatible with the reduction of international tension.

Yet Communist tactics against the free nations have shifted in emphasis from reliance on violence and the threat of violence to reliance on division, enticement and duplicity. We must be well prepared to meet the current tactics which pose a dangerous though less obvious threat. At the same time, our policy must be dynamic as well as flexible, designed primarily to forward the achievement of our own objectives rather than to meet each shift and change on the Communist front. We must act in the firm assurance that the fruits of freedom are more attractive and desirable to mankind in the pursuit of happiness than the record of Communism.

In the face of Communist military power, we must, of course, continue to maintain an effective system of collective security. This involves two things -- a system which gives clear warning that armed aggression will be met by joint action of the free nations, and deterrent military power to make that warning effective. Moreover, the awesome power of the atom must be made to serve as a guardian of the free community and of the peace.

In the last year, the free world has seen major gains for the system of collective security: the accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Western European Union of the sovereign Federal German Republic; the developing cooperation under the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty; and the formation in the Middle East of the Baghdad Pact among Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. In our own hemisphere, the inter-American system has continued to show its vitality in maintaining peace and a common approach to world problems. We now have security pacts with more than 40 other nations.

UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT

In the pursuit of our national purposes, we have been steadfast in our support of the United Nations, now entering its second decade with a wider membership and ever-increasing influence and usefulness. In the release of our 15 fliers from Communist China, an essential prelude was the world opinion mobilized by the General Assembly which condemned their imprisonment and demanded their liberation. The successful Atomic Energy Conference held in Geneva under United Nations auspices and our Atoms for Peace program have been practical steps toward the world-wide use of this new energy source. Our sponsorship of such use has benefited our relations with other countries. Active negotiations are now in progress to create an International Agency to foster peaceful uses of atomic energy.

During the past year the crucial problem of disarmament has moved to the forefront of practical political endeavor. At Geneva, I declared the readiness of the United States to exchange blueprints of the military establishments of our nation and the USSR, to be confirmed by reciprocal aerial reconnaissance. By this means, I felt mutual suspicions could be allayed and an atmosphere developed in which negotiations looking toward limitation of arms would have improved chances of success.

In the United Nations Subcommittee on Disarmament last fall, this proposal was explored and the United States also declared itself willing to include reciprocal ground inspection of key points. By the overwhelming vote of 56 to 7, the United Nations on Dec. 16 endorsed these proposals and gave them a top priority. Thereby, the issue is placed squarely before the bar of world opinion. We shall persevere in seeking a general reduction of armaments under effective inspection and control which are essential safeguards to ensure reciprocity and protect the security of all.

In the coming year much remains to be done.

While maintaining our military deterrent, we must intensify our efforts to achieve a just peace. In Asia we shall continue to give help to nations struggling to maintain their freedom against the threat of Communist coercion or subversion. In Europe, we shall endeavor to increase not only the military strength of the North Atlantic Alliance but also its political cohesion and unity of purpose. We shall give such assistance as is feasible to the recently renewed effort of Western European nations to achieve a greater measure of integration, such as in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In the Near East we shall spare no effort in seeking to promote a fair solution of the tragic dispute between the Arab States and Israel, all of whom we want as our friends. The United States is ready to do its part to assure enduring peace in that area. We hope that both sides will make the contributions necessary to achieve that purpose. In Latin America, we shall continue to cooperate vigorously in trade and other measures designed to assist economic progress in the area.

OTC MEMBERSHIP

Strong economic ties are an essential element in our free world partnership. Increasing trade and investment help all of us prosper together. Gratifying progress has been made in this direction, most recently by the three-year extension of our trade agreements legislation.

I most earnestly request that the Congress approve our membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation which would assist the carrying out of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to which we have been a party since 1948. Our membership in the OTC will provide the most effective and expeditious means for removing discriminations and restrictions against American exports and in making our trade agreements truly reciprocal. United States membership in the Organization will evidence our continuing desire to cooperate in promoting an expanded trade among the free nations. Thus the Organization, as proposed, is admirably suited to our own interests and to those of like-minded nations in working for steady expansion of trade and closer economic cooperation. Being strictly an administrative entity, the Organization for Trade Cooperation cannot, of course, alter the control by Congress of the tariff, import and customs policies of the United States.

We need to encourage investment overseas by avoiding unfair tax duplications, and to foster foreign trade by further simplification and improvement of our customs legislation.

We must sustain and fortify our Mutual Security Program. Because the conditions of poverty and unrest in less developed areas make their people a special target of international communism, there is a need to help them achieve the economic growth and stability necessary to preserve their independence against communist threats and enticements.

In order that our friends may better achieve the greater strength that is our common goal, they need assurance of continuity in economic assistance for development projects and programs which we approve and which require a period of years for planning and completion. Accordingly, I ask Congress to grant limited authority to make longer-term commitments for assistance to such projects, to be fulfilled from appropriations to be made in future fiscal years.

STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC POLICY

These various steps will powerfully strengthen the economic foundation of our foreign policy. Together with constructive action abroad, they will maintain the present momentum toward general economic progress and vitality of the free world.

In all things, change is the inexorable law of life. In much of the world the ferment of change is working strongly; but grave injustices are still uncorrected. We must not, by any sanction of ours, help to perpetuate these wrongs. I have particularly in mind the oppressive division of the German people, the bondage of millions elsewhere, and the exclusion of Japan from United Nations membership.

We shall keep these injustices in the forefront of human consciousness and seek to maintain the pressure of world opinion to right these vast wrongs in the interest both of justice and secure peace.

Injustice thrives on ignorance. Because an understanding of the truth about America is one of our most powerful forces, I am recommending a substantial increase in budgetary support of the United States Information Agency.

The sum of our international effort should be this: the waging of peace, with as much resourcefulness, with as great a sense of dedication and urgency, as we have ever mustered in defense of our country in time of war. In this effort, our weapon is not force. Our weapons are the principles and ideas embodied in our historic traditions, applied with the same vigor that in the past made America a living promise of freedom for all mankind.

To accomplish these vital tasks, all of us should be concerned with the strength, effectiveness and morale of our State Department and our Foreign Service.

Another guide in the preparation of the Administration's program is:

THE CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.

Because peace is the keystone of our national policy, our defense program emphasizes an effective flexible type of power calculated to deter or repulse any aggression and to preserve the peace. Short of war, we have never had military strength better adapted to our needs with improved readiness for emergency use. The maintenance of this strong military capability for the indefinite future will continue to call for a large share of our national budget. Our military programs must meet the needs of today. To build less would expose the nation to aggression. To build excessively, under the influence of fear, could defeat our purposes and impair or destroy the very freedom and economic system our military defenses are designed to protect.

We have improved the effectiveness and combat readiness of our forces by developing and making operational new weapons and by integrating the latest scientific developments, including new atomic weapons, into our military plans. We continue to push the production of the most modern military aircraft. The development of long-range missiles has been on an accelerated basis for some time. We are moving as rapidly as practicable towards nuclear-powered aircraft and ships. Combat capability, especially in terms of fire-power, has been substantially increased. We have made the adjustments in personnel permitted by the cessation of the Korean War, the buildup of our allies and the introduction of new weapons. The services are all planning realistically on a long-term basis.

To strengthen our continental defenses the United States and Canada, in the closest cooperation, have substantially augmented early warning networks. Great progress is being made in extending surveillance of the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific approaches to North America.

In the last analysis our real strength lies in the calibre of the men and women in our Armed Forces, active and Reserve. Much has been done to attract and hold capable military personnel, but more needs to be done. This year, I renew my request of last year for legislation to provide proper medical care for military dependents and a more equitable survivors' benefit program. The Administration will prepare additional recommendations designed to achieve the same objectives, including career incentives for medical and dental officers and nurses, and increases in the proportion of regular officers.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Closely related to the mission of the Defense Department is the task of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. A particular point of relationship arises from the fact that the key to civil defense is the expanded continental defense program, including the distant early warning system. Our federal civil defense authorities have made progress in their program, and now comprehensive studies are being conducted jointly by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the States and critical target cities to determine the best procedures that can be adopted in case of an atomic attack. We must strengthen Federal assistance to the States and cities in devising the most effective common defense.

We have a broad and diversified mobilization base. We have the facilities, materials, skills and knowledge rapidly to expand the production of things we need for our defense whenever they are required. But mobilization base requirements change with changing technology and strategy. We must maintain flexibility to meet new requirements. I am requesting, therefore, that the Congress once again extend the Defense Production Act.

Of great importance to our nation's security is a continuing alertness to internal subversive activity within or without our government. This Administration will not relax its efforts to deal forthrightly and vigorously in protection of this government and its citizens against subversion, at the same time fully protecting the constitutional rights of all citizens.

A third objective of the Administration is:

FISCAL INTEGRITY.

A public office is, indeed, a public trust. None of its aspects is more demanding than the proper management of the public finances. I refer now not only to the indispensable virtues of plain honesty and trustworthiness but also the the prudent, effective and conscientious use of tax money. I refer also to the attitude of mind that makes efficient and economical service to the people a watchword in our government.

Over the long term, a balanced budget is a sure index to thrifty management -- in a home, in a business or in the Federal Government. When achievement of a balanced budget is for long put off in a business or home, bankruptcy is the result. But in similar circumstances a government resorts to inflation of the money supply. This inevitably results in depreciation of the value of the money, and an increase in the cost of living. Every investment in personal security is threatened by this process of inflation, and the real values of the people's savings whether in the form of insurance, bonds, pension and retirement funds or savings accounts are thereby shriveled.

We have made long strides these past three years in bringing our Federal finances under control. The deficit for fiscal year 1953 was almost $9.5 billion. Larger deficits seemed certain -- deficits which would have depreciated the value of the dollar and pushed the cost of living still higher. But government waste and extravagance were searched out. Nonessential activities were dropped. Government expenses were carefully scrutinized. Total spending was cut by $14 billion below the amount planned by the previous Administration for the fiscal year 1954.

This made possible -- and it was appropriate in the existing circumstances of transition to a peacetime economy -- the largest tax cut in any year in our history. Almost $7.5 billion were released and every taxpayer in the country benefited. Almost two-thirds of the savings went directly to individuals. This tax cut also helped to build up the economy, to make jobs in industry and to increase the production of the many things desired to improve the scale of living for the great majority of Amercans.

BUDGET TO BALANCE

The strong expansion of the economy, coupled with a constant care for efficiency in government operations and an alert guard against waste and duplication, has brought us to a prospective balance between income and expenditure. This is being done while we continue to strengthen our military security.

I expect the budget to be in balance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

I shall propose a balanced budget for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

But the balance we are seeking cannot be accomplished without the continuing every-day effort of the Executive and Legislative Branches to keep expenditures under control. It will also be necessary to continue all of the present excise taxes without any reduction and the corporation income taxes at their present rates for another year beyond next April 1st.

It is unquestionably true that our present tax level is very burdensome and, in the interest of long term and continuous economic growth, should be reduced when we prudently can. It is essential, in the sound management of the Government's finances, that we be mindful of our enormous national debt and of the obligation we have toward future Americans to reduce that debt whenever we can appropriately do so. Under conditions of high peacetime prosperity, such as now exist, we can never justify going further into debt to give ourselves a tax cut at the expense of our children. So, in the present state of our financial affairs, I earnestly believe that a tax cut can be deemed justifiable only when it will not unbalance the budget, a budget which makes provision for some reduction, even though modest, in our national debt. In this way we can best maintain fiscal integrity.

A fourth aim of our program is:

TO FOSTER A STRONG ECONOMY.

Our competitive enterprise system depends on the energy of free human beings, limited by prudent restraints in law, using free markets to plan, organize and distribute production, and spurred by the prospect of reward for successful effort. This system has developed our resources. It has marvelously expanded our productive capacity. Against the record of all other economic systems devised through the ages, this competitive system has proved the most creative user of human skills in the development of physical resources, and the richest rewarder of human effort.

This is still true in this era when improved living standards and rising national requirements are accompanied by swift advances in technology and rapid obsolescence in machines and methods. Typical of these are the strides made in construction of plants to produce electrical energy from atomic power and of laboratories and installations for the application of this new force in industry, agriculture and the healing arts. These developments make it imperative -- to assure effective functioning of our enterprise system -- that the Federal Government concern itself with certain broad areas of our economic life. Most important of these is:

Agriculture

Our farm people are not sharing as they should in the general prosperity. They alone of all major groups have seen their incomes decline rather than rise. They are caught between two millstones -- rising production costs and declining prices. Such harm to a part of the national economy so vitally important to everyone is of great concern to us all. No other resource is so indispensable as the land that feeds and clothes us. No group is more fundamental to our national life than our farmers.

In successful prosecution of the war, the nation called for the utmost effort of its farmers. Their response was superb, their contribution unsurpassed. Farmers are not now to be blamed for the mountainous, price-depressing surpluses produced in response to wartime policies and laws that were too long continued. War markets are not the markets of peacetime. Failure to recognize that basic fact by a timely adjustment of wartime legislation brought its inevitable result in peacetime -- surpluses, lower prices and lower incomes for our farmers.

The dimensions of government responsibility are as broad and complex as the farm problem itself. We are here concerned not only with our essential continuing supplies of food and fiber, but also with a way of life. Both are indispensable to the well-being and strength of the nation. Consideration of these matters must be above and beyond politics. Our national farm policy, so vital to the welfare of farm people and all of us, must not become a field for political warfare. Too much is at stake.

Our farm people expect of us, who have responsibility for their government, understanding of their problems and the will to help solve them. Our objective must be to help bring production into balance with existing and new markets, at prices that yield farmers a return for their work in line with what other Americans get.

To reach this goal, deep-seated problems must be subjected to a stepped-up attack. There is no single easy solution. Rather, there must be a many-sided assault on the stubborn problems of surpluses, prices, costs and markets; and a steady, persistent, imaginative advance in the relationship between farmers and their government.

NEW STEPS

In a few days, by special message, I shall lay before the Congress my detailed recommendations for new steps that should be taken promptly to speed the transition in agriculture and thus assist our farmers to achieve their fair share of the national income.

Basic to this program will be a new attack on the surplus problem -- for even the best-conceived farm program cannot work under a multi-billion dollar weight of accumulated stocks.

I shall urge authorization of a soil bank program to alleviate the problem of diverted acres and an overexpanded agricultural plant. This will include an acreage reserve to reduce current and accumulated surpluses of crops in most serious difficulty, and a conservation reserve to achieve other needed adjustments in the use of agricultural resources. I shall urge measures to strengthen our surplus disposal activities.

I shall propose measures to strengthen individual commodity programs, to remove controls where possible, to reduce carryovers, and to stop further accumulations of surpluses. I shall ask the Congress to provide substantial new funds for an expanded drive on the research front, to develop new markets, new crops and new uses. The Rural Development Program to better the lot of low-income farm families deserves full Congressional support. The Great Plains Program must go forward vigorously. Advances on these and other fronts will pull down the price-depressing surpluses and raise farm income.

In this time of testing in agriculture, we should all together, regardless of party, carry forward resolutely with a sound and forward looking program on which farm people may confidently depend, now and for years to come.

I shall briefly mention four other subjects directly related to the well-being of the economy, preliminary to their fuller discussion in the Economic Report and later communications.

Resources Conservation

I wish to re-emphasize the critical importance of the wise use and conservation of our great natural resources of land, forests, minerals and water, and their long-range development consistent with our agricultural policy. Water in particular now plays an increasing role in industrial processes, in the irrigation of land, in electric power, as well as in domestic uses. At the same time, it has the potential of damage and disaster.

A comprehensive legislative program for water conservation will be submitted to the Congress during the Session. The development of our water resources cannot be accomplished overnight. The need is such that we must make faster progress and without delay. Therefore, I strongly recommend that action be taken at this Session on such wholly Federal projects as the Colorado River Storage Project and the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project; on the John Day partnership project, and other projects which provide for cooperative action between the Federal Government and non-Federal interests; and on legislation, which makes provision for Federal participation in small projects under the primary sponsorship of agencies of State and local government.

During the past year the areas of our National Parks have been expanded, and new wildlife refuges have been created. The visits of our people to the Parks have increased much more rapidly than have the facilities to care for them. The Administration will submit recommendations to provide more adequate facilities to keep abreast of the increasing interest of our people in the great outdoors.

Disaster Assistance

A modern community is a complex combination of skills, specialized buildings, machines, communications and homes. Most importantly it involves human lives. Disaster in many forms -- by flood, frost, high winds, for instance -- can destroy on a massive scale in a few hours the labor of many years.

Through the past three years, the Administration has repeatedly moved into action wherever disaster struck. The extent of State participation in relief activities, however, has been far from uniform and, in many cases, has been either inadequate or non-existent. Disaster assistance legislation requires overhauling and an experimental program of flood-damage indemnities should be undertaken. The Administration will make detailed recommendations on these subjects.

Area Redevelopment

We must help deal with the pockets of chronic unemployment that here and there mar the nation's general industrial prosperity. Economic changes in recent years have been often so rapid and far-reaching that areas committed to a single local resource or industrial activity have found themselves temporarily deprived of their markets and their livelihood.

Such conditions mean severe hardship for thousands of people as the slow process of adaptation to new circumstances goes on. This process can be speeded up. Last year I authorized a major study of the problem to find additional steps to supplement existing programs for the redevelopment of areas of chronic unemployment. Recommendations will be submitted, designed to supplement with Federal technical and loan assistance local efforts to get on with this vital job. Improving such communities must, of course, remain the primary responsibility of the people living there and of their States. But a soundly conceived Federal partnership program can be of real assistance to them in their efforts.

Highway Legislation

Legislation to provide a modern, interstate highway system is even more urgent this year than last, for 12 months have now passed in which we have fallen further behind in road construction needed for the personal safety, the general prosperity, the national security of the American people. During the year, the number of motor vehicles has increased from 58 to 61 million. During the past year over 38,000 persons lost their lives in highway accidents, while the fearful toll of injuries and property damage has gone on unabated.

In my message of February 22, 1955, I urged that measures be taken to complete the vital 40,000 mile interstate system over a period of 10 years at an estimated Federal cost of approximately $25 billion. No program was adopted.

If we are ever to solve our mounting traffic problem, the whole interstate system must be authorized as one project, to be completed approximately within the specified time. Only in this way can industry efficiently gear itself to the job ahead. Only in this way can the required planning and engineering be accomplished without the confusion and waste unavoidable in a piecemeal approach. Furthermore, as I pointed out last year, the pressing nature of this problem must not lead us to solutions outside the bounds of sound fiscal management. As in the case of other pressing problems, there must be an adequate plan of financing. To continue the drastically needed improvement in other national highway systems, I recommend the continuation of the Federal Aid Highway Program.

Aside from agriculture and the four subjects specifically mentioned, an integral part of our efforts to foster a strong and expanding free economy is keeping open the door of opportunity to new and small enterprises, checking monopoly and preserving a competitive environment. In this past year the steady improvement in the economic health of small business has reinforced the vitality of our competitive economy. We shall continue to help small business concerns to obtain access to adequate financing and to competent counsel on management, production and marketing problems.

FAIR COMPETITIVE OPPORTUNITY

Through measures already taken, opportunities for small-business participation in government procurement programs, including military procurement, are greatly improved. The effectiveness of these measures will become increasingly apparent. We shall continue to make certain that small business has a fair opportunity to compete and has an economic environment in which it may prosper.

In my message last year, I referred to the appointment of an advisory committee to appraise and report to me on the deficiencies as well as the effectiveness of existing Federal transportation policies. I have commended the fundamental purposes and objectives of the committee's report. I earnestly recommend that the Congress give prompt attention to the committee's proposals.

Essential to a prosperous economic environment for all business, small and large -- for agriculture and industry and commerce -- is efficiency in Government. To that end, exhaustive studies of the entire governmental structure were made by the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government -- the reports of these Commissions are now under intensive review and already in the process of implementation in important areas.

One specific and most vital Governmental function merits study and action by the Congress. As part of our program of promoting efficiency in Government and getting the fiscal situation in hand, the Post Office Department in the past three years has been overhauled. Nearly 1,000 new post offices have been provided. Financial practices have been modernized and transportation and operating methods are being constantly improved. A new wage and incentive plan for the half-million postal employees has been established. Never before has the postal system handled so much mail so quickly and so economically.

The Post Office Department faces two serious problems. First, much of its physical plant -- post offices and other buildings -- is obsolete and inadequate. Many new buildings and the modernization of present ones are essential if we are to have improved mail service. The second problem is the Department's fiscal plight. It now faces an annual deficit of one-half billion dollars.

Recommendations on postal facilities and on additional postal revenues will be submitted to the Congress.

A final consideration in our program planning is:

THE RESPONSE TO HUMAN CONCERNS.

A fundamental belief shines forth in this Republic. We believe in the worth and dignity of the individual. We know that if we are to govern ourselves wisely -- in the tradition of America -- we must have the opportunity to develop our individual capacities to the utmost.

To fulfill the individual's aspirations in the American way of life, good education is fundamental. Good education is the outgrowth of good homes, good communities, good churches and good schools. Today our schools face pressing problems -- problems which will not yield to swift and easy solutions, or to any single action. They will yield only to a continuing, active, informed effort by the people toward achieving better schools.

This kind of effort has been spurred by the thousands of conferences held in recent months by half a million citizens and educators in all parts of the country, culminating in the White House Conference on Education. In that Conference, some 2,000 delegates, broadly representative of the nation, studied together the problems of the nation's schools.

They concluded that the people of the United States must make a greater effort through their local, State and Federal Governments to improve the education of our youth. This expression from the people must now be translated into action at all levels of government.

SCHOOL AID

So far as the Federal share of responsibility is concerned, I urge that the Congress move promptly to enact an effective program of Federal assistance to help erase the existing deficit of school classrooms. Such a program, which should be limited to a five-year period, must operate to increase rather than decrease local and State support of schools and to give the greatest help to the States and localities with the least financial resources. Federal aid should in no way jeopardize the freedom of local school systems. There will be presented to the Congress a recommended program of Federal assistance for school construction.

Such a program should be accompanied by action to increase services to the nation's schools by the Office of Education and by legislation to provide continuation of payments to school districts where Federal activities have impaired the ability of those districts to provide adequate schools.

Under the 1954 Amendments to the old-age and survivors' insurance program, protection was extended to some 10 million additional workers and benefits were increased. The system now helps protect nine out of 10 American workers and their families against loss of income in old age or on the death of the breadwinner. The system is sound. It must be kept so. In developing improvements in the system, we must give the most careful consideration to population and social trends, and to fiscal requirements. With these considerations in mind, the Administration will present its recommendations for further expansion of coverage and other steps which can be taken wisely at this time.

Other needs in the area of social welfare include increased child welfare services, extension of the program of aid to dependent children, intensified attack on juvenile delinquency and special attention to the problems of mentally retarded children. The training of more skilled workers for these fields and the quest for new knowledge through research in social welfare are essential. Similarly the problems of our aged people need our attention.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The nation has made dramatic progress in conquering disease -- progress of profound human significance which can be greatly accelerated by an intensified effort in medical research. A well-supported, well-balanced program of research, including basic research, can open new frontiers of knowledge, prevent and relieve suffering, and prolong life. Accordingly I shall recommend a substantial increase in Federal funds for the support of such a program. As an integral part of this effort, I shall recommend a new plan to aid construction of non-Federal medical research and teaching facilities and to help provide more adequate support for the training of medical research manpower.

Finally, we must aid in cushioning the heavy and rising costs of illness and hospitalization to individuals and families. Provision should be made, by Federal reinsurance or otherwise, to foster extension of voluntary health insurance coverage to many more persons, especially older persons and those in rural areas. Plans should be evolved to improve protection against the costs of prolonged or severe illness. These measures will help reduce the dollar barrier between many Americans and the benefits of modern medical care.

The Administration health program will be submitted to the Congress in detail.

The response of government to human concerns embraces, of course, other measures of broad public interest, and of special interest to our working men and women. The need still exists for improvement of the Labor Management Relations Act. The recommendations I submitted to the Congress last year take into account not only the interests of labor and management but also the public welfare. The needed amendments should be enacted without further delay.

MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION

We must also carry forward the job of improving the wage-hour law. Last year I requested the Congress to broaden the coverage of the minimum wage. I repeat that recommendation and I pledge the full resources of the Executive Branch to assist the Congress in finding ways to attain this goal. Moreover, as requested last year, legislation should be passed to clarify and strengthen the eight-hour laws for the benefit of workers who are subject to Federal wage standards on Federal and Federally-assisted construction and other public works.

The Administration will shortly propose legislation to assure adequate disclosure of the financial affairs of each employee pension and welfare plan and to afford substantial protection to their beneficiaries in accordance with the objectives outlined in my message of January 11, 1954. Occupational safety still demands attention, as I pointed out last year, and legislation to improve the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act is still needed. The improvement of the District of Columbia Unemployment Insurance Law and legislation to provide employees in the District with non-occupational disability insurance are no less necessary now than 12 months ago. Legislation to apply the principle of equal pay for equal work without discrimination because of sex is a matter of simple justice. I earnestly urge the Congress to move swiftly to implement these needed labor measures.

In the field of human needs, we must carry forward the housing program which is contributing so greatly to the well-being of our people and the prosperity of our economy. Home ownership is now advanced to the point where almost three of every five families in our cities, towns and suburbs own the houses they live in.

HOUSING

For the housing program, most of the legislative authority already exists. However, a firm program of public housing is essential until the private building industry has found ways to provide more adequate housing for low-income families. The Administration will propose authority to contract for 35,000 additional public housing units in each of the next two fiscal years for communities which will participate in an integrated attack on slums and blight.

To meet the needs of the growing number of older people, several amendments to the National Housing Act will be proposed to assist the private homebuilding industry as well as charitable and non-profit organizations.

With so large a number of the American people desiring to modernize and improve existing dwellings, I recommend that the Title I program for permanent improvements in the home be liberalized.

I recommend increases in the general FHA mortgage insurance authority; the extension of the FHA military housing program; an increase in the authorization for Urban Planning grants; in the special assistance authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association; and continued support of the college housing program in a way that will not discourage private capital from helping to meet the needs of our colleges.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The legislation I have recommended for workers in private industry should be accompanied by a parallel effort for the welfare of government employees. We have accomplished much in this field, including a contributory life insurance program; equitable pay increases and a fringe benefits program, covering many needed personnel policy changes, from improved premium pay to a meaningful incentive awards program.

Additional personnel management legislation is needed in this Session. As I stated last year, an executive pay increase is essential to efficient governmental management. Such an increase, together with needed adjustments in the pay for the top career positions, is also necessary to the equitable completion of the Federal pay program initiated last year. Other legislation will be proposed, including legislation for prepaid group health insurance for employees and their dependents and to effect major improvements in the Civil Service retirement system.

All of us share a continuing concern for those who have served this nation in the Armed Forces. The Commission on Veterans Pensions is at this time conducting a study of the entire field of veterans' benefits and will soon submit proposed improvements.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We are proud of the progress our people have made in the field of civil rights. In Executive Branch operations throughout the nation, elimination of discrimination and segregation is all but completed. Progress is also being made among contractors engaged in furnishing Government services and requirements. Every citizen now has the opportunity to fit himself for and to hold a position of responsibility in the service of his country. In the District of Columbia, through the voluntary cooperation of the people, discrimination and segregation are disappearing from hotels, theaters, restaurants and other facilities.

It is disturbing that in some localities allegations persist that Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and are likewise being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures. I recommend that the substance of these charges be thoroughly examined by a Bipartisan Commission created by the Congress. It is hoped that such a Commission will be established promptly so that it may arrive at findings which can receive early consideration.

The stature of our leadership in the free world has increased through the past three years because we have made more progress than ever before in a similar period to assure our citizens equality in justice, in opportunity and in civil rights. We must expand this effort on every front. We must strive to have every person judged and measured by what he is, rather than by his color, race or religion. There will soon be recommended to the Congress a program further to advance the efforts of the Government, within the area of Federal responsibility, to accomplish these objectives.

One particular challenge confronts us. In the Hawaiian Islands, East meets West. To the Islands, Asia and Europe and the Western Hemisphere, all the continents, have contributed their peoples and their cultures to display a unique example of a community that is a successful laboratory in human brotherhood.

STATEHOOD

Statehood, supported by the repeatedly expressed desire of the Islands' people and by our traditions, would be a shining example of the American way to the entire earth. Consequently, I urgently request this Congress to grant statehood for Hawaii. Also, in harmony with the provisions I last year communicated to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, I trust that progress toward statehood for Alaska can be made in this Session.

Progress is constant toward full integration of our Indian citizens into normal community life. During the past two years the Administration has provided school facilities for thousands of Indian children previously denied this opportunity. We must continue to meet the needs of increased numbers of Indian children. Provision should also be made for the education of adult Indians whose schooling in earlier years was neglected.

In keeping with our responsibility of world leadership and in our own self interest, I again point out to the Congress the urgent need for revision of the immigration and nationality laws. Our nation has always welcomed immigrants to our shores. The wisdom of such a policy is clearly shown by the fact that America has been built by immigrants and the descendants of immigrants. That policy must be continued realistically with present day conditions in mind.

IMMIGRATION LAW CHANGES

I recommend that the number of persons admitted to this country annually be based not on the 1920 census but on the latest, the 1950 census. Provision should be made to allow for greater flexibility in the use of quotas so if one country does not use its share, the vacancies may be made available for the use of qualified individuals from other countries.

The law should be amended to permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the requirements of fingerprinting on a reciprocal basis for persons coming to this country for temporary visits. This and other changes in the law are long overdue and should be taken care of promptly. Detailed recommendations for revision of the immigration laws will be submitted to the Congress.

I am happy to report substantial progress in the flow of immigrants under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; however, I again request this Congress to approve without further delay the urgently needed amendments to that act which I submitted in the last Session. Because of the high prosperity in Germany and Austria, the number of emigrants from those countries will be reduced. This will make available thousands of unfilled openings which I recommend be distributed to Greece and Italy and to escapees from behind the Iron Curtain.

Once again I ask the Congress to join with me in demonstrating our belief in the right of suffrage. I renew my request that the principle of self-government be extended and the right of suffrage granted to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

To conclude: the vista before us is bright. The march of science, the expanding economy, the advance in collective security toward a just peace -- in this threefold movement our people are creating new standards by which the future of the Republic may be judged.

Progress, however, will be realized only as it is more than matched by a continuing growth in the spiritual strength of the nation. Our dedication to moral values must be complete in our dealings abroad and in our relationships among ourselves. We have single-minded devotion to the common good of America. Never must we forget that this means the well-being, the prosperity, the security of all Americans in every walk of life.

To the attainment of these objectives, I pledge full energies of the Administration as in the Session ahead it works on a program for submission to you, the Congress of the United States.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 5, 1956

Text of Jan. 9 Message . . .

PRESIDENT OUTLINES 9-POINT FARM PROGRAM

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In this Session no problem before the Congress demands more urgent attention than the paradox facing our farm families. Although agriculture is our basic industry, they find their prices and incomes depressed amid the nation's greatest prosperity. For five years, their economy has declined. Unless corrected, these economic reversals are a direct threat to the well-being of all our people.

But more than prices and incomes are involved. In America, agriculture is more than an industry; it is a way of life. Throughout our history, the family farm has given strength and vitality to our entire social order. We must keep it healthy and vigorous.

Efforts toward this goal have been unremitting. Many new foundations of permanent value to all farm families have been laid in the past three years. Two years ago a new farm law was enacted, designed to gear agricultural production incentives to potential markets, thereby giving promise to our farm people of a stable and dependable future once the wartime inheritance of surpluses is removed from the farm economy. Loan programs have been substantially improved, enabling many more farmers to acquire family-sized farms and to improve their farms and homes. The benefits of Social Security protection have been extended to farm families. The return of the Farm Credit Administration to farmer control; expansion of soil conservation assistance and rural electrification and telephone programs; increased funds for research and extension work; initiation of new programs to aid low income farm families; adoption of tax provisions of benefit to farm people; increased storage facilities; upstream soil conservation programs; greatly expanded disposal activities for surplus farm products; strengthening our Department of Agriculture representation overseas in the interest of expanded markets -- these and other advances have permanently reinforced the foundations of all agriculture.

PROMPT ACTION

Yet, beneficial though these advances are, persistent and critical farm problems require prompt Congressional action in this Session.

Remedies for these problems demand a clear understanding of their principal causes. These are:

First -- production and market distortions, the result of wartime production incentives too long continued;

Second -- current record livestock production and near-record crop harvests piled on top of previously accumulated carryovers;

Third -- rising costs and high capital requirements.

In short, we have an over-supply of commodities which drives down prices as mounting costs force up from below. Thus is generated a severe price-cost squeeze from which our farm people, with the help of government, must be relieved.

We must free the farm economy from distortions rooted in wartime needs and thus enable our people in agriculture to achieve prosperity; in so doing they will help carry the nation's prosperity to still greater heights. The Administration and the Congress must move together to achieve this goal.

The requirements are clear. New means are needed to reduce surpluses and to widen markets. Costs must be cut and production must be better balanced with prospective needs.

The Main Problem -- The Surplus

Of the many difficulties that aggravate the farm problem, mountainous surpluses overshadow everything else. Today's surpluses consist of commodities produced in a volume imperatively needed in wartime but unmarketable in peacetime at the same prices and in the same quantity.

The plain fact is that wartime production incentives were too long continued.

During the past three years, there has been no lack of effort to get rid of surplus stocks. Disposal efforts have been diligent and vigorous. Vast quantities have been moved -- much of them given away. In the past three years we have found outlets for commodities in a value of more than $4 billion -- far more than in any comparable period in recent history.

But these disposal efforts have not been able to keep pace with the problem. For each bushel-equivalent sold, one and a half have replaced it in the stockpiles. Farmers, the intended beneficiaries of the support program, today find themselves in ever-growing danger from the mounting accumulations. Were it not for the government's bulging stocks, farmers would be getting far more for their products today.

Other consequences of past farm programs have been no less damaging. Both at home and abroad, markets have been lost. Foreign farm production has been increased. American exports have declined. Foreign products have been attracted to our shores.

EFFICIENCY HAMPERED

Steadily this chain of events has lengthened. Our farmers have had to submit to drastic acreage controls that hamper efficient farm management. Even these controls have been self-defeating, because acres diverted from price-supported crops have been planted to other crops. These crops have been thrown into surplus and their prices have declined. Today, almost without regard to the livestock or crop he produces, nearly every farmer is adversely affected by our surpluses. The whole process, for instance, has contributed to the present plight of hog producers.

When three years ago this Administration assumed its responsibility in agriculture, work was begun immediately on what became the Agricultural Act of 1954. That Act was developed and passed with bipartisan support, as all our agricultural legislation should be.

The 1954 law brought realism into the use of the essential tool of price supports. It applied the principle of price flexibility to help keep commodity supplies in balance with markets. That principle is sound and essential to a well-rounded farm program. For two reasons, the 1954 law has not yet been able to make its potential contribution to solving our farm troubles. First, the law began to take hold only with the harvests of 1955; it has not yet had the opportunity to be effective. Second, the operation of the new law is smothered under surpluses amassed by the old program.

The attack on the surplus must go forward in full recognition of the fact that farm products are not actually marketed when delivered to and held by the government. A government warehouse is not a market. Even the most storable commodites cannot be added forever to government granaries, nor can they be indefinitely held. Ultimately the stockpiles must be used.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

It is unthinkable to destroy food. Instead, we must move these stocks into domestic consumption or dispose of them abroad. Neither route under present conditions offers the results often

expected. Surpluses moved domestically almost always compete directly with crops farmers are trying to sell. Moved abroad in quantities large enough to remedy present difficulties, they would shatter world prices and trade, injure our friends and undermine domestic prices as well.

To be sure, outlets for some of the surplus exist both at home and abroad. But experience has amply proved that neither the home nor foreign market can, under present conditions, readily absorb the tremendous stocks now depressing our agriculture.

Clearly new action is imperative. We must stop encouraging the production of surpluses. We must stop shifting acres from one crop to another, when such shifts result in new surpluses. Nor can crop problems be converted into millstones weighing down upon the producers of livestock.

Remedies are needed now, and it is up to the Administration and the Congress to provide them swiftly. As we seek to go forward, we must not go back to old programs that have failed utterly to protect farm families.

I recommend, therefore, the following nine-point program. I urge the Congress to pass this program with maximum speed, for delay can only aggravate and multiply the difficulties already sorely harrassing millions of our rural people.

1. The Soil Bank

Our most pressing need today is to work off our surpluses so that our basic program of 1954 can succeed in gearing production to prospective markets at fair prices. A three-pronged attack is needed.

First, future production of crops in greatest surplus must be adjusted both to the accumulated stocks and to the potential markets.

Second, producers of other crops and of livestock must be relieved of excessive production from acreage diverted from surplus crops.

Third, lands poorly suited to tillage, now producing unneeded crops and subject to excessive wind and water erosion, must be retired from cultivation.

These essential adjustments can all be hastened through a Soil Bank Program. I recommend a Soil Bank of two parts.

The first is designed to meet the immediate need to reduce the crops in greatest over-supply. It may be called the Acreage Reserve Program.

The second part is a long-range attack to achieve better land use and protect farmers and ranchers from the effects of production on acres already diverted. It may be called the Conservation Reserve Program.

A. THE ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

I recommend that the Congress consider a voluntary additional reduction in the acreage of certain crops which today are in serious surplus -- wheat, cotton, corn and rice.

In considering the application of this program to each of these crops, the Congress will wish to accord special attention to their distinctive problems -- notably in the case of corn -- as set forth later in this Message.

I do not propose this program as a device to empty government warehouses so they may be filled again. There is, therefore, a basic corollary to the Acreage Reserve Program: in future years we must avoid, as a plague, farm programs that would encourage the building-up of new price-depressing surpluses.

What I here propose is essentially a deferred-production plan. As a necessary part of the voluntary acreage reduction, it is essential to protect the farmer's income. It would be grossly unfair to require farmers to bear the full burdens of this readjustment. Just as other readjustments from war were shouldered in considerable part by the nation as a whole, so should this.

In the case of wheat and cotton, for example, I look to a voluntary reduction equivalent to possibly one-fifth of the acreage otherwise permitted by allotments -- perhaps 12 million acres of wheat and three million of cotton. It should be practical to include wheat already seeded if it is incorporated with the soil, as green manure, or by other accepted practices. This would make it possible for more farmers to enter the program immediately and thereby start at once to work down the surplus.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION

Administrative discretion is needed to assure that the rates of reduction in different areas are related to the supply and demand conditions for different grades and classes. The farmer's cooperation in this temporary program must not impair his historic acreage allotments. Rights of tenant farmers must be protected. I should expect the reduction in wheat and cotton plantings to continue for some three or four years, during which time these huge crop carry-overs should decline to normal levels.

In return for their voluntary participation in the Acreage Reserve Program cooperating farmers will be allocated certificates for commodities whose value will be based on the normal yields of the acres withheld in this Reserve. I recommend that these certificates be made available to cooperating farmers through their County Agricultural Stabilization Committees at normal harvest time for each crop. The certificates will be negotiable so farmers can convert them to cash. They will be redeemable by the Commodity Credit Corporation in cash, or in kind at specified rates.

I further recommend that the legislation provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land he puts in the Acreage Reserve.

By so reducing crop production, commodities now in government ownership can be used to supply market needs up to a proportionate amount. Thus the bulging Commodity Credit Corporation stocks can be correspondingly worked down without depressing current market prices.

The program will operate in this way: A farmer, with an allotment of 100 acres of wheat, for example, may choose to plant only 80 acres and put the remaining 20 in the Acreage Reserve. His acreage allotment will not be affected. He will agree not to graze or harvest any crop from the 20 acres put into the Reserve.

CASHABLE CERTIFICATE

In return for this cooperation in the temporary acreage reduction program, he will receive a cashable certificate. The certificate will be equal to a percentage of the value of the crop he would have normally harvested from the 20 acres. This percentage will be set at an incentive level sufficiently high to assure success of the program.

This deferred production plan uses the surplus to reduce the surplus.

It will be financed with commodities already owned and paid for by the government. Time and shrinkage, storage and other costs are eroding away the present value of these stocks. Consequently, the real net cost to the government -- taking these and other facts into consideration -- will be substantially less than the apparent cost in payments made on certificates.

I emphasize that this program is specifically intended to provide an income to farmers while the essential adjustment in stocks is being accomplished.

There are many virtues in the plan.

- It will help remove the crushing burden of surpluses, the essential precondition for the successful operation of a sound farm program.

- It will reduce the massive and unproductive storage costs on government holdings -- costs that are running about $1 million a day.

- It will provide an element of insurance since farmers are assured income from the reserve acres even in a year of crop failure.

- It will ease apprehension among our friends abroad over our surplus disposal program.

- It will harmonize agricultural production with peacetime markets.

B. THE CONSERVATION RESERVE

The second part of the Soil Bank -- The Conservation Reserve Program -- affects both today's surpluses and tomorrow's needs of our growing population.

Under the pressures of war and the production incentives continued in postwar years, large areas have come into cultivation which wise land use and sound conservation would have reserved to forage and trees.

In greater or lesser degree this problem exists throughout the nation. Continued cropping of these lands results, on the one hand, in wastage of soil and water resources, and on the other, in production of commodities now in surplus.

Today the nation does not need these acres in harvested crops.

We cannot accurately predict our country's food needs in the years ahead, except that they will steadily increase. We do know, however, that the sound course both for today and tomorrow is wisely to safeguard our precious heritage of food-producing resources so we may hand on an enriched legacy to future generations. The Conservation Reserve Program will contribute materially to that end.

Further, production from the acres today diverted from surplus crops is now seriously affecting other segments of our agriculture. The acreage of feed grains, notably oats, barley and grain sorghums, has been increased. The end product of this diversion has been greatly enlarged supplies of and lower prices for hogs, cattle and dairy and poultry products. Producers of fruit, vegetables and other crops have been adversely affected. The proposed Conservation Reserve can also make a major contribution to solving this problem of diverted acres.

I propose that farmers be asked to contract voluntarily with the government to shift into forage, trees and water storage cultivated lands most needing conservation measures. Any farmer would be eligible to participate in this program regardless of the crop he produces or the area where his farm is located. I would hope that some 25 million acres would be brought into the Conservation Reserve.

FOREST LANDS

Forest lands under good management are a constant and a renewable resource. One-third of our forest area is in farm woodlands. From this source can come a large share of the lumber, pulpwood and other forest products to meet the growing needs of our expanding economy. The Conservation Reserve can mean productive and protective tree cover for less productive lands now used for cultivated crops.

The government itself must encourage this transfer in order to achieve the advantages to the general welfare that will follow from improved resource use. I propose, therefore, that the government pay a fair share of the costs of establishing the conservation use, up to a specified per acre maximum that will vary by regions. The government's share will be sufficiently high to encourage broad participation and thus assure the success of the program. Further, as the farmer reorganizes his farm along these soil conserving lines, I recommend that the government provide certain annual payments for a period of years related to the length of time needed to establish the new use of the land. The Congress will need to develop the basis and procedures for determining the amount of the payments. Here, as in the Acreage Reserve Program, I would not let the farmer's cooperation impair his historic acreage allotments.

The farmer, in turn, will agree that the acres put into this Conservation Reserve will be in addition to any land that he may put into the Acreage Reserve, and will represent a reduction in cropland cultivated. He will agree to carry out sound soil and water conservation on these acres, and to refrain from returning them to crop production, and from grazing them for a specified period.

I urge the Congress to approve this program with the least possible delay so that a significant part of the desired 25 million acres can come into the program in 1956.

My estimate is that if the Congress acts in time, some $350 million will be invested in the Conservation Reserve during the calendar year, 1956, and a total of about $1 billion dollars over the next three years. Sums expended under this program will be in addition to the $250 million provided for the Agricultural Conservation Program for the coming fiscal year.

In return the Conservation Reserve Program will bring these large rewards:

- It will result in improved use of soil and water resources for the benefit of this and future generations.

- It will increase our supply of much-needed farm-grown forest products.

- It will help hold rain and snow where they fall and make possible more ponds and reservoirs on the farm.

- It will reduce the undue stimulus to livestock production, and consequent low livestock prices, induced by feed-grain production on diverted acres.

- It will similarly provide protection for producers of the many small-acreage crops whose markets are threatened by even a few diverted acres.

In combination with the Acreage Reserve program for crops in surplus, the Conservation Reserve program will help during the next several years to reduce the total volume of farm production and improve the balance among different farm commodities, both of which are important to a general improvement in farm prices.

2. Surplus Disposal

Production adjustments effected by the Soil Bank are needed to halt current additions to surpluses, and to reduce stocks on hand. But additional relief must be obtained from the price-depressing influence of these huge carry-overs. In Public Law 480 the Congress has provided basic legislation for this purpose. The problem still exists, but not for lack of vigorous efforts to deal with it.

Surplus disposals have permitted substantial reductions in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of butter, dried milk, cottonseed oil and meal, flaxseed and linseed oil and seeds. Surplus disposals by the Commodity Credit Corporation have risen from just over half a billion dollars in fiscal 1953 to more than $1.4 billion in fiscal 1954, and to more than $2.1 billion in fiscal 1955.

In the last fiscal year sales of government-owned price-supported commodities into the domestic market reached $403 million. These were made with due care for the adverse effect they might have on prices received by farmers for current sales. Domestic donations to supply food for needy persons totaled an additional $196 million. Overseas disposals, through barter and donations for constructive purposes, totaled $1.1 billion. In spite of these vigorous efforts, the Commodity Credit Corporation investment in price-supported commodities increased by about $1 billion during the fiscal year.

Because the problem continues to be so serious and stubborn, the Secretary of Agriculture is appointing an Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator who will report directly to the Secretary. The duties of the Administrator will relate to all activities of the Department associated with the utilization of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks and of our current abundant production.

BARTERING

Expanded opportunities will be sought to barter agricultural products, which deteriorate and are costly to store, for increased quantities of non-perishable strategic materials. Additional legislation may be needed in this field.

The bulk of price-supported commodities held by the government cannot now by law be sold into the domestic market except at prices equal to at least 105 percent of the support price plus carrying charges. This restriction has worked to the disadvantage of both farmers and the government by blocking sales that would clearly have been advantageous to both. I recommend legislation to permit, under proper safeguards, sales at not less than support levels plus carrying charges.

Present provisions of surplus disposal legislation permit export dispositions of government stocks to friendly nations only. Opportunities clearly to our interest may develop in the future to sell to countries excluded by this legislation. To enable us to realize on such opportunities I recommend repeal of Section 304 of Public Law 480.

3. Strengthening Commodity Programs

Our frontal attack on the problems of surpluses, diverted acres, unbalanced production and unwise land use is carried in major part by the Soil Bank through the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve Programs.

These proposals are wholly in keeping with the fundamental principles of sound farm policy set forth in my special agricultural message of two years ago. In keeping with these principles the Administration:

(a) Whenever possible will continue to ease or eliminate controls over farmers; and

(b) For commodities on which price supports are discretionary, will continue to support these prices at the highest levels possible without accumulating new price-depressing surpluses.

In keeping with this latter principle, I am advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that, as a direct result of operation of various parts of our present farm program, the supply and demand conditions for soybeans and flaxseed are now such as to warrant an increase in the price support levels for these crops in 1956. The higher support levels will be announced shortly.

In respect to other commodity programs I submit the following specific suggestions.

A. CORN

In recent years many farmers have chosen not to observe acreage allotments on corn. Considerably less than half of the 1955 crop was raised within acreage allotment limitations and thus eligible for price support. It is apparent that price supports alone, even at levels closely approaching the legal maximum, are an insufficient inducement for participation in a corn acreage allotment program.

I recommend therefore that the Congress give serious consideration to adapting the Acreage Reserve Program to corn. One grave difficulty must be overcome. Unlike wheat and cotton, most of the corn crop is fed on the farms where it is produced. For this reason, marketing quotas such as are used on wheat and cotton are not feasible.

Thus, broad and effective participation by corn producers in an acreage allotment program is imperative for the Acreage Reserve Program to achieve its objective of reducing the corn surplus. With broad and effective participation, in both programs, the Acreage Reserve Program for corn would:

a. reduce the carryover stocks which currently depress the market,
b. make possible a higher level of price support than would otherwise prevail for the 1956 crop, and
c. reduce the incentive to farmers to produce excessive supplies of hogs and fed cattle.

If the Congress should choose not to authorize the Acreage Reserve Program for corn, the Congress may wish to consider an alternative; to eliminate acreage allotments for corn and put price supports for corn on a discretionary basis comparable with the other feed grains. With no acreage allotments and with discretionary supports, all corn producers would be eligible for price supports at a level substantially above the market price which prevailed during the 1955 harvest.

B. WHEAT

The problems of wheat are difficult and complex. The proposed Soil Bank with its Acreage Reserve Program, will make a major contribution toward their solution. This program is particularly well-suited to wheat since this crop is grown in large acreage and is now burdened under an accumulated carry-over in excess of a full year's needs. The Conservation Reserve Program and the Great Plains Program, described later, will also help. Other changes are necessary also, both for current adjustments and for long-term balance between production and consumption.

(a) Legislation already has passed the Senate and is pending in the House of Representatives which would exempt from marketing quotas those producers who use for feed, food or seed on their own farms all the wheat they raise. Because of the failure to pass this legislation last year, the Department of Agriculture has been compelled by law to hale before the courts farmers whose only offense was to raise and feed wheat outside their quotas. Again the Administration urges prompt enactment of this legislation. Correction of this problem should be delayed no longer.

(b) Historically a significant proportion of the annual wheat crop has been used for livestock feed. The quantity fed in pre-World War II years ranged from 100 to 150 million bushels a year, about twice the quantity fed in more recent years. This reduced consumption has aggravated the surplus burden.

I recommend that the Congress give consideration to authorizing the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantites of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat of less desirable milling quality. The authorized sale price should reflect the feeding value of the wheat, precautions being exercised as to the effect of such sales on prices of other feed grains. There are opportunities to use more wheat for feed in feed-deficit areas distant from the Corn Belt.

(c) I recommend legislation to expand the non-commercial wheat area beyond the 12 States now so designated. This action would eliminate acreage and marketing controls for many farmers who characteristically feed on their own farms most of the wheat they raise, and who contribute little to commercial supplies or surplus stocks.

(d) I recommend extension for one year of legislation which exempts durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls. This type of wheat is in short supply and production should not be restricted.

We are participating in negotiations for possible renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, which will terminate July 1, 1956, unless it is renewed.

C. COTTON

As in the case of wheat, the Acreage Reserve Program is especially well-suited to cotton. This crop as well is burdened by an accumulated carry over in excess of a full year's requirements. Other legislative changes for cotton, in addition to the Soil Bank Program, that require consideration are these:

(a) For all crops except cotton, price support legislation requires that parity prices shall be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop. For cotton a special provision of law designates middling 7/8 in. cotton as the standard grade for parity calculations and price support. Currently less than 5 percent of cotton production is of this grade or lower.

I urge an amendment to provide for cotton, as for other crops, that the average grade and quality of the crop be utilized for parity-price computations. This recommendation is, in general terms, in keeping with the intent of legislation already pending before the Senate.

(b) The shortcomings of acreage allotments as a means of controlling production on cotton are evident. In 1955, on an acreage allotment calculated to yield 10 million bales of cotton, nearly 15 million were harvested. Rapidly advancing technology is resulting in production far outrunning expectations based on acreage alone. This is especially true when prices are supported at wartime production incentive levels.

When production controls must be applied as a result of supply and market conditions, it is imperative to have controls that are effective. As surpluses are reduced through the proposed Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank and through other means, new accumulations of surplus must definitely be avoided.

For these reasons the Congress should consider replacing acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments beginning with the crop of 1957. The Congress could well consider similar action for other crops under marketing quotas.

D. RICE

Under the law, accumulated supplies of rice have required a 40 percent reduction in acreage for 1956 compared with 1954, and a decline in the support level to 75 percent of parity.

Rice production in this country is the most efficient in the world. However, our rice is rapidly being priced out of world markets and is being diverted into government warehouses and even into the feed markets.

There are two alternative courses of action to which the Congress should give consideration:

1. Inclusion of rice in the Acreage Reserve Program. This will require continuation of production controls and marketing quotas.

2. Elimination of existing production and marketing controls on rice. Prices could then be supported on a discretionary basis at levels which would permit rice producers to improve their competitive market position.

If the Congress considers the latter course to serve the long-term best interest of rice producers, it may wish to consider use of the Acreage Reserve Program to make the transition.

E. PEANUTS

The peanut price-stabilization program has experienced serious difficulties stemming in part from a fixed national minimum peanut acreage. With improving technology this minimum acreage will normally produce more peanuts than the market will absorb at the support price. Consequently, I recommend elimination of provisions for the minimum national acreage allotment.

F. SUGAR

The legislation to renew the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, should promptly be completed. The Congress is aware of the need to give producers, as well as foreign suppliers and the entire sugar industry, as much advance notice as possible in planning their operations.

G. SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

The Special School Milk Program provided for in the Agricultural Act of 1954 has met with gratifying success. Approximately nine million children had the health benefits of this program last year, including children in some 7,000 schools in which milk was not previously served. Consumption was increased by over 450 million half pints of milk. This is a good example of constructive use of a surplus product to meet a present need. We thus contribute to better health habits and at the same time promote an enlarged market for the future. Several thousand additional schools are participating in the program in the current school year.

I have been advised that, in some States, Milk Program funds are nearing depletion. We must see to it that the program is carried forward intact through this fiscal year.

I recommend that the program be extended for two years beyond June 30, 1956, with authorization to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds increased from $50 million a year to $75 million.

H. LIVESTOCK

For livestock producers, many parts of the program I have already discussed have special significance.

Establishment of the Soil Bank will alleviate the undue stimulus to livestock production and the resulting downward pressure on livestock prices which arise from using for feed-grain production much of the acreage already diverted from wheat and cotton. Restrictions against grazing the Soil Bank acres will safeguard the interests of beef producers and dairymen.

Periodically livestock markets become glutted and prices disrupted. In such periods, where assistance will be constructive, timely and vigorous government purchase and diversion programs are essential to bolster prices and help producers adjust to market demands. Such programs have been undertaken by this Administration. The pork purchase program now in progress will shortly be stepped up to supply new and expanded outlets now being developed. Sales promotion and the development of better merchandizing methods cooperatively with the livestock trade are part of this effort to meet the impact of heavy marketing.

Special programs of an emergency nature will be provided to help livestock producers as needed. For example, emergency credit and low-cost feed in the event of drought will be available whenever disaster strikes.

Increased research on nutrition, disease control, better breeding, more profitable use of by-products and improved marketing will help lower production costs and facilitate the smooth flow of livestock products into consumption.

4. Dollar Limit on Price Supports

The average size of farms in American agriculture, as measured by capital or by acres, has rapidly increased. To the degree that this trend is associated with the development of more economic and more efficient farm units it is in the interest of farm families and of the nation. To the degree, however, that it has resulted in

the removal of risk for large farm businesses by reason of price supports, it is much less wholesome and constitutes a threat to the traditional family farm.

Under the price support machinery as it has been functioning, price support loans of tremendous size have occasionally occurred. It is not sound government policy to underwrite at public expense such formidable competition with family operated farms, which are the bulwark of our agriculture.

I ask the Congress to consider placing a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit. The limit should be sufficiently high to give full protection to efficiently operated family farms.

5. Rural Development Program

In my message of Jan. 11, 1954, I pointed out that the chief beneficiaries of our farm programs have been the two million larger, more productive farm units. Production on nearly three million other farms is so limited that the families thereon benefit only in small degree from the types of programs that heretofore have dominated our activities.

On April 26,1955, I transmitted to the Congress recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture for attacking the problems of low income farm families. The Congress has met only in part these recommendations for legislation and appropriations. Despite the resultant handicaps, the interest in this program has been so great that pilot work is already under way in well over 30 counties widely spread throughout the United States. There is activity now in more than one-half of the States.

Four Departments of the Federal Government -- Commerce, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare and Agriculture -- are actively at work on this program with State and local leadership to aid low income farm families.

Not only the welfare of these families but also of the people as a whole require that this program go forward. Once again, therefore, I urge the Congress to enact the full program recommended in my message of April 26, 1955.

6. The Great Plains Program

Between the prairies of the Central West and the Rocky Mountains is a vast area embracing all or part of 10 States, in which erratic climate, wind and water erosion, and special problems of land use constitute a continuing hazard. For more than a year intensive new studies of conditions and problems peculiar to this Great Plains region have been in progress. The work has been carried on cooperatively between the leadership of the 10 States involved, the Department of Agriculture and the Great Plains Council, which includes technical people from the States of the region. This study will help to define the respective responsibilities of individuals and local, State and Federal agencies.

The proposed Soil Bank, with its Acreage Reserve Program to reduce promptly production of crops in surplus and with its Conservation Reserve Program to take less productive lands out of crops, will meet in part some of the conditions especially serious in the Great Plains. Other desirable modifications of existing legislation include:

1. Provision for long-time cost-sharing commitments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, and

2. Relaxation of planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments.

Shortly I will transmit to the Congress a report containing certain recommendations for providing a more stable agriculture in this important region.

7. Research

Scientific research has been the means of fundamentally important developments both in agriculture and industry. It has resulted in improved quality, new and better techniques, new products, new markets, new high levels of material well-being for our people and new horizons for our future. Most individual farmers are not in a position to carry on scientific investigations. Government has special responsibility in this area -- and particularly is this the case since the benefits of research related to agriculture are widely shared by all the people.

Not only can research provide for the material needs of future generations, but it also can contribute in many ways to the fuller utilization of our present abundance.

We must look for new uses of agricultural products that can contribute to human welfare, such as livestock by-products for medicinal purposes or such as coarse fibers for construction materials already have contributed.

We must find new markets, as we have for tallow in industry or as have followed upon the development of frozen and powdered juice concentrates.

We must find new crops offering such new opportunities and benefits as are exemplified by soybeans and sorghums.

We must further improve our marketing mechanism, as already has been done through refrigeration and new processing techniques, so that the benefits of our abundance may be still more widely distributed. Marketing margins have continued to increase, even while farm prices have been declining. Thus the farmer's share of the retail food dollar has shrunk appreciably. Retail prices have changed little, thereby impeding desired increases in consumption. We must find ways to lower costs of food distribution. Research is an effective way to help attain that important goal. The Secretary of Agriculture is actively engaged in an expanded inquiry directed toward reducing the costs of distribution.

Our basic scientific knowledge from which all practical applications of science are made is vitally important and must be expanded. This knowledge is essential also to continue the attack on the ravages of plant and animal pests and diseases. We cannot use or reap benefits from what we do not know. A major frontier of agriculture lies in our laboratories and experimental fields.

In the budget message, I will request the maximum increase in agricultural research funds that can be effectively used next year with the technical manpower and facilities available. This will be an increase of one-fourth, to a total of $103 million.

8. Credit

In making the transition from war to peace, and similarly in making the investment adjustments associated with a dynamic agriculture, farmers are experiencing increased need for credit. This is especially true for young men, particularly veterans, who have started farming in recent years.

Private financial institutions, individuals and government agencies are furnishing credit for agriculture. Administrative, budgetary and legislative changes now being developed in government all point toward assuring adequate and sympathetic coverage of agricultural credit requirements, which cannot be met by private financial institutions.

Loans made by the Farmers Home Administration have increased gradually during the past four years from $212 million to well over $300 million, and can increase further as the new provisions for insured loans become more widely used.

The Farm Credit Administration has been reorganized to give farmers a greater voice in its operation. Further legislation will be proposed to combine the Production Credit Corporations and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. Federal Land Bank loans

made by the Farm Credit Administration have increased from $237 million four years ago to more than $400 million last year.

The Administration is determined to see to it that an adequate supply of credit remains readily available to our farmers at all times.

9. Gasoline Tax

One of the farmer's operating costs is the Federal tax on gasoline. About one-half of the gasoline bought by farmers is used on the farm. I recommend that legislation be passed to relieve the farmer of the Federal tax on purchases of gasoline so used.

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Historically agricultural policy in this country has sought to foster family-sized owner-operated farms. This has been a sound and wise policy -- not only in the development of an efficient agriculture which has become the envy of the world, but also in fostering a sturdy, resourceful, self-reliant citizenry.

Farm organization and farming operations are undergoing profound change as science and technology rapidly alter the structure of agriculture. Great care must be exercised that these changes do not result in huge corporation farms on the one hand or in unrewarding subsistence units on the other. The time-proven commercial family farm must continue as the basic social and economic unit of agriculture. Accordingly farm policy must encourage such farms, sufficiently large and productive to provide satisfactions in farm living equal to those enjoyed by other Americans.

Insofar as the problems of agriculture can best be solved by government action, government should accept the responsibility.

The proper role of government, however, is that of partner with the farmer -- never his master. By every possible means we must develop and promote that partnership -- to the end that agriculture may continue to be a sound, enduring foundation for our economy and that farm living may be a profitable and satisfying experience.

MEETS URGENT NEEDS

Assisted by experienced farm people both in and out of government, I have been earnestly studying this problem for many months. I believe that the nine-point program set forth in this message, building on our present program, meets the urgent needs of our farmers today and does so in a way consistent with our basic traditions. It offers no nostrums or panaceas. Our farm folk expect better of us than to deal in that kind of specious practice.

Farmers expect programs that are forward-looking, economically sound and fair.

This program offers a workable approach to reducing the surpluses, bringing production and markets into balance at fair prices, and so raising the income and advancing the security of our farm families.

Should this program be enacted, its degree of success will be dependent upon the degree of farmer participation and upon a common determination to work together in ridding ourselves of burdensome surpluses. With such a spirit, this program will speed the transition to a stable, prosperous and free peacetime agriculture with a bright future.

Again I urge upon the Congress the need for swift legislative action on these recommendations, in the interest of our farm people, in the interest of every American citizen.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 9, 1956.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

Comments on the President's farm message by Congressional leaders:

• Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "The President's message has many meritorious proposals but...(they are) designed primarily to remove agricultural surpluses. They would do very little to meet the cost-price squeeze which is pressing so cruelly on family-sized farms.... The Administration has borrowed liberally from Democratic programs but pride of authorship will not prevent a Democratic Congress from giving sober consideration to his suggestions."

• Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) -- Said the President had made "constructive" suggestions. He said he hoped the Senate would give "prompt and favorable consideration" to them.

• House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Said he was "glad that this Administration has finally found out that there is a farm problem...and that to the farmer it's a very distressing situation." He said he assumed the Senate would give first consideration to the President's recommendations in connection with its study of the House-passed bill (HR 12) to restore fixed 90-percent price supports on basic commodities.

• House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- "The President's message to improve the lot of our farmers is one of the most far-reaching and beneficial agricultural programs ever issued by a Chief Executive.... The recommendations... strike at the root of bad planning which has led to declining incomes and mounting surpluses.... The President has wisely submitted income incentives and other steps which will bring farm earnings up to the level enjoyed by other hard working segments of our population.... The President's...message provides a prosperity platform on which our farm economy can be developed to the point where it will move ahead in step with business and industry."

• Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman -- "The message contains nothing new.... The President has placed much emphasis on the soil bank proposal. He would evidently make participation in the soil bank voluntary.... I believe the soil bank would be more effective if price support benefits were conditioned upon farmers complying with its acreage reserve features.

"I would favor offering greater incentives to the production of quality commodities.... Price supports on readily salable commodities should be flexed upward from 90 percent of parity... (while) support levels (on poor-quality products) should be flexed downward...to say, a minimum of 50 percent."

• Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), ranking Republican on the Agriculture and Forestry Committee -- "The President's recommendations, if agreed to by the Congress, cannot help but return to the farmer a more equitable share of the nation's unprecedented prosperity.... I join with the Chairman of the...Committee in hoping that we may have a satisfactory bill on the President's desk by Feb. 15 or at least an early date."

• Rep. Clifford R. Hope (Kan.), ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee -- "The President's message reflects his sincere, serious and sympathetic concern with the problems confronting the farmers of this country.... The most important part of the message is that which deals with the great and difficult problem of agricultural surpluses.... I believe the President's suggestions along this line are practical.... It goes without saying that to be effective this year legislation must be enacted at an early date.... I am sorry there is nothing in the message which holds out any hope of increased farm income for 1956 when farmers need it so badly."

• House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Said his Committee would consider "every part and parcel" of the President's program. "My purpose is and has been to keep partisan politics out of agricultural considerations."

Text of Jan. 12 Message . . .

PRESIDENT PROPOSES FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL PROGRAM

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

For several years now, our educational system has been the object of intensified appraisal.

Signs of heartening progress have come to light. Among these are: classroom construction at a higher rate than ever before; teachers' salaries increased in many communities; the number of small, uneconomical school districts reduced; substantially more young people preparing for the teaching profession; private gifts to higher education at new heights; support of education at all levels greater than ever before.

Encouraging as these advances are, they are not enough to meet our expanding educational needs. Action on a broader scale and at a more rapid rate is clearly imperative.

We still do not have enough good classrooms for our children. There is insufficient emphasis on both short-range and long-term research into the core of educational problems. We need examination and study, from a broad view-point, of the increasing needs of higher education. These lacks are magnified by an ever-increasing stream of student enrollment and the increasing complexity of modern society.

The White House Conference on Education

Two years ago, the Congress approved my recommendation of a program to direct nation-wide attention and action to our educational problems and opportunities. As a consequence, more than 4,000 State and local conferences were held throughout 1955. The White House Conference on Education, the first such Conference in our history, was held last November. The work of the conferences has aroused the Nation. The final report of the White House Conference Committee should receive wide and serious attention.

Benefits already are apparent. About half a million people across the Nation, representing all segments of life, came to grips with the problems of education. The status of American education -- where it is; the future of American education -- where it should and can go -- have been illuminated as perhaps never before. Most important of all, there has been a reawakening of broad public interest in our schools. The conferences helped to erase the corroding notion that schools were the other person's responsibility.

In our society no firmer foundation for action can be laid than common understanding of a problem; no more potent force can be devised for assailing a problem than the common will to do the job. For the improvement of our educational system, the people themselves have laid the foundation in understanding and willingness.

The Need for Federal Aid in Meeting the Classroom Shortage

The responsibility for public education rests with the States and the local communities. Federal action which infringes upon this principle is alien to our system. But our history has demonstrated that the Federal Government, in the interest of the whole people, can and should help with certain problems of nation-wide scope and concern when States and communities -- acting independently -- cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough.

Clearly, this is the kind of situation we face today in considering the school classroom shortage. In the war and postwar periods, school construction was drastically curtailed by shortages of materials. And then schools were filled to overflowing by the largest, most rapid enrollment increase in history. Today, hundreds of thousands of children study under overcrowded conditions, in half-day or doubled-up school sessions, or in makeshift buildings not designed as schools. Further, many classrooms in use today are obsolete, inadequate -- and each year more rooms become so. School enrollments will continue to increase rapidly over the years ahead -- and this will require still more classrooms.

Against this backdrop of needs, States and communities are substantially increasing their classroom construction. But many communities simply do not have available locally the resources needed to cope both with the legacy of shortages from past years and with future needs. Unless these communities get help, they simply cannot provide enough good schools. The best estimates indicate that, on a nation-wide basis, the current rate of construction only a little more than meets each year's new enrollment and replacement needs. This rate barely dents the large accumulation of needs from past years.

The rate of classroom construction must be further increased, as The White House Conference on Education asked, by a greater combined effort of local and State governments. And the Conference concluded that Federal assistance also is necessary. The facts support this conclusion.

The Administration's Proposals

A year ago, I proposed a Federal program designed to aid the States and communities in overcoming the classroom shortage. The Congress has not yet enacted legislation. In the light of a full year of further experience and study, in the light of Congressional hearings and the White House Conference on Education, I now submit a revised and broadened program to meet our pressing classroom needs. I propose:

- A program of Federal grants amounting to $1,250,000,000, at a rate of $250,000,000 annually for five years, matched with State funds, to supplement local construction efforts in the neediest school districts.

- A program to authorize $750 million over five years for Federal purchase of local school construction bonds when school districts cannot sell them in private markets at reasonable interest rates.

- A five-year program of advances to help provide reserves for bonds issued by State school financing agencies. These bonds would finance local construction of schools to be rented and eventually owned by the local school systems.

- A five-year, $20 million program of matching grants to States for planning to help communities and States overcome obstacles to their financing of school construction.

If speedily and fully utilized, this Federal program -- added to the increased basic efforts of States and communities -- should overcome the Nation's critical classroom shortage within five years. Once this shortage is overcome, the Federal grant program can and must terminate. The States and localities should then go forward, without Federal funds, to meet their current and future needs. Present construction levels indicate their ability to do this.

I am confident the Federal Government with this program can help construct schools without in any way weakening the American tradition that control of education must be kept close to the local communities. Any legislation enacted should embody this principle.

Essential Principles in Federal Grants

I strongly urge the Congress, in providing grants for school construction, to follow certain principles, which are indispensable if Federal aid is to serve the cause of American education most effectively.

The first broad principle is that Federal grants must not reduce the incentive for State and local efforts -- but rather should stimulate an increase in such efforts. If Federal funds are used merely to replace funds which otherwise would or could be provided at State and local levels, there is no net gain of schools for our children. I propose, therefore, that Federal grants be matched by State appropriations. Because many of the State legislatures will not have a session this year, I recommend, in order to speed the program at the outset, that during the first year of the five year period the matching of Federal funds may be by either the States or by local school districts. The requirement for State matching will result in a larger total program of school construction, and will assure active participation of the States in improving laws relating to financing of school construction, as well as sound administration of the program.

Furthermore, I propose a formula to reduce the proportion of Federal funds for those few States which are noticeably lagging, behind their ability, to support their public schools. This feature should act as an incentive for the lagging States to increase their effort.

Another fundamental principle is that Federal funds, under this type of program, should be distributed according to relative need. We must recognize that some States have more financial resources than others. We must recognize that a weakness in education anywhere is a weakness in the Nation as a whole. Federal appropriations will most quickly accomplish the most good if a relatively larger share of Federal funds is distributed where local and State resources are least adequate to meet classroom needs.

I propose that this principle be fulfilled in three ways. First, in distributing Federal funds, larger amounts per school-age child should be allotted to States with lower income per child. Second, in fixing matching requirements, States with lower income should not be required to put up as large a proportion of funds as higher income States. For the Nation as a whole, the total of State matching funds would approximately equal the total Federal funds. Third, as the States distribute these funds, the highest priority should be given to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs.

Credit Support for School Construction

Some school districts find difficulty in marketing bonds to finance needed school construction. To meet this situation, I again recommend that the Congress authorize Federal purchase of local school construction bonds unmarketable except at excessive interest rates.

Some school districts, however, are unable to raise capital funds needed for school construction because of bonding limits. To encourage school construction in these districts, as well as in districts where construction would be speeded by the lease-purchase method, I propose again that Congress authorize advances to the States as a reserve for bonds of State school financing agencies.

Several States have made marked progress in building schools through State agencies which issue long-term bonds to finance school construction in the districts. The school district leases the new building. Revenue from rents is used by the agencies to retire their bonds. After the bonds have been paid, title to the school is transferred to the local district. The program of Federal support is aimed at helping more States start such school financing agencies, and thus at helping local districts overcome barriers to building more schools.

The credit support for bonds of communities and State agencies, taken together with the planning grants, should help the States and communities continue their present annual rate of substantial increase in school construction over the next five years. The partnership program of Federal grants, matched by the States, should complete the task of building the classrooms that are critically needed.

Aid to Federally Affected Areas

In considering the school construction problem, there is a special, related area which should have the attention of the Congress at this time. The Congress has for some years recognized the responsibility of the Federal Government to aid communities where Federal activities result in excessive burdens on the local school system. Authority to provide Federal funds for school construction in Federally affected school districts will expire next June and should be extended.

Educational Research

Basic to all endeavors in improving education is a vigorous and farsighted program of educational research. This has been a sorely neglected field.

Such a program should be comprehensive in its approach, planned on a broad scale and executed thoroughly. In this way, educational research can, among other things, point the way to advances in making life more meaningful to more people and in the more efficient use of manpower and funds for education.

To increase the effectiveness of education, national leadership could well be directed to research in such areas as: ways of educating more people to their fullest capacity; staffing and housing the Nation's schools and colleges; educating the retarded child to help him lead a more normal life, and educating the child of special abilities so that he may utilize these abilities more fully; the relationship of schools to juvenile delinquency; educational effects of population mobility; educational needs of low income families. These studies would be conducted through the Office of Education in cooperation with the Nation's colleges, universities and State departments of education, thus encouraging and strengthening existing research efforts.

It is imperative that we now give renewed attention and support to this arm of education -- to the end that the country may have a sound, factual basis for identifying and analyzing problems and finding solutions. For these research purposes, and also to expand and improve other services, I urge the Congress to provide a major increase in funds for the Office of Education.

Education Beyond High School

Our vision would be limited if we failed at this time to give special thought to education beyond the high school. Certain problems exist now in this field, and already we can foresee other needs and problems shaping up in the future.

Shortages now exist in medicine, teaching, nursing, science, engineering and in other fields of knowledge which require education beyond the level of the secondary school. Changing times and conditions create new opportunities and challenges. There are new possibilities for older persons -- properly trained -- to lead more productive and rewarding lives. The tide of increasing school enrollment will soon reach higher educational institutions. Within 10 years, we may expect three students in our colleges and universities for every two who are there now.

Higher education is and must remain the responsibility of the States, localities and private groups and institutions. But to lay before us all the problems of education beyond high school, and to encourage active and systematic attack on them, I shall appoint a distinguished group of educators and citizens to develop this year, through studies and conferences, proposals in this educational field. Through the leadership and counsel of this group, beneficial results can be expected to flow to education and to the Nation in the years ahead.

Teaching

In all our efforts for education -- in providing adequate schools, research and study -- we must never lose sight of the very heart of education: good teaching itself.

Good teachers do not just happen. They are the product of the highest personal motivation, encouraged and helped in their work by adequate salaries and the respect, support, goodwill of their neighbors. The quality of American teaching has never been better. But the rewards for too many teachers are not commensurate with their work and their role in American life.

It is my earnest hope that, along with progress in other aspects of education, the States and communities will give increasing attention to this taproot of all education -- good teachers, and hence good teaching.

Conclusion

These several proposals are designed, not only to correct current problems, but to build for the future. For today's decisions will influence tomorrow's education -- and, hence, the welfare of the Nation.

The actions here proposed, I believe, constitute a sound and realistic approach to those educational problems on which the Federal Government should now act. They have a primary reliance on the private initiative which wells from the free spirit of a free people.

With this program, we can lay the basis for better education in America in the years ahead. In this way we keep faith with our children.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 12, 1956

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ESTIMATE OF SCHOOL REVENUE

(in thousands)

	1954-55				1955-56			
	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total
Ala.	$ 3,000	$ 70,000	$ 23,000	$ 96,000	$ 3,000	$ 99,000	$ 25,000	$ 127,000
Ariz.	844	13,843	41,025	55,712	850	20,438	43,712	65,000
Ark.	1,118	31,700	25,100	57,918	1,161	31,027	25,800	57,988
Calif. §	35,000	400,000	510,000	945,000	35,000	450,000	525,000	1,010,000
Colo.	4,000	15,380	70,443	89,823	4,500	18,500	75,000	98,000
Conn.	1,869	16,410	82,916	101,195	2,100	26,000	83,900	112,000
Del.	550	26,450	3,000	30,000	625	30,800	3,575	35,000
D. C.	370	0	35,002	35,372	472	0	35,776	36,248
Fla. §	7,371	84,059	74,977	166,407	6,850	99,474	80,488	186,812
Ga.	5,500	110,000	34,500	150,000	6,000	120,000	36,000	162,000
Idaho	2,400*	8,400*	24,200*	35,000*	2,800*	9,500*	25,200*	37,500*
Ill.	6,000	80,000	524,000	610,000	6,500	86,500	567,000	660,000
Ind.	709	74,545	152,925	228,179	790	79,800	160,500	241,090
Iowa	2,000	22,233	145,000	169,233	2,000	22,382	167,000	191,382
Kan.	3,200	24,875	79,476	107,551	3,200	25,875	83,450	112,525
Ky.	3,300	35,000	57,754	96,054	3,500	35,000	58,000	96,500
La.	2,400	95,316	53,879	151,595	2,500	103,000	54,000	159,500
Maine	297	7,561	23,932	31,790	300*	7,700*	25,000*	33,000*
Md.	8,600	42,200	87,800	138,600	9,100	50,200	96,200	155,500
Mass.	3,500	36,000	175,500	215,000	4,000	39,000	182,000	225,000
Mich.	4,000	212,500	203,500	420,000	4,500	236,000	224,500	465,000
Minn.	3,631	73,210	107,502	184,343	3,600	76,500	117,500	197,600
Miss.	943	34,354	27,421	62,718	950	37,500	27,600	66,050
Mo.	3,664	53,291	106,000	162,955	3,750	58,590	110,000	172,340
Mont.	2,184	11,044	29,908	43,136	2,200	11,100	30,100	43,400
Neb.	1,100	3,100	60,800	65,000	1,100	3,100	62,800	67,000
Nev.	1,221	5,596	5,996	12,813	1,200	6,000	6,500	13,700
N. H.	800*	950*	21,150*	22,900*	850*	975*	22,425*	24,250*
N. J.	4,700	53,200	226,000	283,900	4,300	78,700	232,000	315,000
N. M.	1,516	36,777	9,544	47,837	1,939	39,150	10,129	51,218
N. Y.	1,500	336,000	562,500	900,000	1,500	364,000	609,500	975,000
N. C.	5,936	131,290	44,000	181,226	7,776	139,694	46,000	193,470
N. D.	500*	8,500*	24,700*	33,700	700*	8,800*	26,000*	35,500
Ohio	7,360	131,189	319,000	457,549	7,360	137,107	340,000	484,467
Okla.	3,911	46,853	49,564	100,328	4,000	49,000	56,827	109,827
Ore.	3,600	33,446	89,954	127,000	4,000	34,750	98,250	137,000
Pa.	3,608	205,782	336,710	548,100	5,608	232,413	351,379	589,400
R. I.	2,250	3,900	24,600	30,750	2,400	5,500	27,000	34,900
S. C.	5,659	48,379	26,065	80,103	5,500	51,000	27,000	83,500
S. D.	1,200	3,700	25,400	30,300	1,475	3,785	28,492	33,752
Tenn.	4,000	63,672	40,200	107,872	4,000	76,179	41,300	121,479
Texas	6,257	218,443	150,656	375,356	6,000	236,000	153,000	395,000
Utah	3,299	22,928	31,833	58,060	3,500	23,500	34,000	61,000
Vt.	211	4,384	12,162	16,757	210	4,400	12,512	17,122
Va.	20,918	53,930	76,135	150,983	22,500	56,500	80,000	159,000
Wash.	15,026	87,318	69,979	172,323	12,400	95,238	76,500	184,138
W. Va.	1,991	48,116	31,399	81,506	2,185	49,913	29,726	81,824
Wis.	3,002	26,782	143,000	172,784	3,242	28,925	154,440	186,607
Wyo.	400	9,000	17,000	26,400	500	9,500	19,000	29,000
TOTAL	$208,415	$3,161,606	$5,097,107	$8,467,128	$214,493	$3,508,015	$5,407,081	$9,129,589

*Estimated by NEA Research Division.

§Includes junior colleges.

President's Budget

GREATER TAX RECEIPTS, SPENDING FORECAST FOR FISCAL '57

A surplus in the federal Treasury highlighted the budget for fiscal 1957 that President Eisenhower sent to Congress Jan. 16. The estimated surplus for fiscal 1956, ending June 30, 1956, was $200 million. In fiscal 1957 the Administration hoped the surplus would grow to $400 million.

Summary of the fiscal 1957 budget estimates:

- New obligational authority -- $66.3 billion, the highest since fiscal 1953's $80.3 billion.
- Expenditures -- $65.9 billion, highest since fiscal 1954's $67.8 billion.
- Receipts -- $66.3 billion, the highest ever.
- Surplus -- $400 million, the first since fiscal 1951's $3.5 billion surplus.

The margin by which the fiscal 1956 and 1957 budgets were expected to balance was "slim," Mr. Eisenhower said, and could be upset by what Congress did or failed to do, and by a drop in tax payments to the Treasury.

Possible pitfalls:

Mail Rates -- Budget estimates included a $350 million increase in mail rates, a request rebuffed by Congress every year since 1953.

Highways -- The budget included $897.5 million for roads authorized under the 1954 Highway Act but omitted any provision for speeded-up federal development of the Interstate Highway System, a major legislative goal of Mr. Eisenhower. Congress in 1955 rejected both the Administration's bond program for roads and a Democratic bill for higher taxes on highway items. In his Budget Message, the President gave no details but said he was "confident that the expanded program can be soundly financed so as not to create budget deficits."

Taxes -- Estimates of budget receipts were based on continuing high prosperity, no cut in income taxes, and extension of existing corporate and excise tax rates.

Budget Terms

APPROPRIATIONS -- Authority to spend money from the federal Treasury. In most cases, an appropriation confers authority both to incur new obligations and to pay for them. In other cases, an appropriation is granted to pay off a previously authorized commitment. This is called "liquidation of prior contract authorization."

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY -- Authority to make new money commitments. This category includes all appropriations except those to liquidate previously authorized contracts; all new contract authorizations which will be paid off by future appropriations; new authorizations to make expenditures from borrowed money; and most re-appropriations to continue available unused portions of past-year appropriations which would otherwise expire.

EXPENDITURES -- All federal cash spending from new and carry-over funds. Expenditures do not include either obligations (such as contracts or orders) for which the actual cash outlay will be made in some future year, or payments from trust funds.

RECEIPTS -- Federal income from taxes, customs and other revenues. In the regular budget (as distinguished from the "cash" budget), receipts under trust fund programs are not included.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIT -- The difference in a given year between spending and income. When expenditures exceed receipts, the result is a deficit.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE — The unspent (but largely obligated) portions of past-year appropriations which are carried over and are currently available for expenditures.

Tax Outlook

Treasury estimates of personal income, corporate profits and tax payments:

	1955 Calendar Year	1956 Calendar Year
	(in billions)	
Personal income	$302.5	$312.5
Corporate profits	43.0	43.0

	Fiscal 1956	Fiscal 1957
	(in billions)	
Personal income taxes	$33.6	$35.1
Corporation income taxes	20.3	20.3

Explaining why personal income was expected to rise while corporate profits levelled off, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said 1955 was a year of unprecedented prosperity in which profits rose $9 billion above 1954's $34 billion figure. "Adjustments" in business activity and greater price competition could be expected in 1956, he said. The country might benefit from a "relatively profitless prosperity," he added.

The expected rise in personal income, Humphrey said, was projected on an expanded work force in 1956 and wage increases.

DEBT REDUCTIONS

Defending the Administration's preference for a "modest" reduction in the national debt rather than tax cuts that would unbalance the budget, Humphrey said that if a "significant surplus" of $2.5 or $3 billion should develop, a tax cut would be considered. He said there were no "hidden" items in the budget that the Administration hoped would produce such a surplus.

So long as the government must spend 64 percent of its budget for protection of the nation, no substantial reduction of the national debt could be anticipated, Humphrey added.

Under the heading, "Protection, including Collective Security," the budget for fiscal 1957 proposed:

SUMMARY OF BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Based on existing and proposed legislation

[In millions]

Description	1955 actual	1956 estimate			1957 estimate		
		Under existing laws and authorizations enacted or recommended	Proposed for later transmission	Total	Under existing laws and authorizations enacted or recommended	Proposed for later transmission	Total
BUDGET RECEIPTS							
Individual income taxes	**$31, 650**	$33, 555	----------	**$33, 555**	$35, 118	----------	**$35, 118**
Corporation income and excess profits taxes	**18, 265**	20, 300	----------	**20, 300**	19, 080	$1, 220	**20, 300**
Excise taxes	**9, 211**	9, 689	$205	**9, 894**	8, 960	927	**9, 887**
Employment taxes	**6, 220**	7, 420	----------	**7, 420**	7, 585	----------	**7, 585**
Estate and gift taxes	**936**	1, 025	----------	**1, 025**	1, 120	----------	**1, 120**
Customs	**606**	690	----------	**690**	700	----------	**700**
Miscellaneous receipts [1]	**2, 566**	2, 505	----------	**2, 505**	2, 805	----------	**2, 805**
Subtotal	**69, 454**	75, 184	205	**75, 389**	75, 368	2, 147	**77, 515**
Deduct—							
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	**5, 040**	6, 475	----------	**6, 475**	6, 635	----------	**6, 635**
Transfer to railroad retirement trust fund	**599**	625	----------	**625**	660	----------	**660**
Refunds of receipts	**3, 426**	3, 789	----------	**3, 789**	4, 051	−131	**3, 920**
Net budget receipts	**60, 390**	64, 295	205	**64, 500**	64, 022	2, 278	**66, 300**
BUDGET EXPENDITURES							
Major national security	**41, 124**	39, 737	----------	**39, 737**	40, 031	644	**40, 674**
International affairs and finance	**2, 514**	2, 490	8	**2, 497**	1, 996	596	**2, 591**
Veterans' services and benefits	**4, 496**	4, 633	206	**4, 839**	4, 902	32	**4, 934**
Labor and welfare	**2, 554**	2, 666	103	**2, 769**	2, 592	405	**2, 997**
Agriculture and agricultural resources	**9, 324**	8, 562	13	**8, 575**	8, 644	426	**9, 070**
Natural resources	**1, 304**	1, 248	53	**1, 302**	1, 249	48	**1, 297**
Commerce and housing	**6, 139**	6, 105	154	**6, 259**	6, 601	[4] 302	**6, 299**
General government	**1, 204**	1, 545	69	**1, 614**	1, 744	17	**1, 760**
Interest	**6, 438**	6, 875	----------	**6, 875**	7, 066	----------	**7, 066**
Reserve for contingencies	----------	----------	100	**100**	----------	225	**225**
Gross budget expenditures	**75, 097**	73, 862	705	**74, 567**	74, 825	2, 089	**76, 914**
Deduct applicable receipts	**10, 527**	10, 298	----------	**10, 298**	11, 049	----------	**11, 049**
Net budget expenditures	**64, 570**	63, 565	705	**64, 270**	63, 776	2, 089	**65, 865**
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (−)	**−4, 180**	----------	----------	**+230**	----------	----------	**+435**

[4] Deduct, includes proposed postal rate increase of 350 million dollars.
[1] Includes internal revenue not otherwise classified.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Department of Defense, military functions	$35.5 billion
Mutual Security program, military aid	2.5 billion
Atomic Energy Commission	1.9 billion
Stockpiling and defense production expansion	.4 billion
Economic foreign aid, civil defense, foreign information, selective service	2.0 billion
Total	$42.4 billion*

**Does not total because of rounding of figures.*

Military Budget

Additional emphasis on guided missiles and reserve forces helped push the proposed Defense Department military spending budget for fiscal 1957 up to $35.5 billion, an increase of $1 billion over fiscal 1956.

The requested amount for guided missiles capable of blasting distant countries or obliterating attacking planes was $1.2 billion, compared with $917 million appropriated for them in fiscal 1956, $569 million in fiscal 1955 and

$504 million in fiscal 1954.

Defense Department spokesmen termed the guided missile request the largest increase in terms of "significant dollars." They said missile production "is coming along better."

The Department's previously expressed determination to build a 2.9 million-man Ready Reserve force by 1960 was reflected in the fiscal 1957 request for $1 billion for reserve components, a $224 million increase over the fiscal 1956 figure.

DECREASE FOR AIRCRAFT

The most noteworthy decrease among new requests was for aircraft. Despite conversion to costly jets, the fiscal 1957 request was $6.7 billion compared with $6.8 billion appropriated for fiscal 1956 and $8 billion in fiscal 1955. Development of guided missiles and jet conversion with fiscal 1956 money figured heavily in the reduction, according to Defense Department spokesmen.

The biggest reduction percentage-wise was for weapons, where $51 million was asked for fiscal 1957 compared with $100 million appropriated in fiscal 1956. Combat vehicles, artillery, ammunition and production equipment budget requests also were under the previous year's appropriations.

Comparing recent military budget figures with fiscal 1954's $40.3 billion revealed that amounts had leveled off near the $35 billion mark.

Farm Program

The President estimated net spending for the government's farm program in fiscal 1957 at $3.4 billion -- $12 million less than estimated fiscal 1956 spending and more than $1 billion below fiscal 1955's costs.

Defense Department Spending -- Military Functions

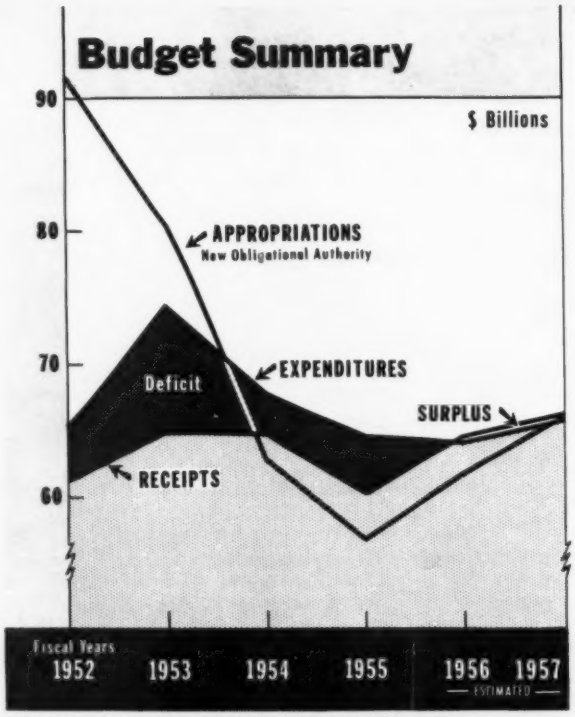
Fiscal 1954-1957

(Millions of Dollars)

Budget Category	Fiscal 1957 Estimated		Fiscal 1956 Estimated		Fiscal 1955 Actual		Fiscal 1954 Actual	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
I. Military Personnel Costs	$(10,756)	30%	$(10,835)	31%	$(11,063)	31%	$(11,347)	28%
a. Active forces	10,236	-	10,341	-	10,644	-	10,961	-
b. Retired pay	520	-	494	-	419	-	386	-
II. Operations and Maintenance	9,000	26	8,351	24	7,906	22	9,357	23
III. Major Procurement and Production	(11,719)	33	(11,823)	34	(12,997)	37	(15,958)	39
a. Aircraft	6,751	-	6,880	-	8,038	-	8,335	-
b. Ships and harbor craft	1,032	-	955	-	1,009	-	1,090	-
c. Combat vehicles	191	-	309	-	739	-	677	-
d. Support vehicles	135	-	146	-	297	-	240	-
e. Artillery	48	-	72	-	16	-	187	-
f. Weapons	51	-	100	-	-92	-	-146	-
g. Ammunition	827	-	1,074	-	818	-	2,736	-
h. Guided missiles	1,276	-	917	-	569	-	504	-
i. Electronics and communications	745	-	671	-	637	-	826	-
j. Production equipment & facilities	375	-	435	-	631	-	1,122	-
k. Other procurement & production	288	-	265	-	335	-	388	-
IV. Military Public Works	1,817	5	1,899	6	1,582	4	1,706	4
V. Reserve Components	(1,087)	3	(863)	2	(717)	2	(584)	2
a. Construction	73	-	58	-	59	-	37	-
b. Other	1,014	-	805	-	658	-	547	-
VI. Research and Development	1,430	4	1,370	4	1,364	4	1,385	4
VII. DOD Establishment-Wide Activities	263	1	258	1	235	1	385	1
VIII. Working Capital (Revolving) Funds	-724	-2	-825	-2	-501	-1	-317	-1
Undistributed	-	-	-	-	176	-	79	-
Total - Treasury Basis	$35,347	100	$ 34,575	100	$ 35,532	100	$ 40,336	100
Proposed for Later Transmission	200	-						
*TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 35,547	100						

* -- *Spending for civil functions is excluded from this total.*
The fiscal 1957 budget proposed net expenditures of $629 million for civil functions by the Defense Department.
The fiscal 1956 estimate was $602 million, actual 1955 expenditures were $548 million.

(SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE)



His soil bank proposal would cost $400 million in fiscal 1957, the President estimated. But the net cost of price support programs was expected to drop $485 million.

A comparison of gross and net expenditures for price support, supply and purchase programs:

	Gross Expenditures	Net Expenditures
Fiscal 1957 (estimated)	$5.1 billion	$1.6 billion
Fiscal 1956 (estimated)	5.1 billion	2.1 billion
Fiscal 1955 (actual)	6.2 billion	3.3 billion

Estimates of net spending for other major farm programs, in millions:

	Surplus Disposal	Land Conservation	Research, Services
Fiscal 1957 (estimated)	$265	$245	$211
Fiscal 1956 (estimated)	225	231	212
Fiscal 1955 (actual)	59	212	177

School Aid

Only part of the cost of the President's proposed school aid program was reflected in the fiscal 1957 budget. If enacted, the program would authorize over $405 million a year.

In his budget, the President proposed new obligational authority of $375.5 million for school construction aid in fiscal 1957. He estimated expenditures at $150 million. Aid to schools in federally affected areas would come to an additional $142 million.

Health Program

Mr. Eisenhower recommended "substantially" increased budgetary emphasis on the "expansion of medical research, greater support for basic scientific research and training, enlargement of protective and preventive services in the fields of health and welfare, improvement of our labor and manpower services, and construction of hospitals and other necessary health and research facilities."

Noting that Congress had failed to approve his proposal for federal reinsurance of private health insurance plans, the President said:

"The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is working on plans whereby private insurance organizations generally may pool risks to cover abnormal losses possible under broader health plans, and, if necessary, appropriate legislation will be recommended. Should this approach not be successful, a federal reinsurance service should receive renewed consideration."

For "promotion of public health" in fiscal 1957, he requested $520 million in new obligational authority and estimated spending at $441 million, compared to an estimated $381 million in fiscal 1956 and $276 million in fiscal 1955.

Public Works

President Eisenhower said net budget expenditures for natural resources in fiscal 1957 would remain at the $1 billion level.

While spending for flood control and reclamation projects was estimated to increase by a net $23 million, Tennessee Valley Authority spending was expected to drop $57 million.

Although three new steam-electric units would be authorized for TVA, they would be financed largely through the sale of revenue bonds if Congress approved, the President said. He estimated TVA would repay $75 million to the Treasury in fiscal 1957 and have net receipts of $27 million.

Other Appropriations

Other major monetary proposals in the budget:

- Atomic Energy -- A $230 million increase in total spending; a decrease in capital expenditures.
- Stockpiling, Defense Production -- A nearly 50 percent cut in net expenditures; no new obligational authority.
- Mutual Security -- New obligational authority of $3 billion for military and direct forces aid, $1.9 billion for economic aid, with no reduction in the current $4.5 billion backlog of unexpended balances for military aid. "About one-half of the fiscal year 1957 program will be concentrated in Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan and Turkey."
- Foreign Information and Exchange Activities -- A $48 million increase for the U.S. Information Agency and a $2 million boost for the State Department's international exchange program.
- Veterans' Benefits -- $4.9 billion for veterans' programs. By the year 2000, under existing law, compensation and pension payments "may be twice their

present yearly total of nearly $3 billion" and most payments will be for "non-service-connected infirmities associated with advancing age." Congress and the public should consider carefully the relationship of veterans' non-medical programs to the existing civil benefits provided veterans and others.

• Aviation -- $40 million in new obligational authority for improved air navigation and traffic control facilities, a $50 million increase for total spending by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, a decrease to $34 million in subsidies to commercial airlines. "I shall shortly initiate a comprehensive study of the nation's long-range needs for aviation facilities," both civil and military.

• Shipping -- Funds both for the hull of an atomic exhibit ship and for "a nuclear-powered merchant ship, to be built over a longer period, incorporating experience gained from the peace ship and from later research and development." New obligational authority of $165 million for atomic and conventional ships.

• Regulatory Agencies -- Increased funds "to strengthen every major regulatory program," particularly those involving antitrust legislation and trading in securities.

• General Government -- A $146 million increase, largely for improved buildings and a higher payment to the civil service retirement fund; 25,000 more personnel in civilian agencies but 6,000 fewer civilians in military agencies.

• Public Debt -- $7 billion for interest payments on the public debt, a $200 million increase due to the rising cost of credit.

Legislative Requests

Following are requests to Congress in the Budget for legislative action. Requests for appropriations are excluded.

*Indicates requests submitted in previous years, in essentially the same form, but not granted by Congress:

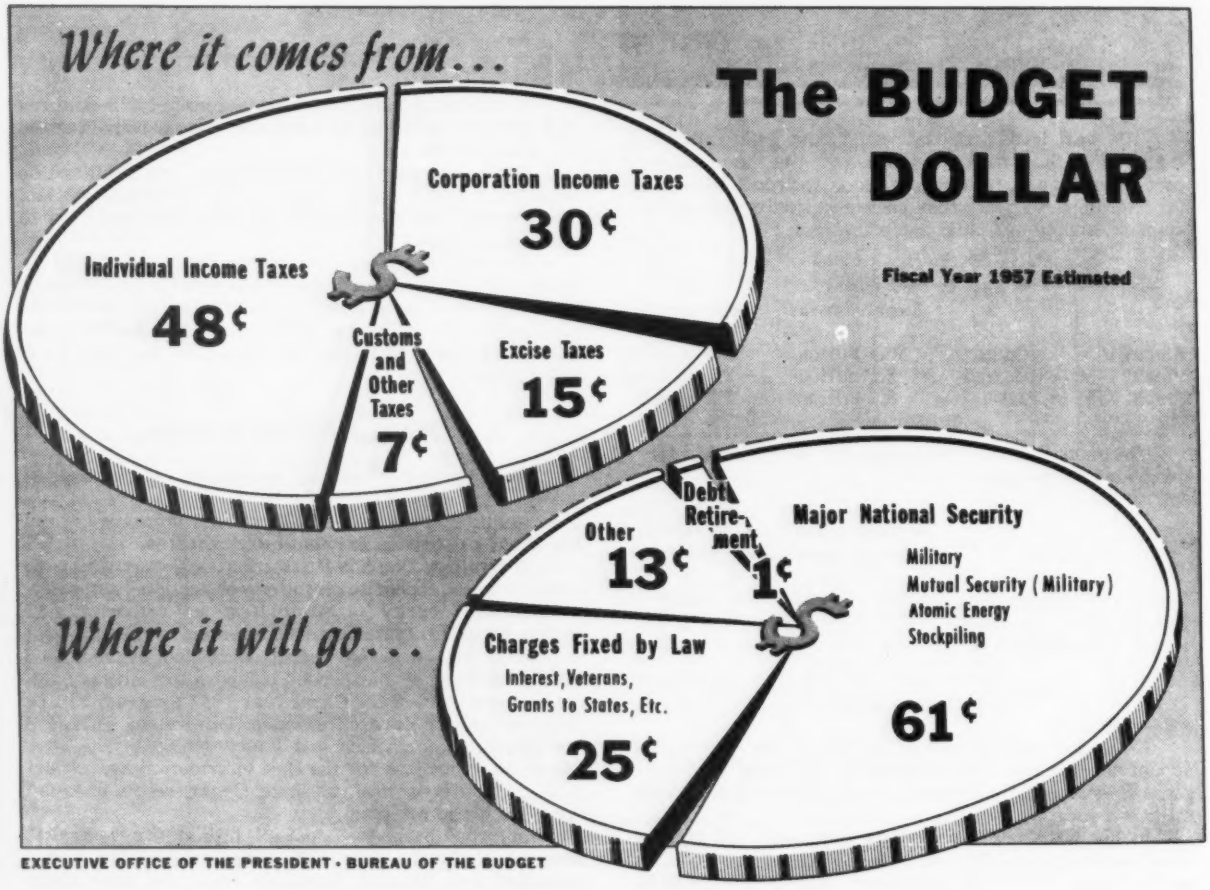
AGRICULTURE

Take no action to restore high rigid price supports for farm commodities.

Provide $450 million in new obligational authority for the soil bank plan and accompanying proposals.

*Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the Farmers' Home Administration to make loans to part-time and low-income farmers, and provide an additional Farmers' Home Administration loan authorization of $15 million to permit broader coverage in the financing of small farms.

Permit refunds to farmers of federal taxes on gasoline used in their farm operations.



EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HEALTH

*Authorize federal insurance of private loans for the construction or modernization of health facilities. Authorize a contingent liability of $200 million outstanding at any one time, plus an additional $150 million at the discretion of the President.

Authorize a temporary program of federal construction grants for medical and dental research and teaching facilities.

*Enact legislation to alleviate shortages of practical and professional nurses, to assist in training more personnel and to encourage better nurse utilization.

*Extend and improve the grant formulas for assistance to states in carrying out public health activities.

*Authorize increased federal child welfare services.

*Enact legislation to stimulate improvement of programs for the mentally ill.

Enact legislation to alleviate the shortage of special teachers and improve educational opportunities for mentally retarded children.

*Authorize separate federal matching of state and local expenditures for medical care of public assistance recipients in the four federally aided categories (aged, blind, disabled and children); set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying $6 a month by the number of adults on public assistance rolls, and $3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls.

Authorize periodic surveys of sickness and disability in the United States.

Extend the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act.

*Expand water pollution control activities.

EDUCATION

Authorize $250 million annually for a five-year program of grants to states for school buildings in financially needy districts.

*Authorize $750 million over a five-year period for federal purchase of bonds of school districts with "marginal" credit.

*Authorize federal advances to provide needed reserve funds for state school financing agencies.

*Authorize $5 million annually for five years to provide assistance to states for the administration of state programs designed to increase efficient public school construction.

Extend for two years authority for federal aid for school construction in areas affected by federal activities.

HOUSING

*Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units a year for two years, and restore provisions of the 1954 Housing Act limiting new public housing to communities with workable slum clearance or prevention programs.

Amend public housing law to provide limited preference to elderly low-income families and permit admission of elderly single persons.

Enact legislation to encourage construction of private units for rental or sale to elderly persons.

Increase the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority.

Make permanent, and broaden, FHA authority to insure home improvement loans.

Increase from $5 million to $10 million, authorization for matching grants to state, metropolitan and regional planning agencies for urban planning assistance.

Revise existing urban renewal and community facilities legislation to permit aid in industrial redevelopment of chronic labor surplus areas.

Increase, by $100 million, borrowing authorization for college housing loans, and allow interest rates "adequate to cover costs to the government."

*Permit authority for farm housing loans under title V of the 1949 Housing Act to expire June 30, 1956.

OTHER

Cover under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, groups excluded under existing law.

Enact legislation to make the interest paid to the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund reflect more closely the long-term character of investments by the fund.

*Authorize federal aid to states for strengthening their services for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Extend temporarily, until June 30, 1959, the existing formula for determining the federal share of public assistance payments.

*Fix at 50 percent, the federal share of supplementary old-age assistance payments to beneficiaries of OASI who are added to the assistance rolls after fiscal 1957.

Authorize research and demonstration projects in the social security field.

*Enact legislation to promote wider appreciation of the arts and give national recognition for distinguished civilian contributions to the advancement of the arts and the welfare of mankind.

FOREIGN POLICY

Provide $4.9 billion in new obligational authority for mutual security programs in fiscal 1957.

Amend the Mutual Security Act to provide "limited authority" to make longer-term commitments for economic assistance for projects which require a period of years for planning and completion.

*Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Extend the Export Control Act.

Authorize on a continuing basis, U.S. participation in international trade fairs and cultural presentations.

LABOR

*Extend the minimum wage law to protect additional workers.

*Raise benefits and provide more funds for rehabilitation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

*Enact a new program providing technical aid and limited financial assistance to the states for promoting occupational safety.

MILITARY AND VETERANS

*Improve military and veterans' survivor benefits.

*Relate military service survivor benefits to Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits.

*Provide reasonable rentals for servicemen occupying substandard government quarters.

Extend authority for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance of military housing units.

*Provide "uniform" medical care for dependents of servicemen.

Provide improved career inducements for medical personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

*Increase postal rates.

*Authorize appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to pay the Post Office Department for transportation of mail, such as educational or religious matter, being carried free or at greatly reduced rates.

*Provide that federal employing agencies bear the cost of accident compensation benefits paid their employees.

Authorize a $2 million increase in the federal payment to the District of Columbia.

*Establish in the District of Columbia, a system of benefits for workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes.

Transfer Freedmen's Hospital (D.C.) to Howard University and provide for construction of a new teaching hospital.

Authorize funds for construction and improvement of fire houses, hospitals, institutions and recreational facilities in the District of Columbia.

Authorize construction of stormwater sewers in the District of Columbia.

Authorize the provision of minimum essential sanitation facilities for the U.S. Indian population and Alaskan natives.

Transfer to the territorial government of Alaska, responsibility for care of the mentally ill, providing temporary federal aid for building and operating treatment centers.

Increase the existing dollar limitations for public assistance grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Authorize the (Panama) Canal Zone government to make expenditures to replace schools and other civic improvements being transferred to the Republic of Panama under terms of a 1955 treaty.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

*Authorize as a "single integrated program," completion of a 40,000-mile interstate highway system over a period of "approximately" ten years, with the federal government assuming "principal responsibility" for financing the program.

Help rebuild federal-aid highways damaged in 1955 floods by providing a $10 million increase in the fiscal 1956 authorization for grants to states.

An "Iffy" Business

To illustrate the difficulties in projecting a firm federal budget, CQ compared the Administration's estimates of the fiscal 1956 budget as made public on three occasions:

		Estimated	
	Jan. 1955	Aug. 1955	Jan. 1956
		(in billions)	
Spending	$62.4	$63.8	$64.3
Receipts	60.0	62.1	64.5
Deficit (-) or Surplus (+)	-2.4	-1.7	+0.2

Authorize federal construction of:

*Upper Colorado River Basin project

*Fryingpan-Arkansas project (Colo.)

Ventura project (Calif.)

Wapinitia project, Juniper division (Ore.)

Washoe project (Nev. - Calif.)

Authorize development, on a "partnership" basis, of:

*Green Peter-White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.)

John Day Reservoir (Ore.)

Bruces Eddy Reservoir (Idaho)

*Enact "partnership" legislation to permit local interests to install power facilities at the Cougar multiple-purpose project in Oregon.

Authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to assist local organizations by means of loans and grants for small reclamation projects.

*Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay (Maine).

Authorize sale of revenue bonds to finance additional steam-power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Authorize deepening and improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels.

OTHER

Continue for one year, excise and corporation income taxes at existing rates.

Extend for one year the temporary increase in the statutory debt limit.

*Enact legislation to reduce the frequency of information returns submitted by employers withholding income and social security taxes.

Authorize new construction for improvement of Atomic Energy Commission production plants and research and development facilities.

*Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered ship using an atomic propulsion plant "already developed."

Extend the Defense Production Act for two years.

Amend the Small Business Act to increase the authority for disaster loans.

Authorize, on an experimental basis, a joint federal-state flood indemnity and reinsurance program.

Authorize federal loans and grants, in cooperation with the states, to assist communities suffering from "substantial and persistent" unemployment.

Increase patent fees to make Patent Office more nearly self-supporting.

Economic Report

HIGH BUT 'TAMER' PROSPERITY PREDICTED FOR 1956

The President's Economic Report, sent to Congress Jan. 24, predicted "high levels of production, employment and income will be broadly sustained during the coming year," though expansion will be "tamer."

Some of the figures Mr. Eisenhower reported:

- Gross National Product (the value of all goods and services produced) -- Rose in December, 1955, to the highest annual rate ever, $397 billion.

- Employment -- Stood at 64.6 million at the end of 1955, a record annual rate.

- Income -- Reached an annual rate of $318 billion. "Profits are satisfactory in most industries. Both investment and consumer spending are going forward at a good pace."

- Credit -- Consumer credit outstanding at the end of 1955 reached $36.2 billion, a $6.1 billion increase since the end of 1954. Of the increase, $5.3 billion was in installment buying, over two-thirds of it for automobiles. Home mortgage debt increased by $13.4 billion between 1954 and 1955.

Ideal Attained

The "great economic achievement" of 1955, the President said, was attaining the ideals of "full employment, rising incomes and a stable dollar." He gave as one reason for stable consumer and wholesale prices, "the opposite movements of industrial and farm prices in wholesale markets." The "most pressing problem" before Congress, he said, "is the continued decline of agricultural incomes."

Noting that some groups did not share 1955's general prosperity, Mr. Eisenhower said: "The government can do a great deal to help people who have been left behind in the onrush of progress by undertaking special programs for raising their productivity." He again said he hoped Congress would adopt:

- Farm measures recommended in his Jan. 9 message. (See p. 52)

- New measures to help the elderly, handicapped and sick.

- An Area Assistance Program for communities with chronic unemployment.

- Indemnities for flood victims.

Fiscal Policy

President Eisenhower repeated that "an early reduction of taxes cannot now be justified," said payment on the public debt "would signify with unmistakable clarity that our democracy is capable of self-discipline."

He said the government's "early recognition of a need for monetary and fiscal caution, and the gradual but persistent application of a policy of restraint during the greater part of 1955, contributed in no small degree to the achievement and maintenance of prosperity without price inflation."

He indicated some concern, however, at the spurt in installment buying, said "it would be desirable to increase the influence that the federal government can exercise on consumer credit." Noting that stand-by authority to regulate consumer credit was withdrawn in 1952, he said: "Experience...suggests that the authority to set, if and as circumstances may require, minimum down payments and maximum maturities on installment credit for the purchase of consumer durables would be a useful adjunct to other stabilizing measures."

He said it was a "good time" for Congress and the executive branch to consider whether or not such stand-by authority was needed.

Legislative Requests

Many of the legislative recommendations in the Economic Report had been made earlier in the State of the Union, farm, school and budget messages. (See pp. 45, 52, 59, 62)

In the Economic Report, however, the President outlined more fully his plan to aid areas with heavy unemployment. He proposed establishing in the Commerce Department an Area Assistance Administration (provided with a $50 million revolving loan fund) which would:

"Provide technical assistance to communities or larger areas, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development." Aid would not be limited to areas with chronic unemployment.

"Extend capital improvement loans for projects that promise to improve a community's long-run economic outlook but for which financing cannot be obtained on reasonable terms from private sources." Loans would be made jointly with state or local agencies, the federal loan would be limited to about one-quarter the cost of the project, and the state or local share should be at least 15 percent. To qualify, communities must have had an 8 percent unemployment rate for most of the preceding 24 months.

In addition, the President proposed amendments to housing laws to:

Give priority to unemployment areas in financing public facilities.

Make urban renewal benefits available for industrial redevelopment in business sections.

Antitrust Measures

Six revisions of antitrust laws were proposed:

Require firms of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce to give advance notice and data to antitrust agencies before instituting mergers.

Apply federal regulation to all bank mergers.

Require federal approval of holding company acquisition of banks.

Specify that the federal government has authority to act in mergers when either party is engaged in interstate commerce.

Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders final, unless appealed to the courts.

Authorize the Attorney General, when considering civil proceedings, to compel the production of documents without recourse to a grand jury.

Other legislative proposals not advanced in earlier 1956 messages were:

Education and Welfare

Extend for two years the federal-state hospital construction program.

Increase the maximum size and maturity of home repair and modernization loans eligible for Federal Housing Administration insurance.

Increase, and place on a more permanent basis, FHA's mortgage insurance authorization.

Authorize "exceptionally favorable terms" for federally insured mortgages for persons displaced by urban renewal and other public projects.

Permit older persons buying houses with federally insured mortgages to have third parties -- individuals or organizations -- guarantee interest and amortization payments.

Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to vary within wider limits its stock purchase requirement.

Taxes and Economic Policy

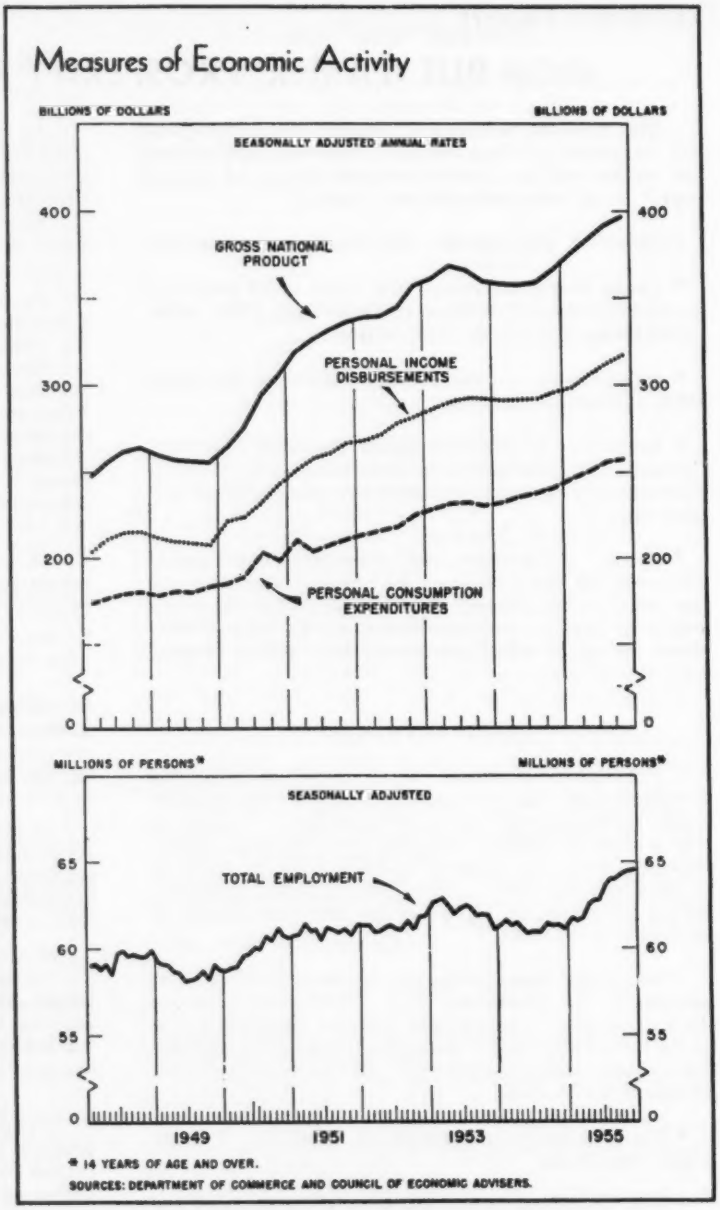
Extend the Export-Import Bank's lending authority beyond 1958.

Authorize federal reinsurance for private carriers offering flood insurance.

Authorize federal-state indemnities for flood losses on real property, business inventories and household effects, with insured individuals paying part of the system's cost.

Permit regulated investment companies with the bulk of their assets in tax-exempt securities to pass through to their shareholders the tax-exempt status of the income from such securities.

Consider authorizing federal insurance of share accounts in credit unions.



The President made these requests to state governments:

Expand vocational rehabilitation programs.

Give preference to older persons in admission to public housing projects.

Strengthen workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

Consider providing non-occupational disability insurance for workers.

Review debt limits that restrict borrowing for necessary public works.

Institute programs to attract well-trained persons to the teaching field.

Text of Jan. 26 Message . . .

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 'FURTHER' HEALTH STEPS

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The nation in recent years has made notable advances in the unending struggle against disease and disability. Human suffering has been relieved, the span of man's years has been extended. But in the light of the human and economic toll still taken by disease, in the light of the great opportunities open before us, the nation still has not summoned the resources it properly and usefully could summon to the cause of better health.

Therefore, as a nation, we must now take further steps to improve the health of the people. This further effort, funds for which have been included in the Budget submitted to the Congress, should be a characteristically American partnership -- a partnership in which private and governmental enterprise are joined to advance the national welfare. The important role of the federal government is to provide assistance without interference in personal, local or state responsibilities.

Such action should be taken in several general areas, through:

- A substantial increase in federal funds for medical research.
- A new program of grants for construction of medical research and training facilities.
- Further steps to help alleviate health personnel shortages.
- Measures which will help our people meet the costs of medical care.
- Action to strengthen certain other basic health services throughout the nation.

Medical Research

Progress in medicine is dependent upon research. Intensive studies by thousands of scientists have been responsible for important advances in recent years against such major afflictions as rheumatic fever, epilepsy, high blood pressure, poliomyelitis and blindness.

The development of antibiotics has had a major share in bringing about dramatic reductions during the past 10 years in the death toll from many other diseases -- for example, tuberculosis 75 percent, appendicitis 69 percent, acute rheumatic fever 66 percent.

The widespread use of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine within the past year alone has proved highly effective in reducing the threat of paralytic poliomyelitis to many of our children.

Yet much remains unknown. Despite progress in the control of cancer, its cause remains a dark mystery. Little is known about the diseases of the nervous system. Much remains to be discovered about heart disease and mental illness.

In order to facilitate the expansion of medical research, I have, therefore, proposed in the Budget submitted to the Congress an appropriation to the Public Health Service for the National Institutes of Health of $126,525,000 -- an increase of 28 percent over the total funds appropriated for the present fiscal year.

This program is designed to give major emphasis -- through an increased share of funds -- to basic research. For basic research -- in the biological and medical sciences -- underlies all medical progress. Through increased emphasis on these fundamental studies, we bring into better balance the total medical research effort.

The appropriation I have recommended would provide a substantial increase in funds in various categories of research. The program would provide funds as follows: for cancer $32,437,000; heart disease $22,106,000; mental illness $21,749,000; arthritis and metabolic diseases $13,345,000; neurology and blindness $12,196,000; infectious and parasitic diseases $9,799,000; dental disorders $2,971,000; and $11,922,000 for the general research programs of the National Institutes of Health.

The increased funds recommended would be expended in part at the laboratories of the National Institutes of Health. But by far the major share of the increased funds would be for research grants to medical schools, hospitals and private laboratories. Funds for these research grants would be increased by 47 percent over this year's appropriation.

The increase of $7 million recommended for research grants by the National Science Foundation would provide for additional research in the biological and medical sciences.

These programs would permit a broader and more intensive scientific effort to develop the fundamental knowledge necessary to a better understanding of illness and to apply that knowledge more rapidly to relieve human suffering.

Medical Research and Teaching

The bulk of medical research is conducted in laboratories of universities, hospitals and other institutions outside the federal government. These institutions also provide the intellectual environment for training the scientists upon whom successful research depends. And they provide the training ground for medical practitioners.

Physical facilities of medical research and teaching institutions are inadequate to meet the human needs of the nation. As we strive to achieve better health for the people, we must help to provide the needed laboratories and teaching facilities.

I, therefore, recommend that Congress enact legislation authorizing $250 million for a five-year program to assist in construction of research and teaching facilities for schools of medicine, osteopathy, public health, and dentistry and other research institutions. These institutions would be required to supply at least equal amounts in matching funds.

Health Personnel

The rate at which physicians are being graduated from the nation's medical schools is barely keeping pace with the increase in population. There are serious shortages in such specialized fields as psychiatry, pediatrics, and in physical medicine and rehabilitation. Relative to population, the number of dentists and nurses is diminishing. The aging of our population and the increase in the incidence of chronic disease, the anticipated continued growth of voluntary health insurance plans, and the general expansion of our economy -- all will tend to increase the demand for health services.

The increase in funds which I have requested for the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation will permit a major increase in trainees and research fellows. The program of construction grants for medical research and teaching facilities also offers the opportunity for medical, dental and other professional schools to expand their student capacity and provide for the training of more physicians, scientists, dentists and other health workers.

As additional federal aid in meeting the problem of existing personnel shortages in the health field, I recommend to the Congress, as was proposed in my Health Message of last year, enactment of legislation to provide for (a) a five-year program of grants for training practical nurses, (b) traineeships for graduate nurses and (c) authority to establish traineeships in other public health specialties.

Cost of Medical Care

Since World War II the costs of medical care have been increasingly met through voluntary health insurance. More than 100 million persons are now enrolled in prepayment health insurance plans of some type. But health insurance coverage is still not available to many who need it, and the character and amount of insurance protection in important respects remains inadequate.

Health insurance protection must be made more available to older persons and those living in rural areas, to the self-employed and those working in small organizations who cannot be reached through ordinary group enrollment methods. There is particular need for much broader coverage against the cost of long term or other especially expensive illness, which can be a financial catastrophe for many families.

The need for more and better health insurance coverage can best be met by building on what many of our people have already provided for themselves -- the voluntary health prepayment plans. Much can be done to encourage more rapid expansion and improvement of such plans.

Last year and the year before I urged enactment of a proposal for federal reinsurance to encourage increased protection against the cost of medical care through voluntary prepayment plans. Since the legislation was introduced, private insurance organizations have developed new types of policies and prepayment plans and have extended coverage to groups formerly unprotected. There are now indications that the organizations writing health prepayment plans might progress more rapidly by joining together -- sharing or pooling their risks -- to offer broader benefits and expanded coverage on reasonable terms in fields of special needs. The Administration is considering legislative proposals which would permit such pooling. But, if practical and useful methods cannot be developed along these lines, then I will again urge enactment of the proposal made last year.

Illness and disability are among the principal problems of public assistance recipients, and are major causes of dependency. Therefore, I again recommend that the Congress authorize a separate program through which the federal government would match funds expended by the states and localities for medical care for the indigent aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled and dependent children.

Additionally, I renew my previous recommendations for (a) providing federal employees with the benefits of group health insurance, and (b) the improvement of medical care for the dependents of servicemen.

Strengthening Basic Services

Expansion of medical research, financial assistance for construction of research and teaching facilities, measures to increase research and health manpower and steps to help meet the costs of medical care are essential to national progress toward better health. It is equally essential that other public health services be strengthened and improved.

I present the following further proposals for consideration by the Congress:

• Sickness Surveys. Information on the nature and extent of sickness and disability is neither accurate nor up-to-date. The last comprehensive survey of illness in the nation was made 20 years ago. Since then American medicine has experienced the most rapid and dramatic changes in its history. Improved statistical data are essential as a guide for research and for the effective planning and operation of health programs.

I urge the Congress, therefore, to authorize the Public Health Service to secure periodically needed information on the incidence, duration and effects of illness and disability in the nation.

• Expansion of Medical Care Facilities. The federal-state program of aid in the construction of hospitals and other medical care facilities was broadened in 1954 to give greater emphasis to the construction of chronic disease hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers and rehabilitation facilities.

I recommend the extension for two more years of this program, which otherwise would terminate in 1957. I have also proposed in my Budget Message a $19 million increase in funds to expand construction of these needed facilities.

I again urge the enactment of the proposal I made last year for federal insurance of mortgage loans made by private lending institutions for the construction of hospitals, clinics, nursing homes and other types of private medical care facilities. This proposal follows the pattern developed in successful government guaranty programs in other fields.

• Indian Health Program. As an important step toward improving health conditions among our Indian population, I recommend legislation which will authorize the Public Health Service to construct and maintain urgently needed sanitary facilities for our Indian population. For the total Indian health program, I propose a substantial increase in the funds of the Public Health Service.

• Mental Illness. Mental illness is one of our most serious national problems. Last year I recommended authorization of a new program of mental health project grants. The purpose of this program was to seek ways of improving the quality of care in mental institutions, of improving the administration of these institutions, and, most importantly, of reducing the length of stay in these institutions. I again urge that the Congress authorize this program.

• Water and Air Pollution. Problems of water pollution control grow more pressing with population growth and with industrial development and expansion. The present Water Pollution Control Act expires on June 30 of this year. I again recommend that the authority in this Act be strengthened and placed on a permanent basis. This would enable the Public Health Service to help the states and industry to deal effectively with the problems of pollution control.

I have also recommended a substantial increase in funds to broaden the research attack on problems of air pollution by non-federal institutions and by the Public Health Service and other government agencies. This will also permit a step-up in technical assistance to states for the control of pollution.

• Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act. Last year Congress approved an appropriation of federal funds to assist the states in providing free poliomyelitis vaccine for many of our children and expectant mothers. This program expires Feb. 15. I have recommended an extension to June 30, 1957, and an appropriation of $30 million to complete this program.

• Increased Support for Food and Drug Administration. Last year a committee of distinguished citizens made a thoughtful study and presented numerous recommendations for strengthening and improving the Food and Drug Administration in its important work of protecting the American consumer. I have recommended a significant increase in funds for the Food and Drug Administration to provide for an initial expansion of its inspection and related technical staff.

• Public Health Aspects of Civil Defense. The skills and resources of the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration will be of great value to the nation in dealing with any civil defense emergency that may arise. The Federal Civil Defense Administration has delegated vital responsibilities to these agencies, and I have included funds in the Budget to strengthen research on the public health aspects of civil defense.

• Vocational Rehabilitation. The Congress in 1954 authorized an expansion of the federal contribution to the federal-state program of restoring handicapped men and women to more productive lives. I have recommended the funds needed to continue expansion of this program.

• Veterans Medical Program. The medical care of our veterans remains a growing responsibility, and in the next fiscal year the hospitals of the Veterans Administration will have an average daily load of 111,500 patients. I have included in the Budget a request for $53 million for construction and improvements at Veterans Administration facilities, about one-half of which is for replacement of old hospitals.

Conclusion

The Congress has enacted enlightened and progressive legislation during recent years which represents substantial gains in the unending war against disease and disability.

I now urge the Congress to give continued support to the quest for better health. The proposals I have submitted call for a proper distribution of responsibility among the many groups which make up the health services of the nation -- health professions, educational institutions, foundations, industry and all levels of government.

The role of the federal government in this great effort is that of a partner. The federal government should support the efforts of the states and communities and private agencies. It should encourage the individual initiative and industry inherent in our free society. The specific measures which I have placed before you are conceived in terms of these basic American principles; they provide promise for a renewed and reinvigorated attack on our health problems.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 26, 1956.

Text of Feb. 8 Message . . .

EISENHOWER ASKS CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION LAW

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Throughout our history immigration to this land has contributed greatly to the strength and character of our Republic. Over the years we have provided for such immigration because it has been to our own national interest that we do so. It is no less to our national interest that we do so under laws that operate equitably.

The Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization have made a thorough study of the operation of our present immigration laws, and have advised me concerning the changes and additions which they consider necessary in the national interest. I have carefully reviewed their findings and concur in their conclusions. The recommendations now made are based on those findings and conclusions.

This Message takes up four separate and distinct subject matters respecting our immigration policies: (1) the quota system and the use of national origins, (2) the private-relief-bill system of handling hardship cases, (3) unnecessary restrictions and administrative provisions of our immigration laws and (4) judicial review in deportation. Each such subject matter is treated separately because the problems in each are wholly distinct from the others. Accordingly, the recommendations as to each subject matter will, I hope, be considered separately and each on its own merit.

I. The Quota System

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was developed essentially as a codification of many separate, and sometimes overlapping and inconsistent, immigration and nationality laws. It was thought inappropriate, in connection with that legislation, to revise our basic immigration policies. Moreover, at that time 1950 census information was incomplete.

The time has now come to consider those policies. Experience in the post-war world demonstrates that the present national-origins method of admitting aliens needs to be re-examined, and a new system adopted which will admit aliens within allowable numbers according to new guidelines and standards.

The Congress has traditionally formulated our basic immigration policies, and will doubtless wish to make its decision as to what new system should be established only after its own study and investigation of all possible choices. There are many factors that must be taken into consideration. Among these are: the needs of this country for persons having specialized skills or cultural accomplishments; close family relationships; the populations and immigration policies of countries sending immigrants to this country; their past immigration and trade relationships with this country; and their assistance to the joint defense of the friendly free nations of the world.

Pending the completion by the Congress of such study and investigation, it is essential that we take interim measures to alleviate as much as possible inequities in the present quota system. Accordingly, I recommend the immediate enactment of the following proposals.

1950 CENSUS

• First, the present quota system sets a maximum annual authorization of 154,657 quota immigrants. This figure is derived from a formula based upon the 1920 population. I recommend that total population as shown by the 1950 census be used as the base for determining the over-all ceiling. I believe that economic growth over the past 30 years and present economic conditions justify an increase of approximately 65,000 in quota numbers. I recommend that Congress provide for such an increase by fixing the over-all ceiling in terms of a percentage of total population as shown by the 1950 census. The new ceiling recommended would be approximately 220,000 quota numbers annually.

In order to eliminate some of the inequity resulting from the fact that several countries have large quotas which they do not use while others have small quotas which are usually oversubscribed, I recommend that the additional quota numbers -- i.e., those over and above the 154,657 numbers now provided for -- be distributed among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to this country since the establishment of the quota system in 1924.

This method of allocation will help to alleviate the problem of oversubscribed quotas. At the same time no country will have a lesser number of quota numbers allocated to it than at present.

SPECIAL SKILLS

• Second, I recommend that the Congress set aside from the increased annual quota 5,000 numbers to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin. Use of these numbers would enable us to meet some of the needs of this country which develop from time to time for persons with special skills and cultural or technical qualifications.

The existing immigration law recognizes somewhat similar criteria for quota immigrants by giving a preference to those whose services are determined by the Attorney General to be needed urgently in the United States because of the high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability... and to be substantially beneficial prospectively to the national economy, cultural interests or welfare of the United States. Our needs and requirements should be determined on the basis of consultation among the various departments and agencies of the government, and also with the advice and testimony of private organizations.

This special pool has further value as an experimental plan departing entirely from our present system of distributing quotas on a basis of nationality or place of birth. It also would enable us to give greater assistance to persons abroad who have undergone suffering and hardship resisting Communist aggression, who would make beneficial contributions to this country, and who will not have the benefit of the Refugee Relief Act after that Act's termination.

UNUSED QUOTAS

• Third, quota numbers that are unused by countries to which they are allocated should be made available for use elsewhere. Under our present law quota numbers which are unused by any particular country in the year in which they are available become void and may not be used by any other country.

I recommend enactment of legislation that will permit the utilization of unused quota numbers in the succeeding year. This should be done by pooling the unused quota numbers in each of the following areas: Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean area. These pooled quota numbers would then be distributed during a 12-month period on a first come, first served basis among eligible applicants of the area, without regard to country of birth within the area. These quotas should be limited to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law -- persons having special skills or close relatives in the United States.

There is a further inequity in the quota system by virtue of the so-called mortgage on quotas resulting from the issuance of visas under the Displaced Persons Act and other special acts. The law provides that visas issued under these acts are chargeable against quotas authorized under the Immigration Act. The result is that the quotas of many countries are mortgaged far into the future. For example, 50 percent of the quota for Greece is mortgaged until the year 2017; for Lithuania, until 2090; for Latvia, until 2274. The total number so mortgaged for the year 1955 amounted to about 8,000, and over the total span of years the aggregate could be as much as 328,000. I recommend the elimination of this unfairness. This is consistent with the action of the Congress in enacting the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Congress did not then impose additional mortgages on quotas but provided special non-quota visas for eligible refugees.

II. Private Bills

For some time I have considered that undue and largely useless burdens are placed upon the Congress and the President by the avalanche in recent years of private bills for the relief of aliens. The number of these bills is strikingly high in comparison

with the number of public enactments. In the first session of the 84th Congress private immigration enactments alone accounted for 413 of 880 enactments, public and private; 3,059 such bills were introduced. During the 83rd Congress, private immigration enactments accounted for 753 of 1,788 enactments, both public and private; 4,797 such bills were introduced. At the beginning of the present session, there were 2,159 private immigration measures pending.

The Congress, in the performance of its constitutional duties, must consider the worthiness of each private immigration bill introduced. The President, in the performance of his constitutional duties, must consider the worthiness of each bill enacted. The nation's interest would surely be better served if the bulk of these private immigration claims were handled through suitable administrative machinery and if the Congress and the executive could thus give their full attention to more urgent national problems.

Under the private-bill system of handling individual immigration cases, many persons fail to obtain the very relief which others have received, because Congress has not had the time to take up and act on the bills introduced for their benefit. Indeed there are many whose plight has not even come to the attention of the Congress.

For these reasons it is my belief that action is called for to provide the necessary administrative authority to take care of such cases. I hope that such action will be taken without delay so that it may be of help this year. The enactment of such authority, in my opinion, would substantially eliminate the need for private legislative redress in this area. I suggest that there should be vested in the Attorney General limited discretionary powers to grant relief with respect to admission and deportation of aliens. Such discretion should be limited to aliens with close relatives in this country, to veterans and to functionaries of religious organizations, regardless of the technical statutory ground on which the alien is inadmissible or subject to deportation. These classes of cases embrace the great bulk of the hardship cases which appeal to our sense of fairness. However, no relief ought to be accorded aliens whose presence here would be dangerous to the safety and security of the United States. An appropriate charge against the applicable quota would be made in each case where relief is granted.

It should further be provided by the Congress that there shall be a ceiling on the number of cases in which such discretionary authority may be exercised.

III. Restrictions, Hardships

Experience under the existing immigration law has established that there are a number of changes, aside from the quota provisions, which should be made in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Some provisions create unnecessary restrictions upon travel to the United States, while others inflict great hardships upon the aliens affected. Consequently, I make the following recommendations:

Under the present law, every alien applying for a visa must be fingerprinted; and every alien admitted without a visa and remaining in the United States for 30 days or longer, even if here temporarily, must be fingerprinted. Although in our minds no stigma is attached to fingerprinting, it is not a requirement of travel in other countries. We should be the first to remove travel obstacles which hamper the free exchange of ideas, cultures and commerce. Further, experience over the last three years has shown that this requirement does not significantly contribute to our national safety and security. The law should be amended to permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the requirement of fingerprinting, on a reciprocal basis, for aliens coming here for temporary periods.

TRANSIENTS

We must recognize the tremendous increase in air and surface travel in recent years. Aliens traveling from one country to another often find it necessary to pass through the United States without any intention to remain in or even visit this country. A South American flying to or returning from Europe, for example, will often pass through the United States. He should not be required to meet all of the standards for admission, coupled with inspection and examination, that normally apply. These requirements result in unnecessary hardships to the traveler, expense to the carrier and loss of good will, without proportionate benefit to the United States. The law should be amended accordingly.

The present statute contains a restrictive requirement which makes it necessary for immigration authorities to inspect and apply all grounds of exclusion to aliens seeking admission to the mainland of the United States from Alaska and Hawaii. This requirement results in expense to the government and causes delays and inconvenience in travel. It must be remembered that, by definition in the law, these territories are part of the United States, and aliens who have entered or are present in them are subject to all the provisions of the Act. If the alien was deportable before he came to the mainland, he remains deportable. I recommend the elimination from the law of this unnecessary restriction upon travel.

The immigration laws presently require aliens to specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. These provisions are unnecessary and should be repealed.

IRON CURTAIN ESCAPEES

A large group of refugees in this country obtained visas by the use of false identities in order to escape forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain; the number may run into the thousands. Under existing law such falsification is a mandatory ground for deportation. The law should be amended to give relief to these unfortunate people.

The inequitable provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children should be repealed.

The Immigration Act grants special naturalization benefits to veterans of our Armed Forces who have completed at least three years' honorable service and who can submit proof of admission for permanent residence. Many have been unable to submit this proof. I recommend that proof of admission be not required in such cases.

The present statute is unnecessarily restrictive as to aliens who marry United States citizens. It forbids adjustment to permanent residence if the alien has been in the United States less than one year before the marriage. This disrupts the family and is expensive for the alien who must go abroad to obtain a nonquota visa, without proportionate benefit to the United States. I recommend that the requirement of one year's presence in the United States before marriage be repealed.

The above covers the principal changes which I recommend as a minimum toward amelioration of the immigration laws. Others will be suggested by the Attorney General.

IV. Judicial Review

Just as the Nation's interests call for a larger degree of flexibility in the laws for regulating the flow of other peoples to our shores, there is at the same time a significant need to strengthen the laws established for the wholesome purpose of ridding the country of the relatively few aliens who have demonstrated their unfitness to remain in our midst. Some of these persons have been found to be criminals of the lowest character, trafficking in murder, narcotics and subversion. Constitutional due process wisely confers upon any alien, whatever the charge, the right to challenge in the courts the government's finding of deportability. However, no alien who has once had his day in court, with full rights of appeal to the higher courts, should be permitted to block his removal and cause unnecessary expense to the government by further judicial appeals the only purpose of which is delay. I am concerned by the growing frequency of such cases involving as they often do the depraved and confirmed criminal. Accordingly, I have asked the Attorney General to submit to the Congress a legislative proposal that will remedy this abuse of legal process.

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I believe that these changes in our immigration and nationality laws, together with the amendments to the Refugee Relief Act which I have heretofore recommended to the Congress, not only will advance our own self-interest, but also will serve as living demonstrations that we recognize our responsibilities of world leadership. I urge their careful consideration by the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 8, 1956

Text of March 19 Message

PRESIDENT SEEKS $4.9 BILLION FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

For almost a decade the United States has moved, year by year, with growing success, to help fortify the economies and military strength of nations of the free world. Over the years this effort has changed in size and character in keeping with changing world affairs. Today it remains as indispensable to the security of every American citizen and to the building of an enduring peace as on the day it began nine years ago.

Today this great nation, at the peak of its peacetime military and economic strength, must not hesitate or retreat in this vital undertaking. Nor can we subordinate this program to local concerns or collateral issues, on the unsound premise that steady progress through this program for nine years makes it no longer necessary.

We cannot now falter in our quest for peace.

The need for a mutual security program is urgent because there are still nations that are eager to strive with us for peace and freedom but, without our help, lack the means of doing so.

The need is urgent because there are still forces hostile to freedom that compel the free world to maintain adequate and coordinated military power to deter aggression.

The need is urgent because there are still peoples who aspire to sustain their freedom but confront economic obstacles that are beyond their capabilities of surmounting alone.

These facts are as fundamental to our own security and well-being as the maintenance of our own armed forces.

Our goal is clear -- an enduring peace with justice. To achieve it will continue to require effort, skill, patience and sacrifice. Toward it we must and will strive constantly by every means available to us.

SECURE FREEDOM

We must continue to work with other countries to insure that each free nation remains free, secure from external aggression and subversion, and able to develop a society marked by human welfare, individual liberty and a rising standard of living. We must continue to maintain our economic and military strength at home. We must continue to stimulate expansion of trade and investment in the free world. We must continue helping to build the productive capacities of free nations through public loans and guarantees of private investment. We must continue to provide technical knowledge and essential materials to speed the advance of other nations in peaceful uses of the atom. We must continue our cultural and educational exchanges to expand mutual knowledge and understanding. We must continue and intensify our information programs so that the peoples of the world may know our peaceful purposes and our love of human liberty. And through our mutual security programs we must continue helping to create in the free world conditions in which freedom can survive and develop, and free nations can maintain the defensive strength necessary to deter aggression.

Peace with justice remains the sole objective of our mutual security programs. We have no other interest to advance. We have no desire or intent to subjugate or subvert other peoples -- no purpose to change their chosen political, economic or cultural patterns -- no wish to make any of them our satellites. We seek only to further the cause of freedom and independence and to develop the military strength necessary to protect and defend it, in the interest of peace.

To help a free country to maintain forces necessary for the protection of its freedom and independence but beyond those which it can alone support may mean foregoing some domestic expenditure. To help a less developed nation in its initial steps toward an economy that can sustain freedom and independence and provide opportunity for higher living standards may mean postponement of desirable projects here in this country. We must continue willing to make these sacrifices, for the benefits we gain in the interests of peace are well worth the price. The mutual security program is a demand of the highest priority upon our resources.

Because our people and the peoples of other nations in the free world have been willing to make the necessary sacrifices, the past mutual security programs have achieved a real measure of success. By combined effort the free world has advanced toward stability and toward economic strength. It has achieved the power and the will to resist aggression. Collective security arrangements have brought into existence free world defense forces and facilities far greater than those which we, by our unaided efforts, could have raised and maintained from our own resources without a crushing burden of taxation on our people. In their economic aspects, our programs have made significant advances toward the solution of many problems of the free world. Without this assistance many other nations, beyond doubt, if existing at all, would exist today only in the grip of chaos. Moreover, we ourselves are more secure, more prosperous, better fitted to go forward in the common enterprise of freedom than ever before.

SOVIET POLICY CHANGE

Significant testimony to the success of our mutual security programs appears in the new turns and developments of Soviet policy. Aggression through force appears to have been put aside, at least temporarily, and the Communists are now making trade approaches to many nations of the free world.

The Soviet maneuver, which is still developing, includes offers of bilateral trade arrangements which may involve provision of arms and capital goods as well as technical assistance. Had we any reason to believe that the Soviet leaders had abandoned their sinister objectives, and now shared our own high purpose of helping other nations to develop freedom and independence, we would welcome the new Soviet program, for it appears to have aspects of normal trade expansion and business competition. Its danger for us and for other free nations, however, lies in the traditional Soviet objectives and in the entanglements to which acceptance of their offers may lead.

Even while we welcome respite from the Soviet policy of threat and violence, we must take careful stock of what still remains of it. The vast Soviet military establishment has not been scrapped. On the contrary, the Soviets and their Communist allies are increasing the strength and effectiveness of their armed forces and are providing them with equipment of the most modern design. The threat implicit in this huge aggregation of military power still casts an ominous shadow over the world. There is nothing here to warrant a slackening of our efforts to strengthen the common defense of the free world.

In its new departures in foreign policy, we see that the Soviet Union continues in its familiar pattern of ceaseless probing for opportunities to exploit political and economic weaknesses. We cannot view otherwise the arms traffic in areas where tensions are high and the peace is in danger. We cannot view otherwise the extension of credits hand in hand with exploitation of ancient animosities and new hatreds in a world already overburdened with them.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE REMAINS

We must therefore assume that Soviet expansionism has merely taken on a somewhat different guise and that its fundamental objective is still to disrupt and in the end to dominate the free nations. With Soviet leaders openly proclaiming their world aim, it would be folly for us and our friends to relax our collective efforts toward stability and security.

Needless to say, we do not intend to permit specific Soviet moves to control our activities. Our Mutual Security Program, conceived in the common interests of the free nations, must go ahead affirmatively along tested lines to meet the common need. Where changes now give promise of making the program more responsive to the need and more effective, I am recommending changes.

The authorizations and appropriations I am recommending for fiscal year 1957 are designed to carry forward the program toward the goal we seek.

I recommend that the Congress authorize appropriations of $4,672,475,000 in accordance with the schedule attached. In a separate letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, I am requesting the appropriation of $4,859,975,000 for the same fiscal year to cover these recommended authorizations together with authorizations granted but not fully used in prior years. Certain aspects of this program require special attention.

Continuity and Flexibility

We should be able to assure the nations of the free world that we will continue to participate in particular non-military projects and enterprises which will take a number of years to complete. Such assurance from us will help these nations to mobilize their own funds for projects which will contribute to an important degree to their economic strength, to enlist public and private loans and investment and to plan ahead intelligently. It will be difficult for these nations to organize such projects unless Mutual Security Program support can be relied on for more than a single year.

I request authority of the Congress to make commitments up to 10 years in length to assist less developed countries in long term projects important to their development. Funds to fulfill such commitments would come from appropriations for non-military mutual security, and would not exceed an aggregate of $100 million in any year.

The Mutual Security Program, in a world in which events move with great rapidity, requires that flexible authority exist for the use of funds made available by the Congress. Section 401 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, provides such flexibility with respect to the funds appropriated, or transferred, for use pursuant to that section. It provides a valuable means of meeting numerous unforeseeable requirements for assistance without the necessity for postponing or reducing other urgently needed programs.

A year ago the Congress appropriated a Special Presidential Fund of $100 million to be used under Section 401. For fiscal year 1957, I request the authorization of an appropriation of a further $100 million for this Special Fund. I also ask that the authority of the President to transfer other mutual security funds for use under the provisions of Section 401 be increased. With respect to at least $100 million in this Special Fund, I urge that the maximum degree of flexibility be authorized for its expenditure whenever the President determines that the use of sums in this manner is important to the security of the United States.

The Middle East and Africa are areas in which it is especially important to build new strength friendly to us. There is need for an adequate fund which can be used to assist in meeting special economic problems that may arise in those regions. The United States must be in a position to act promptly to help the governments in this area in their efforts to find solutions for economic and social problems. I therefore recommend creation of a special fund of $100 million to be available for use in any part of the Middle East or Africa for non-military Mutual Security programs which will advance the cause of free world security and economic strength.

In 1955, the President's Fund for Asian Economic Development was established. The sum of $100 million was then appropriated for it and authorization was given for the appropriation of a further $100 million. It is now desirable that the whole of the funds authorized be made available, and I shall request the appropriation of the remaining $100 million.

Advanced Weapons System

I recommend that about $530 million be made available to enable the Department of Defense to begin a program of aiding our allies in developing an even more effective defense based on an improved and better coordinated early warning and communications system and utilizing advanced weapons systems, including missiles, now being procured for our troops.

These advanced weapons, which are purely defensive in character, pose no threat to any nation which does not initiate aggression. They are designed to give warning of, and repel, such aggression -- and by their potential effectiveness to deter it.

The sum of $195 million has been included initially for NATO countries in the fiscal year 1957 program. The eventual distribution of the balance of the advanced weapons included in the 1957 program will be made on the basis of later judgment as to their most effective employment world-wide.

Our defense methods cannot be static in view of the constant growth of the military potential of the Communists. We and our allies must keep our defenses adequate to meet new methods of attack. Because of the rapidity of scientific advances, it is likely that the content of this advanced weapons program will be modified from time to time.

Europe

The program for the NATO countries of Europe (excluding Greece and Turkey) is primarily one of military assistance. This includes the advanced weapons I have mentioned. Although our allies have made great progress in building up their defense forces, military grant assistance is still necessary in most countries to assist them in maintaining equipment and replacing materiel lost by attrition. No economic assistance is proposed for any European country in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A small amount of technical exchange assistance is proposed.

Continued economic support is required for Berlin, and military and economic support for Spain and Yugoslavia.

Middle East, Africa and Asia

In Asia and the Middle East, serious risk of aggression still exists. The program recommends aggregate military assistance of approximately $1,640 million for countries in these regions which must maintain substantial forces in the field to resist possible attacks. The military assistance which we propose will support the objectives of various mutual defense pacts, including SEATO, to which the United States is a party.

In these areas, the problems of building security are economic as well as military. Many of the nations in the area do not now have the resources required for a minimum rate of economic growth. They are striving to create the standards of living under which their economies can develop. This is a long-term process, in which their own efforts will play the major part, but in which our help can be crucial.

The program, accordingly, proposes economic help to those of our allies whose own resources cannot support their essential defense effort. This help is designed, as in former years, in part to assist projects of a non-military character which further defense activities, in part to help build internal resources and economic stability, and in part to contribute to the recipient's programs of economic development.

Provision is also made for economic assistance to nations in the Middle East, Africa and Asia which receive no military assistance, where such economic assistance will contribute to their economic strength and thus to their ability to retain their independence. This program is of the utmost importance to the security of the free world.

The program for fiscal year 1957 also provides for continuing our technical cooperation and assistance in less developed countries.

Latin America

We propose to strengthen further the friendly relationships which exist with our sister republics to the south. I recommend that we continue to encourage by technical assistance the programs, initiated by Latin American nations, to make better use of their own resources. We should also continue our participation in the technical assistance activities of the Organization of American States.

In special circumstances, when loans from the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank are not available to countries facing critical situations, the Mutual Security Program has assisted in meeting temporary economic problems, as in the case of two countries where it is proposed that such assistance be continued in the next fiscal year.

Military assistance in Latin America should be continued where needed in order to provide standardized equipment, maintenance of equipment already furnished and training in the use of such equipment.

United Nations and Other Special Programs

The United States should continue its support of the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency which provides relief and rehabilitation of the Arab Refugees from Palestine.

Provision is also made for continuing our support of the program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the work of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Authorizations for continuing our own government's program for care and resettlement of escapees from Communism, and our program of paying the ocean freight costs of shipment both of relief supplies donated to our voluntary relief agencies and of surplus agricultural commodities, are also recommended.

Size of the Program

The request for military assistance authorization in fiscal year 1957 is substantially larger than the requests and appropriations for this purpose for the past two years. The lower level of appropriations for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 will, by the end of the current fiscal year, have brought about reduction in unexpended balances over the two-year period by approximately $2.5 to $3 billion. Now, however, in order to maintain the flow of military assistance in 1958 and 1959 an increase in the appropriation for fiscal year 1957 is required.

A substantial period of "lead" time is required to translate appropriated funds into actual payment for, and deliveries of, nearly all items of military equipment. This year, for the first time, more than $500 million are included in the military assistance program for advanced weapons. These weapons, because of their complexity, have even longer lead times.

On the economic side of the program, appropriations for the last two years have been approximately at the same rate as expenditures. The amounts requested this year for economic assistance are larger principally because of the new fund proposed for the Middle East and Africa and because of heavier emphasis on programs in Asia.

Other Aspects of the Program

The Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1957 proposes continued procurement within the United States of surplus agricultural commodities for use abroad. In addition, large amounts of such commodities are moving abroad under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for the mutual benefit of this and other countries. This latter effort has been considered in the development of the 1957 Mutual Security Program requirements, and every effort is being made to coordinate the two programs.

In the request for appropriations to carry out the fiscal year 1957 program, I am urging that Congress permit greater flexibility in the obligation of appropriations, in order that there may be more thorough planning of expenditures and more time allowed for necessary negotiation of contracts with suppliers and of arrangements with other nations.

Conclusion

The Mutual Security Program is vitally important to our people. Its cost is not disproportionate to our nation's resources and to our national income. That cost is a low price to pay for the security and vastly greater chances for world peace which the program provides.

The Mutual Security Program is an indispensable part of our national effort to meet affirmatively the challenge of all the forces which threaten the independence of the free world and to overcome the conditions which make peace insecure and progress difficult.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 1956.

Fiscal 1957 Mutual Security Program

Authorization and Appropriation Request a/

Title and Section	Fiscal 1957 Authorization Request	Fiscal 1957 Appropriation Request
TITLE I - MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE:		
Chapter 1 - Military Assistance		
Sec. 103(a)(3) - General Authorization	$2,925,000,000	$2,925,000,000
Sec. 104 - Infrastructure	(75,000,000) b/	75,000,000 b/
Total - Chapter 1	$2,925,000,000	$3,000,000,000 c/
Chapter 3 - Defense Support		
Sec. 131(c):		
(1) Europe	78,700,000	78,700,000
(2) Near East and Africa	170,000,000	170,000,000
(3) Asia	882,000,000	882,000,000
	$1,130,700,000	$1,130,700,000
Total - Title I	$4,055,700,000	$4,130,700,000
TITLE II - DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:		
Sec. 201(c)		
(1) Near East and Africa	63,000,000	63,000,000
(2) Asia	80,000,000	80,000,000
(3) Latin America	27,000,000	27,000,000
Total - Title II	$ 170,000,000	$ 170,000,000
TITLE III - TECHNICAL COOPERATION:		
Sec. 304(b) - General Authorization	140,500,000	140,500,000
Sec. 306 - Multilateral Technical Cooperation:		
(a) United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance	15,500,000	15,500,000
(b) Organization of American States	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total - Title III	$ 157,500,000	$ 157,500,000
TITLE IV - OTHER PROGRAMS:		
Sec. 401(b) - Special Presidential Fund	100,000,000	100,000,000
Sec. 403(b) - Special Assistance in Joint Control Areas	12,200,000	12,200,000
Sec. 405 - Migrants, Refugees and Escapees:		
(a) Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	(12,500,000) d/	12,500,000
(c) United Nations Refugee Fund	2,300,000	2,300,000
(d) Escapee Program	7,000,000	7,000,000
Sec. 406(b) - Children's Welfare	10,000,000	10,000,000
Sec. 407(b) - Palestine Refugees in the Near East	(45,300,000) e/	(45,300,000) e/
Sec. 408 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization		
Sec. 409 - Ocean Freight Charges:		
(c) Voluntary Relief Shipments	1,400,000	1,400,000
(d) Surplus Agricultural Commodities	14,000,000	14,000,000
Sec. 410 - Control Act Expenses	1,175,000	1,175,000
Sec. 411(b) - Administrative and Other Expenses (Other than Chapter 1 of Title I, and Sec. 124)	35,250,000	35,250,000
Sec. 418(b) - President's Fund for Asian Economic Development	(100,000,000)	100,000,000
Sec. 420 - Special Authorization for the Middle East & Africa	100,000,000	100,000,000
Sec. 10 - Foreign Reactor Projects	5,950,000	5,950,000
Total - Title IV	$ 259,275,000	$ 401,775,000
GRAND TOTAL - ALL TITLES	$4,672,475,000	$4,859,975,000

a/ Title and section references are, with one exception, to the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as it would be cumulatively amended by the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1956. The exception is the section reference for "Foreign Reactor Projects," which is to the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1956.

b/ 1957 authorization not being requested as Sec. 104 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 authorized the appropriation of $321 million in installments prior to June 30, 1958. In FY 1955 $100 million was appropriated. An additional $122 million was appropriated in FY 1956 leaving an unappropriated authorization of $99 million. The 1957 appropriation request will leave an unappropriated authorization balance of $24 million.

c/ For FY 1957 Direct Forces Support has been consolidated with "Military Assistance".

d/ Continuing authorization provided under Sec. 405(a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

e/ Estimated unobligated balance of FY 1956 funds for which carry-over authority is requested.

84th CONGRESS...2nd SESSION
WHAT IT DID

What Congress Did

Key Votes

Eisenhower Boxscore



STATISTICS OF 83rd, 84th CONGRESSES

The second session of the 84th Congress enacted more legislation than any other session of Congress during the Eisenhower Administration. The President, during 1956, signed 638 measures into public law. He vetoed 23 bills. By comparison, 339 public laws were enacted during 1952, the last year of the Truman Administration.

In most respects Congress followed the pattern of previous sessions in 1956. Following are selected Congressional statistics for recent years.

Days in Session

	1956	1955	1954	1953
Convened	Jan. 3	Jan. 5	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
Adjourned	July 27	Aug. 2	Aug. 20*	Aug. 3
Days worked: Senate	119	105	169**	125
Days worked: House	118	112	123	117

*House adjourned sine die Aug. 20; Senate met again for McCarthy censure session.

**Includes 13 days of McCarthy censure session.

Party Lineup

The Republicans had a narrow majority in both chambers of Congress during the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration, but lost control to the Democrats in the mid-term elections of 1954. Party lineups as of adjournment of the 83rd and 84th Congresses:

	84th	83rd
Senate Democrats	49	46
Senate Republicans	47	49
Senate Independents	0*	1
House Democrats	231	215
House Republicans	202	219
House Independents	0	1
House vacancies	2**	0

*Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), elected in 1950 as a Republican, sat as an Independent in the 83rd Congress. He became a Democrat Feb. 17, 1955.

**The vacant seats were held, before their deaths in 1956, by one Republican (Ill.) and one Democrat (Pa.).

Legislative Record

	1956	1955	1954	1953
All measures introduced	7,025	11,914	5,690	10,695
Public laws	638	390	493	288
Bills vetoed	23	11	42	10
Vetoes overridden	0	0	0	0

ROLL-CALL VOTES

	1956	1955	1954	1953
Senate	130	87	171	89
House	73	76	76	71

Committee Chairmen - Senate

AGRICULTURE -- Aiken (R Vt.), 1953-54; Ellender (D La.), 1955-56. APPROPRIATIONS -- Bridges (R N.H.), 1953-54; Hayden (D Ariz.), 1955-56. ARMED SERVICES -- Saltonstall (R Mass.), 1953-54; Russell (D Ga.), 1955-56.

BANKING -- Capehart (R Ind.), 1953-54; Fulbright (D Ark.), 1955-56. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA -- Case (R S.D.), 1953-54; Neely (D W.Va.), 1955-56. FINANCE -- Millikin (R Colo.), 1953-54; Byrd (D Va.), 1955-56.

FOREIGN RELATIONS -- Wiley (R Wis.), 1953-54; George (D Ga.), 1955-56. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS -- McCarthy (R Wis.), 1953-54; McClellan (D Ark.), 1955-56. INTERIOR -- the late Hugh Butler (R Neb.), 1953-July 1, 1954; Guy Cordon (R Ore.), July-Dec., 1954; Murray (D Mont.), 1955-56.

COMMERCE -- Bricker (R Ohio), 1953-54; Magnuson (D Wash.), 1955-56. JUDICIARY -- Langer (R N.D.), 1953-54; the late Harley O. Kilgore (D W.Va.), 1955-Feb. 28, 1956; Eastland (D Miss.), March 2-Dec., 1956. LABOR -- Smith (R N.J.), 1953-54; Hill (D Ala.), 1955-56.

POST OFFICE -- Carlson (R Kan.), 1953-54; Johnston (D S.C.), 1955-56. PUBLIC WORKS -- Martin (R Pa.), 1953-54; Chavez (D N.M.), 1955-56. RULES -- Jenner (R Ind.), 1953-54; Green (D R.I.), 1955-56. SMALL BUSINESS -- Thye (R Minn.), 1953-54; Sparkman (D Ala.), 1955-56.

House Chairmen

AGRICULTURE -- Hope (R Kan.), 1953-54; Cooley (D N.C.), 1955-56. APPROPRIATIONS -- Taber (R N.Y.), 1953-54; Cannon (D Mo.), 1955-56. ARMED SERVICES -- Short (R Mo.), 1953-54; Vinson (D Ga.), 1955-56.

BANKING -- Wolcott (R Mich.), 1953-54; Spence (D Ky.), 1955-56. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA -- Simpson (R Ill.), 1953-54; McMillan (D S.C.), 1955-56. EDUCATION AND LABOR -- McConnell (R Pa.), 1953-54; Barden (D N.C.), 1955-56.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- Chiperfield (R Ill.), 1953-54; Richards (D S.C.), 1955-56. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS -- Hoffman (R Mich.), 1953-54; Dawson (D Ill.), 1955-56. HOUSE ADMINISTRATION -- LeCompte (R Iowa), 1953-54; Burleson (D Texas), 1955-56.

INTERIOR -- Miller (R Neb.), 1953-54; Engle (D Calif.), 1955-56. COMMERCE -- Wolverton (R N.J.), 1953-54; the late J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.), 1955-Oct. 12, 1956; Harris (D Ark.), Oct.-Dec., 1956. JUDICIARY -- the late Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), 1953-54; Celler (D N.Y.), 1955-56.

MERCHANT MARINE -- Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio), 1953-54; Bonner (D N.C.), 1955-56. POST OFFICE -- Rees (R Kan.), 1953-54; Murray (D Tenn.), 1955-56. PUBLIC WORKS -- Dondero (R Mich.), 1953-54; Buckley (D N.Y.), 1955-56.

RULES -- Allen (R Ill.), 1953-54; Smith (D Va.), 1955-56. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- Velde (R Ill.), 1953-54; Walter (D Pa.), 1955-56. VETERANS -- Rogers (R Mass.), 1953-54; Teague (D Texas), 1955-56.

WAYS AND MEANS -- Reed (R N.Y.), 1953-54; Cooper (D Tenn.), 1955-56. SMALL BUSINESS -- Hill (R Colo.), 1953-54; Patman (D Texas), 1955-56.

JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY -- Rep. Cole (R N.Y.), 1953-54; Sen. Anderson (D N.M.), 1955-56.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Congressional Accomplishments**

WHAT THE 84th CONGRESS DID IN 1955-56

Listed below are major legislative enactments of the 84th Congress during first and second sessions. Unless noted, final action took place in 1956.

Agriculture

• FARM PROGRAM: Congress passed a revised farm bill (HR 10875) setting up an acreage reserve or "soil bank" program to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of basic commodities below their allotments or base acreages. Total compensation for participation in the program was limited to $750 million for any one year's crops, with lesser limits for individual basic commodities. The bill also established a separate conservation reserve program, and limited total compensation to $450 million in any one calendar year. (See p. 375)

Earlier, the House sustained (202-211) President Eisenhower's veto of a Democratic-sponsored farm measure (HR 12) which provided for a return to rigid 90 percent price supports and use of a dual parity formula.

• FARM CREDIT REORGANIZATION: At the President's request, Congress passed a bill (HR 10285) to merge the production credit corporations with the federal intermediate credit banks, and to provide for the gradual retirement of government capital from both institutions. The measure carried out objectives of the Farm Credit Act of 1953, which called for ultimate private ownership and management of all institutions operating under the Farm Credit Administration. A similar measure (HR 5168) applying to cooperative banks was passed in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 182; this volume p. 597)

• COMMODITY CREDIT FUNDS: S 2604, passed in 1955, raised from $10 billion to $12 billion the limit on the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the farm price support program (1955 Almanac, p. 184). S 3820, passed in 1956, increased the limit to $14.5 billion. (See p. 599)

• SURPLUS DISPOSAL: S 3903 increased from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the limit on sales of farm surpluses for foreign currencies requiring appropriations by Congress to the Commodity Credit Corp. (See p. 489)

• SUGAR QUOTAS: HR 7030 revised and extended through Dec. 31, 1960, the Sugar Act of 1948. Domestic producers, formerly denied any share of allotments in excess of fixed quotas, were granted 55 percent of all U.S. consumption in excess of 8,350,000 tons annually. The foreign share of this excess was cut from 100 percent to 45 percent, of which almost 30 percent was allotted to Cuba. (See p. 493)

Appropriations

FIRST SESSION -- 1955

	Requested	Granted
Fiscal '56	$54,219,606,036	$52,199,015,915
Supplemental '55	981,176,193	925,805,300
TOTAL	$55,200,782,229	$53,124,821,215

SECOND SESSION -- 1956

Fiscal '57	$60,298,336,809	$59,655,057,628
Supplemental '56	942,641,728	918,109,962
TOTAL	$61,240,978,537	$60,573,167,590

BOTH SESSIONS -- 1955-56

Grand total, direct appropriations, 84th Congress	$116,441,760,766	$113,697,988,805

Above appropriation totals do not include permanent indefinite appropriations, which do not require legislation. These amounted to an estimated $7.6 billion for fiscal '56, and $7.8 billion for fiscal '57.

Education & Welfare

• SOCIAL SECURITY: HR 7225 established a new program of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits for totally and permanently disabled workers beginning at age 50, and set up a separate trust fund from which disability payments would be made. The measure also reduced from 65 to 62 the age at which women are eligible for OASI benefits. (See p. 392)

• HOUSING: Controversy over public housing delayed enactment of omnibus housing acts in both sessions until the eve of adjournment. In 1955, Congress approved a compromise figure of 45,000 public housing units for one year. (1955 Almanac, p. 253) The 1956 law liberalized mortgage terms for elderly persons and for urban renewal projects. The final bill carried the President's request for 35,000 units of public housing for two years. (See page 511)

• HEALTH MEASURES: S 849 provided $90 million in grants to build medical research facilities in non-profit institutions over a three-year period; S 3958 extended for two years the Hill-Burton Act hospital construction program, and authorized grants for training nurses and public health specialists; and S 3076 authorized continuing Public Health Service surveys of sickness and disability. (See p. 440)

• POLIO VACCINE: In 1955, Congress provided $34.5 million to purchase and distribute free polio vaccine. (1955 Almanac, P. 259) In 1956, S 2990 authorized continuation of the program until June 30, 1957.

• WATER POLLUTION: S 890 extended the Water Pollution Control Act and authorized $500 million to be spent

in matching funds to help communities build sewage disposal plants, with a limit of $50 million per year. (See p. 570)

• SPECIAL SCHOOL AID: HR 11695 extended until June 30, 1958, two 81st Congress laws providing federal aid to school districts overburdened by federal activities, and authorized a total of $378 million for the two-year period. (See p. 601)

Foreign Policy

• DEFENSE OF FORMOSA: At the President's request, Congress in 1955 adopted a resolution (H J Res 159) authorizing him to use U.S. armed forces in defense of Formosa and the nearby Pescadores Islands and "related positions and territories." (1955 Almanac, p. 277)

• RECIPROCAL TRADE: Also in 1955, Congress passed HR 1, extending through June 30, 1958, the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements, to reduce tariff rates by 5 percent annually for three years, and to limit imports of products entering in such volume as to "threaten to impair the national security." (1955 Almanac, p. 289)

• INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION: In 1955, Congress authorized U.S. participation in the proposed IFC, to have $100 million in capital of which the U.S. would put up $35 million. (1955 Almanac, p. 288)

• MUTUAL SECURITY: In 1955, Congress authorized $3.3 billion, but appropriated only $2.7 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 301) In 1956, Congress authorized $3.9 billion, about $700 million less than requested. Final appropriation of $3.8 billion was a compromise between $3.4 billion approved by the House and $4.1 billion passed by the Senate. Earlier the Senate authorized a special Senate committee to conduct a $300,000 study of foreign aid, to be completed Jan. 31, 1957. (See p. 418, 427, 641)

Labor

• MINIMUM WAGE: S 2168, passed in 1955, raised the minimum wage from 75 cents to $1 an hour, or 10 cents more than the President asked. (1955 Almanac, p. 321)

Military & Veterans

• DRAFT LAW: HR 3005, passed in 1955, extended until July 1, 1959, the Selective Service Act of 1948, and until July 1, 1957, the authority to draft doctors. (1955 Almanac, p. 329)

• ARMED FORCES PAY: HR 4720, passed in 1955, provided pay increases ranging from 6 percent to 25 percent for career officers and enlisted men, and other benefits recommended by the President. (1955 Almanac, p. 331)

• MILITARY RESERVES: HR 7000, passed in 1955, provided for a Ready Reserve with maximum strength of 2.9 million men, established active and reserve service obligations of up to 11 years for men between 17 and 35, and authorized a new six-month training program for up to 250,000 men between 17 and 18½. (1955 Almanac, p. 334)

• MILITARY CONSTRUCTION: Congress passed HR 12270, authorizing $2.1 billion in military construction, after the President vetoed an earier version requiring Senate and House Armed Services Committees to approve certain acts of the Secretary of Defense. (See page 567)

Miscellaneous & Administrative

• CONGRESSIONAL, JUDICIAL PAY: HR 3828, passed in 1955, increased annual salaries of Congressmen from $15,000 to $22,500; Associate Supreme Court Justices from $25,000 to $35,000; and district court judges from $15,000 to $22,500. (1955 Almanac, p. 357)

• POSTAL PAY RAISE: S 2061, passed in 1955, provided pay increases amounting to $200 million a year to postal workers. Earlier, Senate failed to override President's veto of another pay raise bill granting a 7 percent raise to all postal workers. (1955 Almanac, p. 360)

• FEDERAL PAY RAISE: S 67, passed in 1955, raised the pay of all but top government classified employees by 7.5 percent, at a cost of $325 million a year. (1955 Almanac, p. 364)

• SECURITY COMMISSION: H J Res 157, passed in 1955, set up a bipartisan Commission on Government Security, to investigate federal employee security programs (1955 Almanac, p. 383) In 1956, Congress adopted S J Res 182, extending until June 30, 1957, the deadline for the Commission's final report. (See p. 579)

Taxes & Economic Policy

• CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES: HR 4259, passed in 1955, extended existing corporate and certain excise tax rates, scheduled to drop on April 1, 1955, until April 1, 1956. Efforts to provide an individual income tax credit in the same bill were defeated. (1955 Almanac, p. 419) In 1956, Congress again extended corporate and excise rates until April 1, 1957, without change in individual tax rates. (See p. 510)

• HIGHWAYS: HR 10660 authorized a huge road-building program -- more than $30 billion in federal-state funds for 13 years, and provided for new taxes on gasoline and other highway user items to yield an estimated $14.8 billion over a 16-year period. (See p. 398)

• CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION: HR 6040 simplified procedures for determining the value of imports subject to ad valorem duty, by providing a single-value system based only on export value. (See p. 507)

• NATURAL GAS: President Eisenhower vetoed a bill (HR 6645) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control, after Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) revealed he had been offered a $2,500 campaign contribution by oil interests. No attempt was made to override the President's veto. (See p. 469)

• UPPER COLORADO: S 500 provided for a $760 million Upper Colorado River irrigation and reclamation project, to include dams, reservoirs, power plants and transmission facilities. (See p. 408)

• FLOOD INSURANCE: S 3732 authorized a $7.5 billion federal flood insurance and loan program. (See page 451)

• ATOMIC MERCHANT SHIP: HR 6243 authorized construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship, at an estimated cost of $37 million. (See p. 555)

• DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT: HR 9852 extended the Defense Production Act of 1950, to June 30, 1958, and authority to purchase strategic materials until June 30, 1965. The bill directed the promotion of geographical dispersion of industry. (See p. 519)

WHAT THE 84th CONGRESS DIDN'T DO

Listed below are major measures on which Congress failed to take final action during 1955-56 sessions.

• SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AID: The House rejected a Democratic-backed measure (HR 7535) to provide $1.6 billion in grants over a four-year period. Earlier the House adopted a controversial amendment to bar aid to states with segregated schools, and rejected a move to substitute an Administration bill that provided that aid be distributed to the states according to need. The Senate took no action. (See p. 411)

• HEALTH REINSURANCE: Congress failed to act on the President's 1955 request for a "reasonable capital fund" to reinsure private health insurance plans.

• IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEES: Congress failed to approve the President's requests for extensive changes in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1950 and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. (See p. 479)

• ORGANIZATION FOR TRADE COOPERATION: Membership in OTC, the organization proposed to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, but no further action was taken in House or Senate. (See p. 485)

• BRICKER AMENDMENT: The Senate Judiciary Committee reported a revised version of the so-called Bricker Amendment to limit the Presidential treaty power. No further action occurred. (See p. 483)

• TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS: Congress took no action on amendments, proposed by the President and others, to the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act.

• VETERANS' BENEFITS: The House passed a bill (HR 7886) to increase rates and liberalize payments of non-service connected pensions, but the measure died in the Senate. (See p. 527)

• CIVIL RIGHTS: A civil rights measure (HR 627) requested by President Eisenhower passed the House, 279-126, but died in the Senate Judiciary Committee. (See p. 458)

• HIGHER POSTAGE RATES: HR 11380, providing postage rate increases to net $430 million a year, was passed by the House, 217-166. The measure died in the Senate. (See p. 464)

• HAWAII-ALASKA STATEHOOD: In 1955, the House voted, 218-170, to recommit a bill (HR 2535) to grant statehood to Hawaii and Alaska. (1955 Almanac, p. 372) No further action was taken in 1955 or 1956.

• CAMPAIGN SPENDING: In 1955, the Senate Rules Committee reported S 636, a bill to repeal the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and to establish tight campaign spending limits. (1955 Almanac, p. 375) In 1956, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) co-sponsored a revised bill, S 3308, but no further action was taken. (See p. 444)

• ELECTORAL REFORM: The Senate voted to recommit S J Res 31, a proposed constitutional amendment to reform the method of electing the President. No further action was taken. (See p. 448)

• HELLS CANYON DAM: The Senate defeated a bill (S 1333) to authorize construction, operation and maintenance of a single high federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. (1955 Almanac, p. 449; this volume, p. 499)

• NIAGARA POWER: The Senate passed a bill (S 1823) to give New York State authority to construct and operate a power project at Niagara Falls, designed to generate 10 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year and cost an estimated $440 million. The proposal died in the House Rules Committee. (See p. 500)

• AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Bills (S 2663 and HR 8555) providing federal aid to so-called distressed areas suffering chronic unemployment were reported in both chambers. The Senate passed S 2663, but no further action was taken. (See p. 517)

• ATOMIC REACTORS: A Democratic-sponsored measure (S 4146) directing the Atomic Energy Commission to spend $400 million to build a variety of large-scale atomic power demonstration reactors passed the Senate, 49-40. However, the proposal was defeated in the House, 203-191. (See p. 542)

• REORGANIZATION PLANS: President Eisenhower submitted no reorganization plans to Congress in 1955 and only two in 1956 -- proposing to set up additional assistant secretaries for research in the military departments, and to separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Congress refused to approve either of the two plans. (See p. 584)

• SEDITION LAWS: Following a Supreme Court decision invalidating Pennsylvania's sedition law, on grounds that the federal government had pre-emptive rights in this field, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported a bill (S 3617) to restore the validity of state sedition laws, but no further action was taken. (See p. 586)

• SECURITY RISKS: Following another Supreme Court decision denying the government's power to fire, under the terms of the employee security program, an employee in a non-sensitive job, Senate and House committees considered bills to affirm the government's authority to fire any employee on security grounds. No further action was taken. (See p. 579)

• POLL TAX: A Senate Committee held hearings on a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 29) to ban the poll tax, but no action was taken in either 1955 or 1956.

20 KEY VOTES TESTED 1956 LEADING ISSUES

In the 1956 election campaign the voting record of the 84th Congress played an important role in selection of the new Congress. To place the 1956 session's activities in perspective, Congressional Quarterly chose 20 roll calls -- the year's Key Votes -- that were most significant.

Senate Key Votes

Here, in the order in which they occurred, are the 10 Senate roll calls selected by Congressional Quarterly as the Key Votes of 1956. The numbers correspond to those in the accompanying voting chart. In all instances, "yea" votes are cited first.

1. NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) -- The Senate Feb. 6 passed, 53-38, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation. The purpose of the bill was to nullify a 1954 Supreme Court decision which in effect ruled that independent producers who sold natural gas to pipeline companies were subject to federal regulation under the Natural Gas Act of 1938. Final consideration of the bill almost was overshadowed by a Feb. 3 announcement of Francis Case (R S.D.) that he had rejected a $2,500 campaign contribution from a lawyer interested in passage of the bill. The President vetoed the bill for what he said were "arrogant" activities surrounding its passage. Mr. Eisenhower said he supported the "objectives" of the bill. Party division: Democrats, 22-24; Republicans, 31-14.

2. FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (S 3183) -- In 1955, the House passed a bill to restore "fixed" price supports at 90 percent of parity; the Senate did not act. Early in 1956 the Senate considered an omnibus farm bill which provided for a return to rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity, a $1.1 billion soil bank and a two-price system for rice. President Eisenhower Jan. 16 said "we should resist...efforts to have the government restore high rigid price supports." Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) offered an amendment to delete provisions calling for 90 percent of parity price supports, thus retaining flexible supports. The Anderson amendment was agreed to March 8 by a vote of 54-41. Party division: Democrats, 13-35; Republicans, 41-6. The provision later was returned to the bill, subsequently vetoed by President Eisenhower.

3. PUBLIC HOUSING (S 3855) -- A Senate bill to amend and extend housing laws, eliminate and prevent slums and conserve and develop urban communities also called for construction of 135,000 public housing units a year for four years. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) introduced an Administration-backed amendment to limit public housing to 35,000 units for each of the next two years. The Senate May 24 voted 38-41 to reject the amendment. Party division: Democrats, 7-34; Republicans, 31-7.

4. HIGHWAY WAGE RATES (HR 10660) -- The Senate May 29 agreed to an amendment offered by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) to the Highway Act to give the Secretary of Labor the right to fix minimum wages on interstate highway system construction. The vote was 42-37. The Senate first agreed to an amendment to permit state agencies to determine wages, but the Chavez amendment finally was carried in the bill. Party division: Democrats 27-12; Republicans, 15-25.

5. AIR FORCE FUNDS (HR 10986) -- The bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal 1957 for the Department of Defense was debated five days. The Senate disagreed with President Eisenhower's judgment of airpower needs by adopting a series of Democratic-backed Appropriations Committee amendments to boost Air Force funds to $16.6 billion -- $912,625,000 more than the President requested. The largest item in the stepped-up Air Force budget was an increase of $800 million to raise production of heavy bombers. The Senate June 26 accepted the Committee amendment 48-40. Party division: Democrats, 43-3; Republicans, 5-37. HR 10986 passed June 26 by unanimous vote.

6. ATOMIC REACTORS (S 4146) -- A bill to establish a federal program to speed up the civilian atomic power demonstration program was passed by the Senate July 12 by a 49-40 roll-call vote. The bill, opposed by the Administration, authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to build demonstration reactors to show the practical value of facilities for the generation of electric energy in industrial or commercial quantities. Party division: Democrats, 46-0; Republicans, 3-40. A companion bill (HR 12061) was killed in the House July 24 when the House voted 203-191 to recommit the bill to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

7. SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225) -- The Senate July 17 rejected Finance Committee action on the social security bill by adding to the bill provisions deleted by the Committee. Walter F. George (D Ga.) offered an Administration-opposed amendment to pay permanently and totally disabled workers social security benefits at age 50, instead of 65; to set up a separate trust fund for disability payment and to increase social security taxes by one-half percent. The amendment passed by a roll-call vote of 47-45. Party division: Democrats, 41-7; Republicans, 6-38.

8. HELLS CANYON DAM (S 1333) -- A major victory was scored for the Eisenhower Administration when the Senate July 19 rejected by a 41-51 roll-call vote a bill to authorize construction of a single high federal dam at Hells Canyon. The Administration supported action by the Federal Power Commission, authorizing the Idaho Power Co. to construct three private dams in the area. Democrats criticized "pressures" from the White House to defeat the bill. Party division: Democrats, 39-8; Republicans, 2-43.

9. AID TO YUGOSLAVIA (HR 12130) -- Attempts to bar future military aid to Yugoslavia were successful during consideration of the Mutual Security Appropriation bill. The Senate July 24 voted 50-42 for a revised amendment submitted by Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to bar the use of funds for military equipment for Yugoslavia, except to maintain and replace spare parts of equipment already furnished. This was in

opposition to a request from President Eisenhower that use of the funds be at his discretion. The amendment did not affect economic aid to Yugoslavia. Party division: Democrats, 24-23; Republicans, 26-19.

10. FOREIGN AID FUNDS (HR 12130) -- The Senate July 24 beat down a series of attempts to reduce total foreign aid funds and passed by a roll-call vote of 60-30 the Mutual Security Appropriation for fiscal 1957. The final bill carried new funds of $4,110,920,000, which was about $800 million less than President Eisenhower originally requested. Party division: Democrats, 30-15; Republicans, 30-15.

House Key Votes

Here, in the order in which they occurred, are the 10 House roll calls selected by Congressional Quarterly as the Key Votes of 1956. The numbers correspond to those in the accompanying voting charts. In all instances, "yea" votes are cited first.

1. COLORADO RIVER PROJECT (HR 3383) -- President Eisenhower long had urged Congress to approve the $760 million Colorado River irrigation and reclamation project. The House March 1 voted 256-136 to authorize its construction. After passage, the text of HR 3383 was substituted for S 500, a similar bill passed by the Senate in 1955. The proposed Echo Park Dam, which would have flooded Dinosaur National Park, was eliminated by the House measure. Party division: Democrats, 136-63; Republicans, 120-73.

2. PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12) -- In a conference report on HR 12, the omnibus farm bill, provisions were made for a return to rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity (opposed by President Eisenhower), dual parity, a soil bank, mandatory supports for feed grains and domestic parity plans for wheat and rice. House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) moved to recommit the conference report with instructions to substitute maximum 82.5 percent supports and to delete dual parity provisions, mandatory feed supports and domestic parity plans. The House April 11 voted 181-238 against recommitting the conference report. Party division: Democrats, 14-211; Republicans, 167-27. The conference report then was adopted. Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the bill.

3. HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION (HR 10660) -- Agreement was reached in 1956 on federal highway legislation after President Eisenhower withdrew his proposal to finance construction through bonds. The House April 27 voted, 388-19, to provide for a $30.9 billion 13-year highway construction program. The bill also raised taxes on such highway user items as gasoline and tires over a 16-year period to finance the project. Party division: Democrats, 200-15; Republicans, 188-4.

4. VETERANS PENSIONS (HR 7886) -- The House Veterans Affairs Committee June 8 reported HR 7886, with amendments that made it a catch-all bill of all veterans legislation under Committee consideration. All provisions of the bill were deleted on the floor except increases in pension rates for non-service connected pensions and presumed total disability for World War I veterans at age 65. The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars strongly supported this legislation. William H. Ayres (R Ohio) offered a motion to recommit the bill. The recommital was defeated June 27 by a 110-305 roll-call vote after it initially was agreed to on a 159-107 standing vote. Party division: Democrats, 39-182; Republicans, 71-123.

5. POWELL AMENDMENT TO SCHOOL AID BILL (HR 7535) -- Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) offered an amendment to the school aid bill to bar federal funds to states not complying with the decision of the Supreme Court regarding racially segregated schools. The House July 5 agreed to the Powell Amendment, 225-192. Party division: Democrats, 77-146; Republicans, 148-46. Later that day the House rejected the amended school aid bill.

6. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AID (HR 7535) -- The federal aid to education bill would have authorized $1.6 billion over four years for grants to states for school construction on a dollar-matching basis. Under the bill as amended no federal control over school personnel or curriculums would be exercised and no funds would be made available to states that did not comply with the Supreme Court decision on school segregation. The House July 5 failed, 194-224, to pass the bill. Party division: Democrats, 119-105; Republicans, 75-119.

7. POSTAL RATES (HR 11380) -- President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message Jan. 5 urged action to improve the Post Office's financial position by raising postal rates. The House July 6 voted 217-166 to raise postage rates and decrease the Department's deficit by about $430 million a year. Under the proposed increase, first class mail would bring in about $259 million extra; air mail about $16 million; second and third class mail about $122 million. The measure survived several recommittal motions and crippling amendments. Party division: Democrats, 39-162; Republicans, 178-4.

8. FOREIGN AID FUNDS (HR 12130) -- In spite of a plea from President Eisenhower that cuts in foreign aid "would definitely injure our efforts to help lead the world to peace" the House July 11 passed, 284-120, a foreign aid appropriations bill providing $1.4 billion less than the Administration requested. The amount appropriated was $3,425,120,000, about $500 million less than Congress authorized July 9. Minority Leader Martin July 9 said it was leadership strategy not to attempt to raise the amount in the House but to fight for the increase in the Senate. Party division: Democrats, 160-50; Republicans, 124-70. The House July 26 adopted, by voice vote, a conference report appropriating $3,-766,570,000 for the foreign aid program

9. CIVIL RIGHTS (HR 627) -- Demands for civil rights legislation in 1956 were particularly strong. The House Judiciary Committee revised HR 627 to include provisions of a civil rights program sent to Congress April 9 by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. A "Civil Rights Manifesto" was signed by 83 southern Representatives urging the defeat of HR 627. The House July 23 passed the bill, 279-126. The bill provided for a six-member bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the government, an additional Assistant Attorney General in charge of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice and strengthened procedures for legal action in federal courts against rights violations. Party division: Democrats, 111-102; Republicans, 168-24.

10. ATOMIC REACTORS (HR 12061) -- The bill to speed up the civilian atomic power demonstrations program with federal funds was killed by the House after it agreed to a number of limiting amendments. The House July 24 voted 203-191 to recommit the bill to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. Party division: Democrats, 27-174; Republicans, 176-17.

Senate Key Votes on Natural Gas, Farm Price Supports, Public Housing, Highway Wage Rates, Air Force Funds

1. Natural Gas (HR 6645). Passage of bill to amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. Passed 53-38, Feb. 6.

2. Farm Price Supports (S 3183). Agricultural Act of 1956. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment to delete provision calling for rigid 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to 54-41, March 8.

3. Public Housing (S 3855). Housing Act Amendments of 1956. Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to provide 35,000 units of public housing for each of next two years instead of 135,000 a year for next four years. Rejected 38-41, May 24.

4. Highway Wage Rates (HR 10660). Highway Construction Act. Chavez (D N.M.) amendment to provide that locally prevailing wage rate, as determined by Secretary of Labor, be paid in interstate highway system construction. Adopted 42-37, May 29.

5. Air Force Funds (HR 10986). Defense Appropriations. Committee amendment increasing by $800 million funds for aircraft and related procurement. Adopted 48-40, June 26.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5
Yea	53	54	38	42	48	Yea	22	13	7	27	43	Yea	31	41	31	15	5
Nay	38	41	41	37	40	Nay	24	35	34	12	3	Nay	14	6	7	25	37

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D	N	N	N	√	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hayden D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	N	N	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
Allott R	Y	Y	Y	√	N
Millikin R	√	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Purtell R	N	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers D	Y	Y	Y	X	√
GEORGIA					
George D	X	N	Y	N	Y
Russell D	N	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	Y	Y	√	N	N
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Douglas D	N	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	Y	Y	√	Y	X
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	√	?
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	?	?	N
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Schoeppel R	Y	Y	Y	X	N
KENTUCKY					
Humphreys D	–	–	–	–	Y
Clements D	N	N	X	√	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	N	N	X	X
Long D	Y	N	X	√	N
MAINE					
Payne R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Smith R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	Y	Y	√	Y	N
Butler R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Potter R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thye R	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	Y	√	X	Y
Stennis D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Symington D	N	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smith R	?	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Chavez D	√	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	Y	N	√	N
Lehman D	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	X	N	?	N	Y
Scott D	Y	N	X	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	N	N	N	Y	N
Young R	Y	N	Y	N	?
OHIO					
Bender R	N	Y	X	Y	X
Bricker R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Neuberger D	N	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	Y	X	Y	N
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pastore D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Wofford D	–	–	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kefauver D	N	N	X	√	Y
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Johnson D	Y	N	N	?	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	Y	X	Y	N
Flanders R	Y	Y	Y	X	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	N	Y	Y	N	N
Robertson D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson D	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	–	–	N	Y	Y
Neely D	N	N	X	√	√
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	Y	N	√	N	Y
Wiley R	N	Y	?	√	√
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	N	N	Y	Y

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Senate Key Votes on Atomic Reactors, Social Security, Hells Canyon, Yugoslavian Military Aid, Foreign Aid

6. Atomic Reactors (S 4146). Passage of bill to provide for an accelerated civilian atomic power program. Passed 49-40, July 12.

7. Social Security (HR 7225). To amend the Social Security Act. George (D Ga.) amendment to pay OASI benefits to disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65; set up a separate trust fund for disability payments and increase OASI taxes. Agreed to 47-45, July 17.

8. Hells Canyon Dam (S 1333). Passage of bill authorizing construction, operation and maintenance of a federal Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Rejected 41-51, July 19.

9. Aid to Yugoslavia (HR 12130). Foreign Aid Appropriations. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment, as modified, to bar use of funds to furnish military equipment to Yugoslavia except for maintenance of equipment previously furnished. Agreed to 50-42, July 24.

10. Foreign Aid Funds (HR 12130). Passage of $4.1 billion foreign aid appropriation. Passed 60-30, July 24.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10
Yea	49	47	41	50	60	Yea	46	41	39	24	30	Yea	3	6	2	26	30
Nay	40	45	51	42	30	Nay	0	7	8	23	15	Nay	40	38	43	19	15

	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	N	N	Y	N
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	√	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	√	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	N	N	N	Y
Millikin R	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	N	N	N	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	N	N	Y	N
Williams R	N	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	Y	N	X	N	Y
Smathers D	Y	N	N	√	√
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	N	N	Y	N
Welker R	N	N	N	√	X
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	N	N	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	N	N	N	Y	N
Jenner R	N	N	N	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson R	?	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Humphreys D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Long D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE					
Payne R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	N	N	N	Y
Butler R	N	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Potter R	?	√	X	?	?
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Thye R	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	√	N	N	Y	N
Stennis D	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	N	N	Y	N
Hruska R	N	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Malone R	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton R	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	N	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	N	N	N	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Young R	?	Y	√	Y	N
OHIO					
Bender R	N	?	N	N	Y
Bricker R	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Monroney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	N	√
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wofford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	√	N	N	Y	N
Mundt R	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
Daniel D	√	X	X	√	X
Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	N	N	N	Y
Watkins R	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	N	N	N	Y
Flanders R	N	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	N	N	Y	N
Robertson D	Y	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	N	N	N	Y	N
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	N	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

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House Votes on Colorado River, Price Supports, Highways, Vets' Pensions, Powell Amendment

1. Colorado River Project (HR 3383). Passage of a bill to authorize construction of the Colorado River storage project. Passed 256-136, March 1.

2. Price Supports (HR 12). Agricultural Act of 1956. Martin (R Mass.) motion to recommit the conference report with instructions to substitute 82.5 percent maximum supports and to delete dual parity provisions, mandatory supports for feed grains and domestic parity plans for wheat and rice. Rejected 181-238. April 11.

3. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Passage of a bill to amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act by authorizing $30.9 billion 13-year highway construction program; amend Internal Revenue Code to provide additional revenue for highways. Passed 388-19, April 27.

4. Veterans Pensions (HR 7886). To increase the rates and liberalize the basis for payment of non-service-connected World War I compensation for veterans. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected 110-305, June 27.

5. Powell Amendment to School Aid Bill (HR 7535). Powell (D N.Y.) amendment providing that no federal funds shall be allotted or transferred to any state that fails to comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Adopted 225-192, July 5.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
v Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5
Yea	256	181	388	110	225	Yea	136	14	200	39	77	Yea	120	167	188	71	148
Nay	136	238	19	305	192	Nay	63	211	15	182	146	Nay	73	27	4	123	46

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Boykin D	√	N	?	N	N
7 Elliott D	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Grant D	Y	X	?	N	N
9 Huddleston D	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones D	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Rains D	?	N	Y	N	N
4 Roberts D	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Selden D	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Udall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Harris D	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Hays D	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Norrell D	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	√	?	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D	Y	X	√	N	N
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	N	N
29 Phillips R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	Y	?	X
5 Shelley D	Y	N	Y	?	Y
27 Shepperd D	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Sisk D	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Teague R	N	Y	√	Y	Y
28 Utt R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson R	N	Y	Y	?	√
9 Younger R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	X	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	N	Y	?	N	Y
19 Holifield D	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Holt R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	N	Y	Y	Y	√
17 King D	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	Y	N	√
1 Dodd D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	√	N	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fascell D	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Haley D	N	Y	√	N	N
5 Herlong D	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Matthews D	N	N	√	N	N
6 Rogers D	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Sikes D	N	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	?	N	Y	N	N
10 Brown D	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Davis D	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Flynt D	N	N	N	N	N
3 Forrester D	Y	N	N	N	N
9 Landrum D	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Lanham D	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Pilcher D	Y	N	N	N	X
1 Preston D	√	N	Y	N	N
6 Vinson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Pfost D	Y	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	?	N	Y	N	N
21 Mack D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Mason R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Vacancy					
20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Springer R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	?	N	Y	N	Y
12 Boyle D	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Gordon D	Y	X	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	√	N	Y
5 Kluczynski D	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 McVey R	N	√	Y	N	Y
3 Murray D	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Bray R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton D	√	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden D	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	N	Y	N	√
3 Gross R	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Talle R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 George R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hope R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Rees R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith R	Y	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Gregory D	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Natcher D	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Perkins D	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Siler R	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Spence D	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Watts D	?	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Brooks D	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Hebert D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Long D	Y	N	Y	N	N

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	1	2	3	4	5
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	N	Y	?	N
5 Passman D . . .	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Thompson D . .	Y	N	?	?	X
3 Willis D	Y	N	?	N	N
MAINE					
1 Hale R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 McIntire R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson R . . .	?	?	Y	Y	X
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon D	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Lankford D . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	Y	N	Y	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Knox R	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	N	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	Y	Y	?	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen R . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	X	N	Y	N	N
6 Marshall D . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	N	Y	N	✓
2 O'Hara R . . .	Y	X	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D. .	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Colmer D . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Smith D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten D . . .	X	N	Y	N	N
4 Williams D. . .	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Winstead D . .	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Christopher D .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jones D	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Short R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Harrison R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Miller R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hand R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	N	✓	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson D . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian R . .	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	Y	?	Y	N
40 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	✓	N	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	N	✓	N	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	?	N	?	N	Y
12 Dorn R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Healey D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	✓	N	Y	N	Y
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D . . .	✓	N	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	Y	?	Y	N	Y
15 Ray R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D. .	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Barden D. . . .	N	N	?	Y	N
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Carlyle D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham D. . .	?	N	?	?	N
4 Cooley D . . .	N	N	?	Y	N
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	N	✓	N	N
6 Durham D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5
2 Fountain D . .	?	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jonas R	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Shuford D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Betts R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	X	N	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hess R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch R .	N	Y	✓	N	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Edmondson D .	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Steed D	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Wickersham D.	Y	N	Y	N	N
OREGON					
2 Coon R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Holland D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Bush R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
25 Clark D	Y	N	Y	N	N
29 Corbett R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
28 Eberharter D. .	?	N	Y	?	Y
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Flood D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 James R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Kelley D . . .	X	N	Y	?	N
8 King R.	X	Y	Y	N	Y
13 McConnell R .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	Y	?	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy					
5 Green D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Scott R	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	Y	N	N	N	N
6 McMillan D. .	N	N	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5
5 Richards D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Riley D	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Lovre R	Y	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Bass D.	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Davis D	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Evins D	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Murray D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Priest D	?	N	Y	N	N
1 Reece R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	N	Y	N	Y	N
14 Bell D.	✓	N	Y	?	X
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Burleson D. . .	N	N	N	Y	N
AL Dies D.	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Dowdy D	N	N	Y	N	N
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Gentry D	N	?	N	Y	N
13 Ikard D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Poage D. . . .	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn D. . . .	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Teague D	N	N	Y	Y	?
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	N	?	Y	N
9 Thompson D. .	✓	N	Y	N	N
10 Thornberry D .	Y	N	Y	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gary D	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison D. . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D . .	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson D. . .	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Smith D	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Tuck D	X	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Horan R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	?	X	Y	N	N
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D . . .	✓	N	X	N	N
4 Burnside D . .	X	N	Y	N	N
6 Byrd D.	X	N	Y	N	N
5 Kee D.	X	N	Y	N	N
1 Mollohan D . .	X	X	?	N	N
2 Staggers D . .	✓	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Laird R	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Reuss D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Smith R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Van Pelt R . .	X	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

House Votes on School Construction, Postal Rates, Mutual Security Funds, Civil Rights, Atomic Plants

6. School Construction Aid (HR 7535). Passage of a bill authorizing $1.6 billion, or $400 million for four years, to state educational agencies for school construction. Rejected 194-224, July 5.

7. Postal Rates (HR 11380). Passage of bill to increase postal rates and establish a Congressional policy for the determination of postal rates. Passed 217-166, July 6.

8. Foreign Aid Funds (HR 12130). Foreign Aid Appropriations. Passage of bill appropriating $3.4 billion for mutual security program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. Passed 284-120, July 11.

9. Civil Rights (HR 627). Passage of the bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Passed 279-126, July 23.

10. Atomic Reactors (HR 12061). On a motion by Van Zandt (R Pa.) to recommit the bill to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. Agreed to 203-191, July 24.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10
Yea	194	217	284	279	203	Yea	119	39	160	111	27	Yea	75	178	124	168	176
Nay	224	166	120	126	191	Nay	105	162	50	102	174	Nay	119	4	70	24	17

	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	N	N	N	N	N
1 Boykin D	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Grant D	N	N	N	N	N
9 Huddleston D	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones D	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Rains D	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Roberts D	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Selden D	N	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Harris D	N	√	Y	N	N
5 Hays D	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Mills D	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Norrell D	N	N	N	N	N
3 Trimble D	N	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Johnson R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 Phillips R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	√	√	?	?	√
5 Shelley D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Sheppard D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Sisk D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Teague R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Wilson R	?	√	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	6	7	8	9	10
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw R	N	√	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Holt R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	√	√	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	X	Y	Y	N
4 Morano R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	Y	N	Y	√	N
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Cramer R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Haley D	N	N	N	N	N
5 Herlong D	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Matthews D	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Rogers D	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes D	N	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	N	N	N	N	N
10 Brown D	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Davis D	N	N	Y	N	Y

	6	7	8	9	10
4 Flynt D	N	X	N	N	Y
3 Forrester D	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Landrum D	N	N	N	N	N
7 Lanham D	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Pilcher D	X	√	Y	N	X
1 Preston D	N	N	Y	N	X
6 Vinson D	N	N	Y	N	X
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Gray D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Mason R	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Price D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Vacancy					
20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde R	N	Y	Y	Y	√
23 Vursell R	N	Y	Y	√	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	Y	N	Y	Y	?
12 Boyle D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Church R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	N	Y	Y	?
8 Gordon D	Y	N	Y	√	?
10 Hoffman R	N	Y	N	?	√
5 Kluczynski D	Y	N	?	Y	N
4 McVey R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	6	7	8	9	10
7 Bray R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	N	?	Y
8 Denton D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden D	Y	N	√	Y	N
9 Wilson R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	√	√	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 George R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Gregory D	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Natcher D	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler R	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Spence D	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Watts D	N	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Brooks D	N	N	X	N	√
1 Hebert D	N	N	Y	X	X
8 Long D	N	N	N	N	?

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	6	7	8	9	10
6 Morrison D. . .	N	X	Y	N	?
5 Passman D . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Thompson D . .	X	N	?	N	X
3 Willis D	N	N	N	N	N
MAINE					
1 Hale R	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	✓	✓	X	?	✓
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Hyde R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Miller R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis R	Y	/	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	X	Y	Y	N
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Bentley R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andresen R . .	N	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Judd R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall D . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy D . .	✓	N	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D. .	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Colmer D . . .	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Smith D	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	N	N	X
4 Williams D. . .	N	?	N	N	N
5 Winstead D . .	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	N	✓	✓	X
4 Christopher D .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jones D	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	X	N	Y	N
7 Short R.	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N

	6	7	8	9	10
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Miller R	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	N	Y	?	N
4 Thompson D . .	Y	X	Y	Y	N
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	X
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R.	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Derounian R. .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
27 Gwinn R. . . .	N	Y	N	?	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	N	X	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Reed R.	N	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R .	N	✓	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Williams R. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	X	Y	Y	N
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	X	Y	✓	N
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Donovan D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
25 Fino R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	X	Y	Y	N
19 Klein D	Y	X	Y	Y	N
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Powell D . . .	Y	N	Y	✓	?
15 Ray R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D. .	N	✓	N	N	N
3 Barden D. . . .	N	?	X	N	N
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Carlyle D. . . .	N	N	N	N	N
5 Chatham D. . .	N	Y	Y	X	?
4 Cooley D . . .	N	N	N	N	N
8 Deane D. . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Durham D . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N

	6	7	8	9	10
2 Fountain D . .	N	N	N	N	N
10 Jones R	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Jones D	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Brown R	N	?	N	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	N	?	?
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Hays D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch R .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Vorys R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D. . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	N	Y	?	N
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Steed D	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Wickersham D.	N	?	?	?	?
OREGON					
2 Coon R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Holland D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Bush R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	Y	X	✓	Y	X
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 James R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	Y	X	✓	✓	✓
8 King R.	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 McConnell R .	X	✓	?	Y	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	N	✓	Y	N
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Byrne D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Vacancy					
5 Green D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Forand D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Dorn D	N	N	N	N	N
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y	N	N	Y

	6	7	8	9	10
5 Richards D. . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Riley D	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	N	Y	X	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	N	Y	X	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Bass D.	N	?	?	N	?
8 Cooper D . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Davis D	N	Y	✓	N	N
4 Evins D	N	?	Y	N	N
3 Frazier D . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Murray D . . .	N	Y	✓	N	N
5 Priest D	N	N	✓	N	?
1 Reece R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	N	Y	N	N	Y
14 Bell D.	X	X	X	X	X
2 Brooks D. . . .	N	N	?	N	?
17 Burleson D. . .	N	?	X	X	?
AL Dies D.	N	N	N	N	N
7 Dowdy D	N	X	N	N	?
21 Fisher D. . . .	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Gentry D . . .	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Ikard D	N	X	Y	N	N
20 Kilday D . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	N	N	N	N	N
19 Mahon D . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Patman D . . .	N	✓	?	X	?
11 Poage D. . . .	N	N	N	N	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	N	X	N	N	N
16 Rutherford D. .	N	N	N	N	N
6 Teague D . . .	N	?	N	N	N
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson D. .	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Thornberry D .	X	?	?	X	?
12 Wright D . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
UTAH					
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Harrison D. . .	N	N	N	N	N
9 Jennings D . .	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Tuck D	N	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Mack R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D . . .	Y	N	N	✓	✓
4 Burnside D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	N	?	?	?	✓
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Laird R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Smith R	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y

EISENHOWER BOXSCORE -- EISENHOWER SUPPORT

Although Eisenhower Support and Eisenhower Boxscore are related studies, they are completely separate and the percentage scores and figures cannot be correlated in any way. These are the basic differences between the two CQ studies:

EISENHOWER BOXSCORE is concerned solely with the outcome -- either approval or rejection -- of Congressional action on each Presidential legislative request for the current year. The outcome of each request may have been determined by a series of voice votes, a series of roll calls, or a combination of both. The manner of voting, or the number of votes taken on each item, is irrelevant, as the boxscore aims only at showing the net result of these actions -- approval or rejection.

EISENHOWER SUPPORT is concerned solely with roll-call votes during the current year on issues on which the President has publicly taken a position at some time during his term of office. Because it is concerned only with roll calls, Ike support does not cover in any way the dozens of requests in the boxscore which were approved or rejected by voice vote, or in some other unrecorded way.

Conversely, the boxscore does not include all issues on which Ike Support votes were taken. Although the requests listed in the boxscore provide the basic data for determining the President's position on roll-call votes, in some cases his position has been established -- either in statements made in previous years or in press conference remarks -- even though he has not made a specific legislative request to Congress in the current year. For example, one of the 1956 Ike-support votes was House vote number 24 -- deletion of the "veto power" clause from the defense appropriations bill. This was considered an Eisenhower issue because the President had sharply criticized an identical provision when he signed the 1955 defense appropriations bill. It was not listed as a legislative request in the 1956 boxscore because the President had not mentioned it in any of his 1956 messages to Congress.

Presidential nominations are not included in the boxscore list of legislative requests (there are thousands each year). However, roll-call votes on his nominations (of which there are only a few) are included in the selection of Eisenhower-support issues.

CQ Fact Sheet — On Eisenhower's Boxscore

PRESIDENT GETS 103 OF 225 REQUESTS

As in the first three years of President Eisenhower's Administration, Congressional Quarterly analyzed every Presidential message and public statement issued during the 1956 session of the 84th Congress. All told, the President made 225 legislative requests. Congress granted 103 of them, for a second-session batting average of .457. CQ's Boxscore pinpoints the fate of the President's program.

As Congress adjourned and headed for the respective national conventions, rival Democratic and Republican claims underscored the political importance attached by both parties to the handling of the Republican President's program by the Democratic-led 84th Congress. CQ's analysis of the Eisenhower legislative program at the end of the 1956 session showed:

- 103 Presidential requests approved by Congress.
- 38 finally rejected.
- 25 passed by either House or Senate or both.
- 36 received action by House or Senate committees.
- 23 received no action.

Congress speeded work on pending legislation in its final weeks. The President's Boxscore reflected this increased activity. On March 28, Congress had approved only 7.5 percent of the President's program, on June 20 only 15.6 percent had been approved. All requests left pending at adjournment July 27 automatically died with the 84th Congress, barring the call of a special session before January, 1957.

Four Year Record

Prior to 1954, CQ grouped Presidential requests into relatively broad categories, so Boxscores for the three most recent years are only roughly comparable with those for earlier years. CQ's tabulations for the four years of the Eisenhower Administration show:

	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	% Score
1956	225	103	45.7%
1955	207	96	46.3
1954	232	150	64.7
1953	44	32	72.7

These figures show that Mr. Eisenhower's program fared better in the hands of the Republican-led 83rd Congress, in 1953 and 1954, than in the hands of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress. But Mr. Eisenhower's 57.3 percent average for four years was considerably higher than President Truman's six-year batting average of 43 percent.

According to CQ's records, President Truman submitted a total of 464 legislative proposals to Congress during the six years from 1947 through 1952. Of these, Congress approved 199 or 42.9 percent. Best year for Mr. Truman was 1947, when the Republican-led 80th Congress granted 47.7 percent of his requests. Thereafter his score dropped each year, to a low of 34.9 percent in 1952. (For scores by years, 1955 Almanac, p. 58)

Victories and Defeats

Details of the President's legislative program and what happened to it in Congress appear on the following pages. The Boxscore shows, in chart form, how far each of the President's 225 requests in 1956 advanced on Capitol Hill. Following the Boxscore is a more detailed list of Presidential requests, keyed to show in which message or statement the request first appeared. The Ground Rules describe the standards used by CQ in drawing up the Boxscore.

Following is a breakdown of the President's requests by category, together with the number approved.

	Requests	Approved
Agriculture	27	16
Education & Welfare		
Schools	11	2
Health	15	12
Housing	15	12
Other	9	5
Foreign Policy		
Foreign Aid	7	2
Immigration	17	0
Refugees	10	0
Treaties	14	11
Other	4	3
Labor	8	1
Military and Veterans	10	7
Misc. & Administrative		
General	8	2
Postal, Federal	6	1
Territories, Indians	7	3
District of Columbia	7	1
Taxes, Economic Policy		
Taxes	6	3
Resources, Public Works	19	12
Antitrust	6	1
Area Redevelopment	6	0
Other	13	9
TOTAL	225	103

Congress approved the President's requests for a new soil bank program, extension of corporation and excise tax rates, customs simplification, a major highway program, several health measures and the Upper Colorado reclamation project. Left undone were school construction, civil rights, postage rate increases, statehood for Hawaii, extension of minimum wage coverage, authorization for U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and immigration law revisions.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

(Listing action by the 84th Congress on the President's 1956 Program)

Key

√ Favorable action
X Unfavorable action
H Hearings held
Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action
* Request previously denied, resubmitted in 1956
** Action charted related to 2nd farm bill, since President vetoed 1st.
O Senate & House passed different bills; no final action.

Agriculture	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOIL BANK						
1. Authorize acreage reserve program for wheat, cotton, corn and rice.**	√	√	√	√	√	540
2. Authorize conservation reserve program for all crops.**	√	√	√	√	√	540
3. Provide soil bank prepayments.**	X	X			X	
4. Prohibit cropping or grazing reserve land.**	√	√	√	√	√	540
COMMODITIES						
1. Retain flexible supports.#**					√	
2. Limit size of support loans to one farm.**	H		H	X	X	
3. Expand non-commercial wheat area.	H		√	X	X	
4. Remove marketing quotas from wheat grown and used on one farm.**	H		√	√	X	
5. Remove controls from durum wheat.	√	√	√	√	√	431
6. Permit sale of low-grade CCC wheat for feed.**	H		H	√	X	
7. Compute cotton parity on average quality.	H		√	√	X	
8. Put quantity, not acreage, allotments on cotton.	H		H			
9. Drop minimum acreage allotment on peanuts.	H		H			
10. Extend school milk program.	√	√	√	√	√	465
11. Increase CCC funds for school milk.	√	√	√	√	√	465
12. Extend Sugar Act.	√	√	√	√	√	545
OTHER						
1. Sell CCC stocks domestically at support levels.	H		H			
2. Repeal ban on exports of CCC surpluses to unfriendly countries.	√	X	√	√	X	
3. Ease wheat planting requirements for allotments in Great Plains.	√	√	√	√	√	1021
4. Amend conservation plan for Great Plains.	√	√	√	√	√	1021
5. Refund federal gas tax for farm use.	√	√	√	√	√	466
6. Reorganize Farm Credit Administration.	√	√	√	√	√	809
7. Increase agricultural research funds.	√	√	√	√	√	554
8. Enact rural development program.	√		√	√		
9. Permit loans to part-time and low-income farmers.	√	√	√	√	√	878
10. Increase overseas surplus disposal.	√	√	√	√	√	962
11. Authorize fisheries program.	√	√	H		√	1024

Education and Welfare	1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS						
1. Provide federal funds for poor districts.	√	X	H		X	
2. Give greater share to low-income states.	X	X	H		X	
3. Have states give priority to poor areas.	√	X	H		X	
4. Permit matching by states or districts.	√	X	H		X	
5. Vary matching requirements by income.	X	X	H		X	
6. Penalize states lagging in effort.	X	X	H		X	
7. Buy local school bonds.*	√	X	H		X	
8. Aid school lease-purchase program.*	√	X	H		X	
9. Share administrative planning costs.*	X	X	H		X	
10. Increase Office of Education funds.	√	√	√	√	√	635
11. Extend federally affected school aid.	√	√	√	√	√	949
HEALTH						
1. Provide matching grants for medical research and teaching facilities.	√	√	√	√	√	835
2. Insure mortgages for medical care facilities.*			H			
3. Extend aid program for building hospitals.	√	√	√	√	√	911
4. Set up graduate nurse training.*	√	√	√	√	√	911
5. Aid practical nurse training.*	√	√	√	√	√	911
6. Authorize public health training.*	√	√	√	√	√	911
7. Increase funds for medical research.	√	√	√	√	√	535
8. Set up matching aid for medical care of public assistance recipients.*	H		√	√	√	880
9. Contribute 50% of medical aid cost.*	H		√	√	√	880
10. Set up mental health project grants.*	√	√	√	√	√	911
11. Make surveys of sickness and disability.	√	√	√	√	√	652
12. Strengthen and make permanent Water Pollution Control Act.*	√	√	√	√	√	660
13. Extend polio vaccination act.	√	√	√	√	√	411
14. Establish health reinsurance.*			H			
15. Permit health insurance companies to pool risks.						
HOUSING						
1. Authorize 70,000 public housing units.*	√	√	X	√	√	1020
2. Make public housing conditional on local slum clearance program.	X	√	X	√	√	1020

(For more detailed requests, see p. 97)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Give elderly a priority in public housing.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
4. Admit old single persons to public housing.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
5. Raise FHA loan insurance authorization.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
6. Enlarge and make permanent FHA repair loan program.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
7. Increase grants for urban planning.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
8. Liberalize mortgage terms on housing for persons displaced by slum clearance programs.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
9. Raise college housing loan authorization.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
10. Permit higher interest on college loans.	X		X	X	X	
11. Aid elderly to get FHA-insured loans.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
12. Insure loans on apartments for the old.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
13. Let farm housing loan authority expire.#*	X	X	X	X	X	
14. Ease FNMA stock purchase requirements.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
15. Increase FNMA special assistance powers.	✓	X	✓	✓	X	
OTHER						
1. Increase OASI coverage.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	880
2. Extend existing formula for public aid grants.	H		✓	X	X	
3. Limit public assistance aid for recipients of OASI benefits.*	H		X	X	X	
4. Alter interest on OASI trust fund.			✓	✓	✓	880
5. Permit social security research projects.	H		✓	✓	✓	880
6. Stress self-care aim of public aid program.	H		✓	✓	✓	880
7. Aid juvenile delinquency projects.*			✓	✓		
8. Expand child welfare services.*	H		✓	✓	✓	880
9. Improve mentally retarded children's schooling.			✓	✓		

Foreign Policy

FOREIGN AID						
1. Appropriate $4.9 billion for foreign aid.	X	X	✓	✓	X	853
2. Authorize $4.7 billion in aid.	X	X	✓	✓	X	726
3. Permit long-term commitments.	X		X		X	
4. Set up special Middle East-African fund.	X	X	✓	✓	X	
5. Increase Special Presidential Fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726
6. Grant leeway in obligating all aid funds.	X	X	✓	✓	X	
7. Provide foreign research reactors.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726
IMMIGRATION*						
1. Base quotas on 1950 census.			H			
2. Base increased quotas on immigration since 1924.			H			
3. Set up non-nationality quota of 5,000.			H			
4. Pool unused national quotas within area.			H	✓		
5. Allot such quotas to preference groups.			H			
6. Drop "mortgages" on quotas.			H	✓		
7. Permit Attorney General to grant relief in immigration, deportation cases.			H			
8. Set a ceiling on relief cases.			H			
9. Waive fingerprinting of alien visitors.			H	✓		
10. Relax rules on aliens going through U.S.			H			
11. Drop inspection of aliens coming from Alaska, Hawaii.			H			
12. Drop racial, ethnic information rules.			H			
13. Ease false identity regulations.	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	
14. Ease rules on adopted children.			H	✓		
15. Aid aliens marrying U.S. citizens.			H			
16. Aid veterans seeking naturalization.			H			
17. Limit judicial appeals on deportation.			H			
REFUGEES						
1. Transfer unused quotas.*			H			
2. Omit reference to "resettlement."*			H			
3. Admit escapees, expellees.*			H			
4. Admit those coming from homelands.*			H			
5. Waive proof of lawful entry.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	
6. Waive passport requirement.*			H			
7. Waive 2-year history requirement.*			H			
8. Permit sponsorship by groups.*			H			
9. Admit family members separately.*			H	✓		
10. Admit tubercular refugees.*			H	✓		
TREATIES (House action unnecessary; Senate approval and President's signature complete action)						
Consent to ratification of agreements on:						
1. Imports of commercial samples.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
2. Slavery.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Friendship, commerce (Haiti).	--	--				
4. Touring customs facilities.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Imports of cars.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Inter-American cultural relations.	--	--				
7. International plant protection.	--	--				
8. Amity, economic relations (Iran).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Civil aviation.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Friendship, commerce (Nicaragua).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Friendship, commerce (Netherlands).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. International Wheat Agreement.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Taxation (France).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Taxation (Honduras).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
OTHER						
1. Join world trade group (OTC).*	✓					
2. Extend Export Control Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	631
3. Increase information agency funds.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	603

(For more detailed requests, see p. 97)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Take part in trade fairs, cultural acts.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	860
Labor						
1. Require employer non-Communist oaths.*						
2. Protect strikers' voting rights.*						
3. Extend minimum wage coverage.*	H		H			
4. Grant equal pay for equal work.						
5. Aid occupational safety plans.*						
6. Liberalize longshoremen injury benefits.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	803
7. Revise Eight-Hour laws.*						
8. Regulate welfare, pension plans.						
Military, Veterans						
1. Improve survivor benefits.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	881
2. Relate survivor benefits to OASI.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	881
3. Improve dependents' medical care.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	569
4. Aid career medical personnel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	497
5. Insure military housing construction.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1020
6. Cut rent for substandard housing.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	
7. Raise regular officer strength.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	737
8. Aid military nurses.						
9. Make officer retirement law permanent.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	547
10. Reenact military construction act minus "objectionable" sections.	✓	✓	X	X	X	
Miscellaneous, Adminis.						
GENERAL						
1. Investigate denials of Negro rights.	✓	✓	H			
2. Provide assistant attorney general for civil rights.	✓	✓	H			
3. Reward contributions to civilization.*	✓	✓	X		X	
4. Promote artistic endeavors.*	X		✓	✓	X	
5. Aid federal budgeting, accounting.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	863
6. Permit Reorganization Plan No. 1.#	X	X	X		X	
7. Permit Reorganization Plan No. 2.#	X	X	X		X	
8. Set up commission on Presidential office space.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	954
POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS						
1. Increase postal rates.*	✓	✓	X		X	
2. Pay P.O. for carrying welfare mail.*	✓	✓	X		X	
3. Cover federal employees under OASI.*	X		X		X	
4. Provide voluntary health insurance.*	H					
5. Raise top employees' pay.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	854
6. Shift financing of injury benefits.*						
TERRITORIES, INDIANS						
1. Grant statehood to Hawaii.*	✓	X	H		X	
2. Advance Alaskan statehood.						
3. Provide Alaskan care of mentally ill.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	830
4. Build sanitary facilities for Indians.	H					
5. Build schools, other works in Canal Zone.						
6. Increase public aid funds to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.	H		H	✓	✓	880
7. Provide adult Indian education.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	959
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
1. Grant D.C. home rule, suffrage.*			✓	✓		
2. Provide Presidential review of D.C. self-government acts.						
3. Let President appoint D.C. mayor.						
4. Raise federal payment to D.C.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	460
5. Improve D.C. jobless pay law.*			✓	✓		
6. Provide D.C. non-occupational disability.*						
7. Transfer Freedmen's, build new hospital.						
Taxes, Economic Policy						
TAXES, CUSTOMS						
1. Extend corporation tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	458
2. Extend excise tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	458
3. Require fewer information returns.*			H			
4. Exempt from taxes certain income from investment companies.*						
5. Alter corporate tax on foreign income.*						
6. Improve import customs valuation.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	927
RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS						
1. Provide 10-year interstate highway plan.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
2. Finance highways without deficit.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
3. Extend federal-aid highway program.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
4. Increase aid for flooded roads.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
5. Finance TVA power through revenue bonds.			H			
6. Authorize Upper Colorado project.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	485
7. Authorize Fryingpan-Arkansas project.*	✓	X	✓	✓	X	
8. Construct Ventura (Calif.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	423
9. Construct Wapinitia (Ore.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	559
10. Construct Washoe (Nev.-Calif.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	858
11. Authorize Green Peter-White Bridge (Ore.) reservoir as partnership project.*	H					
12. Authorize John Day reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as partnership project.						
13. Authorize Bruces Eddy (Idaho) reservoir as partnership project.			X	X	X	
14. Permit locally-financed power at Cougar (Ore.) project.*	H					
15. Authorize Passamaquoddy survey.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	401
16. Aid local development of reclamation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	984
17. Deepen Great Lakes channels.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	434
18. Increase funds for national parks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	573
19. Authorize Niagara power project.*	✓		✓	✓		

(For more detailed requests, see p. 97)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ANTITRUST						
1. Require pre-merger information.	✓	✓	✓			
2. Amplify federal anti-merger power.	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	
3. Regulate all bank mergers.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	511
4. Regulate bank control by holding company.	H					
5. Strengthen FTC antitrust orders.						
6. Simplify federal antitrust civil actions.						
AREA REDEVELOPMENT						
1. Set up agency to aid unemployment areas.	✓		✓	✓		
2. Provide technical aid for area planning.	✓		✓	✓		
3. Grant matching capital improvement loans.	✓		✓	✓		
4. Set up revolving loan fund.	✓		✓	✓		
5. Apply urban renewal program to industrial redevelopment.	✓		✓	✓		
6. Grant HHFA priority to unemployment areas.	H		H			
OTHER						
1. Extend temporary debt limit.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	678
2. Increase small business disaster loans.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	402
3. Grant matching indemnities for flood loss.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1016
4. Reinsure private flood insurance.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1016
5. Construct nuclear-powered exhibit ship.*	✓		X	X	X	
6. Authorize AEC construction of plants.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	506
7. Extend Defense Production Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	632
8. Extend Export-Import Bank loan power.	✓		✓	✓		
9. Increase patent fees.	✓					
10. Terminate Texas City tin smelter.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	608
11. Dispose of rubber research lab.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	806
12. Extend, amend Renegotiation Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	870
13. Specify atomic energy liability.	✓		✓			

(For more detailed requests, see below)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SUBMITS 225 REQUESTS TO CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests to Congress. A symbol in parentheses following each request indicates the message in which it was made. A key to the symbols is given in the box on this page. Treaty requests are followed by the date treaty was sent to the Senate.

Agriculture

SOIL BANK

1. Authorize an acreage reserve program under which growers of wheat, cotton, corn and rice would voluntarily reduce planted acreage below allotments in return for certificates convertible into cash or specified quantities of the commodities from Commodity Credit Corp. stocks. (B)
2. Authorize a conservation reserve program providing annual federal payments to any farmer, regardless of crop or location, who voluntarily contracts to withdraw some cropland from current production and put it into soil-conserving uses for a specified period. (Federal payments would cover part of the initial cost of establishing the new use of the land.) (B)
3. Authorize up to 50 percent of the total soil bank payment to be paid a farmer when the contract is signed. (M)
4. Provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land put into the acreage or conservation reserve. (B)

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

1. Take no action to restore high rigid price supports for farm commodities. (D)
2. Place a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit. (B)
3. Expand the non-commercial wheat area beyond the 12 states designated in existing law. (B)
4. Exempt from marketing quotas producers who use all the wheat they raise for feed, food or seed on their own farms. (B)
5. Extend for one year legislation exempting durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls. (B)
6. Authorize the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities of Commodity Credit Corp. wheat of less desirable milling quality. (B)
7. Amend the price support law to require that parity prices for cotton be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop. (B)

Key

President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests were made in the following messages and statements: (the list gives the CQ symbol for each message, the subject of the message and the date of delivery.)

Symbol	Message	Date
A	State of the Union	Jan. 5
B	Farm Program	Jan. 9
C	School Construction	Jan. 12
D	Budget	Jan. 16
E	Economic Report	Jan. 24
F	Health	Jan. 26
G	National Parks	Feb. 2
H	Immigration	Feb. 8
I	Foreign Aid	March 19
J	Foreign Aid Funds	March 20
K	Texas City Tin Smelter	March 29
L	Military Personnel (Letter to Congressional Leaders)	April 9
M	Speech on Farm Bill Veto	April 16
N	D.C. Home Rule (Letter from Budget Bureau to House District Committee Chairman)	April 23
O	Rubber Requirements & Resources	April 30
P	Hoover Commission Recommendations	May 10
Q	Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1956	May 16
R	Reorganization Plan No. 2, 1956	May 17
S	White House Statement on Legislative Program	May 24
T	Fisheries Program (White House Statement)	June 4
U	Presidential Office Space (Letter to Congressional Leaders)	June 27
V	Health Insurance (Letter to Congress from Marion B. Folsom)	June 29
W	"Priority"-Legislation List (Statement by Sen. William F. Knowland)	July 10
X	Military Construction (Veto Message)	July 16
Y	Atomic Energy Liability	July 27

Symbols preceding a request indicate:
Request previously denied; resubmitted in 1956.

8. Replace acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments, beginning with the 1957 crop. (B)
9. Eliminate provisions of law setting a minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts. (B)
10. Extend the special school milk program for two years beyond June 30, 1956. (B)
11. Increase from $50 million to $75 million a year authorization to use CCC funds for the school milk program. (B)
12. Renew the Sugar Act of 1948. (B)

OTHER

1. Permit, under proper safeguards, domestic sales of government-owned price-supported commodities at not less than support levels plus carrying charges. (B)
2. Repeal section of the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954 which limits export of government-owned surpluses to "friendly" nations only. (B)
3. Relax planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments in the Great Plains area. (B)
4. Provide long-time cost-sharing commitments under the agricultural conservation program in the Great Plains area. (B)
5. Exempt farmers from the federal excise tax on gasoline purchased for use on the farm. (B)
6. Continue reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration by combining the production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. (B)
7. Increase funds for agricultural research by 25 percent. (B)
8. Enact the rural development program to aid low-income farm families recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1955. (B,E)
*9. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the Farmers' Home Administration to make loans to part-time and low-income farmers, and provide additional loan authorization of $15 million. (D)
10. Authorize increased overseas disposal of surplus farm commodities. (M)
11. Authorize a comprehensive commercial fisheries program, including research and a $10 million revolving fund for loans to fishermen. (T)

Education and Welfare

SCHOOLS

1. Authorize $1.25 billion at the rate of $250 million annually for five years, for federal grants to states for school construction in financially needy districts. (C)
2. Distribute federal grant funds according to state income per school-age child, allotting larger amounts per child to states with lower income. (C)
3. Require that states, in distributing federal-grant funds, give the highest priority to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs. (C)
4. Require that federal grants be matched by states or local school districts in first year, thereafter by states alone. (C)
5. Set matching requirements according to state income per school-age child, permitting lower-income states to put up a smaller proportion of funds than higher-income states. (C)
6. Provide a formula to reduce the proportion of federal grant funds to states "noticeably lagging behind their ability" to support their public schools. (C)
*7. Authorize $750 million over five years for federal purchase of local school construction bonds unmarketable except at "excessive" interest rates. (C)
*8. Authorize a five-year program of advances to states to help provide reserves for bonds issued by state school financing agencies to finance local school construction under lease-purchase plans. (C)
*9. Authorize a five-year $20 million program of matching grants to states for planning to help communities and states overcome "obstacles" to financing school construction. (C)
10. Provide a "major" increase in funds for the Office of Education, to expand research and other services. (C)
11. Extend authority for federal funds for school construction in federally affected school districts. (C)

HEALTH

1. Authorize $250 million for a five-year program of federal grants for construction of medical research and teaching facilities; require institutions to match grants in "at least equal amounts." (F)
*2. Authorize federal insurance of private loans for the construction of medical care facilities; authorize a contingent liability of $200 million outstanding at any one time, plus an additional $150 million at the discretion of the President. (D,F)
3. Extend for two years federal-state program of aid in construction of hospitals and other medical care facilities. (F)
*4. Provide federal aid for graduate nurse traineeships. (F)
*5. Authorize a five-year program of federal grants for training practical nurses. (F)
*6. Authorize establishment of traineeships in other public health specialties. (F)
7. Increase by 28 percent funds for medical research and research grants by the National Institutes of Health. (F)
*8. Authorize a "separate program" for federal matching of state and local expenditures for medical care of the aged, blind, disabled and dependent children. (D,F)
*9. Set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying $6 a month by the number of adults on public assistance rolls, and $3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls. (D)
*10. Authorize a new program of mental health project grants to seek ways of improving mental institutions. (F)
11. Authorize the Public Health Service to make periodic surveys of sickness and disability in the United States. (F)
*12. Strengthen, make permanent Water Pollution Control Act. (F)
13. Extend the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act to June 30, 1957. (F)
*14. Authorize federal reinsurance of private health insurance plans. (F,S,V)
15. Permit smaller health insurance companies or non-profit associations to pool resources, experience to develop improved health insurance coverage. (F,V)

HOUSING

*1. Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units a year for two years. (D)
2. Make federal assistance to a community for public housing contingent on its adoption of a workable program of slum prevention and elimination. (D,E)
3. Amend public housing law to provide limited preference to elderly low-income families. (D)
4. Amend public housing law, admit elderly single persons. (D)
5. Increase, place on a more permanent basis, Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority. (D,E)
6. Increase the maximum size and maturity of home repair and modernization loans eligible for FHA insurance, and give the program permanent status. (D,E)
7. Increase from $5 million to $10 million authorization for matching grants to state, metropolitan and regional planning agencies for urban planning assistance. (A,D)
8. Authorize "exceptionally favorable terms" for federally insured mortgages on housing for persons displaced by urban renewal and other public projects. (E)
9. Increase by $100 million, borrowing authorization for college housing loans. (D)
10. Allow higher interest rates on college housing loans -- in order to adequately cover costs to the government and encourage private lenders to "reenter" market. (A,D)
11. Permit older persons buying houses with federally insured mortgages to have third parties -- individuals or organizations -- guarantee interest and amortization payments. (E)
12. Authorize mortgage insurance on favorable terms for apartments built for occupancy in whole or in part by older persons. (E)
*13. Permit authority for farm housing loans under Title V of the 1949 Housing Act to expire June 30, 1956. (D)
14. Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to vary within wider limits its stock purchase requirement. (E)
15. Increase the Federal National Mortgage Association's special assistance authority. (A)

OTHER

1. Extend the coverage of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to self-employed groups and other workers not yet covered. (D,E)
2. Extend temporarily, until June 30, 1959, the existing formula for determining the federal share of public assistance payments. (D)
*3. Fix at 50 percent the federal share of supplementary old-age assistance payments to beneficiaries of OASI who are added to the assistance rolls after fiscal 1957. (D)
4. Enact legislation to make the interest paid to the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund reflect more closely the long-term character of investments by the fund. (D)
5. Authorize research and demonstration projects in the social security field. (D)
6. Help needy persons to obtain self-support and self-care through the public assistance programs. (D)
*7. Authorize federal aid to states for strengthening their services for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. (D)
*8. Increase authorization for child welfare services. (A,D)
9. Enact legislation to alleviate the shortage of teachers and to encourage improved educational opportunities for mentally retarded children. (A,D)

Foreign Policy

FOREIGN AID

1. Appropriate $4.9 billion for fiscal 1957 mutual security programs. (I,J)
2. Authorize $4.7 billion in fiscal 1957 for mutual security. (I)
3. Provide "limited authority" to make "longer term" economic assistance commitments for development projects requiring a period of years for completion. (A,D,I)
4. Set up special $100 million fund for non-military aid in the Middle East and Africa. (I)
5. Authorize an additional $100 million for the Special Presidential Fund plus authority for transfers to the Fund. (I)
6. Permit greater flexibility in the obligating of mutual security appropriations. (I)
7. Authorize construction of research reactors abroad. (I,J)

IMMIGRATION*

*(The President requested revision of the immigration laws in 1953 and 1955, but did not make detailed recommendations.)

1. Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,657 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census. (H)
2. Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924. (H)
3. Set aside from the increased annual quota 5,000 numbers to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin. (H)
4. Permit utilization of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within geographic areas and distributing among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth. (H)
5. Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law. (H)
6. Eliminate the "mortgage" on quotas resulting from visas issued under special acts and charged against immigration Act quotas. (H)
7. Give the Attorney General limited discretionary powers to grant relief in individual immigration and deportation cases currently handled through private bills, limiting such discretion to aliens with close relatives in the U.S., veterans and functionaries of religious organizations. (H)
8. Provide a ceiling on the number of cases in which such discretionary authority may be exercised. (H)
9. Permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the fingerprinting requirement, on a reciprocal basis, for aliens coming to the U.S. for temporary periods. (H)
10. Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining in, the U.S. (H)
11. Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admittance to the mainland from Alaska and Hawaii. (H)
12. Repeal requirement that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. (H)
13. Amend provision making falsification of identity a mandatory ground for deportation to give relief to refugees who used false identities to escape forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. (H)
14. Repeal "inequitable" provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children. (H)
15. Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence. (H)
16. Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization benefits. (H)
17. Limit the use of judicial appeals against deportation orders when the "only purpose" is delay. (H)

REFUGEES

*1. Amend the Refugee Act to provide for transfer of unused quota in any category. (A)
*2. Redefine "refugee" to eliminate reference to resettlement. (A)
*3. Eliminate requirement that "escapee" or "expellee" be also a "refugee." (A)
*4. Relax requirement that refugee be living away from his home area. (A)
*5. Permit Attorney General to waive requirement that alien refugees already in the U.S. prove their lawful entry. (A)
*6. Permit waiver of requirement that refugees and escapees provide passports. (A)
*7. Delete requirement for two-year past history on visa applicants. (A)
*8. Permit welfare groups to sponsor individual applicants. (A)
*9. Permit members of a refugee's family to enter the U.S. separately. (A)
*10. Relax ban on admission of tubercular refugees. (A)

TREATIES

Consent to ratification of:

1. Convention to facilitate importation of commercial samples and advertising material. (7/7/53)
2. Protocol amending slavery convention. (5/27/54)
3. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Haiti. (6/22/55)
4. Convention concerning customs facilities for touring. (1/12/56)
5. Customs convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles. (1/12/56)
6. Convention for the promotion of Inter-American cultural relations. (1/12/56)
7. International plant protection convention. (1/12/56)
8. Treaty of amity, economic relations, and consular rights between the United States and Iran. (1/12/56)
9. Protocol relating to certain amendments to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. (1/12/56)
10. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua. (3/9/56)
11. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Netherlands. (5/7/56)
12. International Wheat Agreement, 1956. (6/12/56)
13. Convention with France to avoid double taxation. (7/16/56)
14. Convention with Honduras to avoid double taxation, prevent fiscal evasion on income taxes. (7/11/56)

OTHER

*1. Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (A,D)
2. Extend the Export Control Act. (D)
3. Increase funds substantially for the U.S. Information Agency. (A,D)

4. Authorize, on a continuing basis, U.S. participation in international trade and cultural presentations. (D)

Labor

*1. Amend the Taft-Hartley Labor Act to require employers to file non-Communist affidavits. (A)
*2. Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to protect rights of economic strikers in representation elections. (A)
*3. Extend the minimum wage law to protect additional workers. (A,D)
4. Approve equal pay for equal work without sex discrimination. (A)
*5. Enact a new program providing technical aid and limited financial assistance to the states for promoting occupational safety. (D)
*6. Raise benefits and provide more funds for rehabilitation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. (A,D)
*7. Clarify and strengthen the eight-hour law covering workers on federal and federally aided public works projects. (A)
8. Require federal registration of private pension and welfare plans and reports on their administration and finances. (A,E)

Military and Veterans

*1. Improve military and veterans' survivor benefits. (A,D,L)
*2. Relate military service survivor benefits to Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits. (D,L)
*3. Improve medical care for military dependents. (A,D,F,L)
4. Provide improved career inducements for armed services medical personnel. (D,L)
5. Extend authority for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance of military housing units. (A,D)
*6 Provide reasonable rentals for servicemen occupying substandard government quarters. (D,L)
7. Raise the statutory ceiling on regular Army and Air Force officers to about half planned officer strength. (L)
8. Improve conditions of military service for nurses. (L)
9. Extend permanently authority for Army, Air Force commissioned officers to retire in current temporary grades. (L)
10. Reenact vetoed military construction bill without "objectionable" provisions. (X)

Miscellaneous and Administrative

GENERAL

1. Set up bipartisan commission to examine charges of vote denials and unwarranted economic pressures against Negroes. (A)
2. Authorize an additional assistant attorney general in the Justice Department to direct federal legal activities in the field of civil rights. (A)
*3. Enact legislation to give national recognition for distinguished civilian contributions to the advancement of the arts and the welfare of mankind. (D)
*4. Enact legislation to promote wider appreciation of the arts and encouragement of creative artistic endeavors. (D)
5. Enact legislation to carry out Hoover Commission recommendations to improve federal budgeting and accounting practices. (P)
6. Establish office of assistant secretary for research and development in the departments of Army, Navy and Air Force (Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1956). (Q)
7. Separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Reorganization Plan No. 2, 1956). (R)
8. Set up President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space. (U)

POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

*1. Raise postal rates to increase revenues by $350 million a year. (A,D)
*2. Authorize appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to pay the Post Office Department for transportation of mail, such as educational or religious matter, being carried free or at greatly reduced rates. (D)
*3. Cover federal government employees under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, making "suitable" adjustments in existing retirement programs. (A,E)
*4. Authorize prepaid group health insurance for federal employees. (A,F)
*5. Increase the pay of government executives and top career employees. (A)
*6. Provide that federal employing agencies bear the cost of accident compensation benefits paid their employees. (D)

TERRITORIES, INDIANS

*1. Grant statehood to Hawaii. (A)
2. Enact legislation to advance Alaskan statehood. (A)
3. Transfer to the territorial government of Alaska responsibility for care of the mentally ill, providing temporary federal aid for building and operating treatment centers. (D)
4. Authorize the Public Health Service to construct and maintain sanitary facilities for United States Indians. (D,F)
5. Authorize the (Panama) Canal Zone government to make expenditures to replace schools and other civic improvements being transferred to the Republic of Panama under terms of a 1955 treaty. (D)
6. Increase the existing dollar limitations for public assistance grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. (D)
7. Provide for education of adult Indians whose schooling in earlier years was neglected. (A)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*1. Grant self-government and suffrage to citizens of the District of Columbia. (A)
2. Provide, under D.C. self-government, for Presidential review of acts adopted by the District Council, under certain circumstances. (N)
3. Provide, under D.C. self-government, that the mayor be appointed by the President, subject to Senate approval. (N)
4. Authorize a $2 million increase in the federal payment to the District of Columbia. (D)
*5. Improve the D.C. unemployment insurance law. (A)
*6. Establish in the District of Columbia a system of benefits for workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes. (A,D)
7. Transfer Freedmen's Hospital (D.C.) to Howard University and provide for construction of a new teaching hospital. (D)

Taxes, Economic Policy

TAXES, CUSTOMS

1. Continue for one year existing corporation income tax rates. (A,D)
2. Continue for one year existing excise tax rates. (A,D)
*3. Enact legislation to reduce the frequency of information returns submitted by employers withholding income and social security taxes. (D)
*4. Permit regulated investment companies with the bulk of their assets in tax-exempt securities to pass through to their shareholders the tax-exempt status of the income from such securities. (E)
*5. Enact legislation to stimulate foreign investment by modifications of the taxation of corporate income from foreign sources. (A,E)
*6. Enact legislation to simplify the present system of customs valuation. (A,E)

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

*1. Authorize as a "single integrated program" completion in approximately 10 years of a 40,000-mile interstate highway system. (A,D)
2. Provide an "adequate" plan for financing the interstate highway program to avoid creating budget deficits. (A,D)
3. Continue the Federal-Aid Highway Program for other roads. (A)

4. Increase by $10 million the fiscal 1956 authorization for grants to states for repair of federal-aid highways damaged by floods. (D)
5. Authorize sale of revenue bonds to finance steam-power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (D)
*6. Authorize federal construction of the Upper Colorado River Basin project. (A,D)
*7. Authorize federal construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project (Colo.). (A,D)
8. Authorize federal construction of the Ventura project (Calif.). (D)
9. Authorize federal construction of the Wapinitia project, Juniper division (Ore.). (D)
10. Authorize federal construction of the Washoe project (Nev.-Calif.). (D)
*11. Authorize development of Green Peter - White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.) on "partnership" basis, providing for co-operative action between the federal government and non-federal interests. (D)
12. Authorize John Day Reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as a partnership project. (A,D)
13. Authorize Bruces Eddy Reservoir (Idaho) as a partnership project. (D)
*14. Enact partnership legislation to permit local interests to install power facilities at the Cougar multiple purpose project (Ore.). (D)
*15. Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay (Maine). (D)
16. Authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to assist local organizations, through loans and grants, in development of small reclamation projects. (A,D)
17. Authorize deepening and improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels. (D)
18. Provide increased funds to improve facilities in the national parks. (G)
*19. Authorize Niagara Falls (N.Y.) power project. (W)

ANTITRUST

1. Require firms of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce to give advance notice and data to antitrust agencies before instituting mergers. (E)
2. Specify that the federal government has authority to act in mergers when either party is engaged in interstate commerce. (E)
3. Extend federal regulation to all mergers of banking institutions. (E)
4. Require federal approval of acquisitions of banks by holding companies. (E)
5. Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders under the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. (E)
6. Authorize the Attorney General, when considering civil proceedings, to compel the production of documents without recourse to a grand jury. (E)

AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. Establish an Area Assistance Administration (AAA) within the Commerce Department to aid communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)
2. Authorize the AAA to provide technical assistance to such communities, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development. (E)
3. Authorize the AAA to extend capital improvement loans, in cooperation with states and localities, to cover part of the cost of projects to improve the long-run economic outlook of such communities. (E)
4. Establish a $50 million revolving loan fund to carry out the community assistance program. (E)
5. Make benefits under the Urban Renewal Program available for industrial redevelopment of business sections in such communities. (E)
6. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to give priority to applications for aid, in financing needed public facilities, from communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)

OTHER

1. Extend for one year the temporary increase in the statutory debt limit. (D)
2. Amend the Small Business Act to increase the authority for disaster loans. (D)
3. Authorize federal-state indemnities for flood losses on real property, business inventories and household effects, with insured individuals paying part of the system's cost. (A,D,E)
4. Authorize federal reinsurance for private carriers offering flood insurance. (E)
*5. Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered exhibit ship using an atomic propulsion plant "already developed." (A,D)
6. Authorize new construction for improvement of Atomic Energy Commission production plants and research and development facilities. (D)
7. Extend the Defense Production Act for two years. (A,D)
8. Extend the Export-Import Bank's lending authority beyond 1958. (E)
9. Increase patent fees to make the Patent Office more nearly self-supporting. (D)
10. Terminate federal operation of the Texas City tin smelter by Jan. 31,1957. (K)
11. Provide for disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio. (O)
12. Extend, amend Renegotiation Act of 1951. (W)
13. Specify liability for persons in atomic energy program; provide federal indemnity. (Y)

Ground Rules for CQ's Eisenhower Boxscore

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out the regular functions of the government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated as key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the Budget.)

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

CQ tabulated action taken in 1955 on bills relating to the President's 1956 program when such bills still were pending before Congress in 1956.

The number "225" is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ made no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighing results from the fact that major requests usually have several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ weighed compromises to determine if the result was closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

84th CONGRESS...2nd SESSION
INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCES

Eisenhower Support

Party Support

Bipartisan Support

Voting Participation

CQ

HOW CQ MEASURES CONGRESS' PERFORMANCE

The legislative record of the individual Senator or Representative is composed of actions -- or inactions -- many of which are not a matter of public record. As a member of one or more standing committees and their several subcommittees, where the shape of legislation generally is determined, the legislator participates in the making of important decisions, often behind closed doors. As bills move to the floor, he may be busy rounding up supporters -- again out of public view -- for an amendment that will be offered. On the floor he may or may not participate in the recorded debate. The only official record by which the actions of any legislator may be compared with those of his colleagues is the roll-call vote.

The great bulk of proposed legislation that reaches the floor is disposed of by voice vote -- without a record of each legislator's position. For example, Congress in 1956 passed 2,791 bills, yet recorded only 203 roll calls. Some of the legislation accepted or rejected by voice vote is important. Conversely, some of the matters disposed of by roll-call vote are relatively unimportant. Nevertheless, most roll calls involve substantial issues, and they provide, in the final analysis, the only indisputable record of each legislator's actions.

For these reasons, Congressional Quarterly publishes the results of all roll calls in specially designed voting charts. These show summaries of the proposals put to a vote and the positions recorded by the Members. CQ's roll-call charts present the individual Member's complete voting record, in so far as it is available.

This voting record, covering a wide span of legislative issues during any session, is inevitably open to partisan analysis and interpretation by the two major parties and other interested groups. In an attempt to provide students of Congress with a meaningful yet nonpartisan analysis of record voting, Congressional Quarterly conducts five separate and distinct studies, each under a specific system of ground rules, as follows:

• PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT and OPPOSITION: This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member of Congress supports or opposes the specific legislative requests or stands of the President. Key step is the choice of roll calls for inclusion in the tabulation. Only those votes are included on which it is possible to say that the President, were he a Member of Congress, would have voted "yea" or "nay" on the basis of his personal messages and statements issued before the vote was taken. This method results in the inclusion of some non-controversial votes as well as the exclusion of certain important roll calls on which the President's own position was not publicly clear at the time the vote was taken. Any departure from the method used, however, would lead to a subjective weighting of issues, the results of which would be open to serious challenge.

• PARTY UNITY: This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member votes with the majority of his party when that majority is opposed by a majority of the other party. Thus, by definition, roll calls included in the tabulation of Party Unity scores are selected automatically according to the numerical outcome of the vote. While this is an inherently arbitrary division, since the majority in question may range from unanimity to one more than the minority, it is the only method available that is free of bias. Any approach based on a yardstick determined by the votes of the respective party leaders runs into the fact that these leaders occasionally are to be found voting with a distinct party minority. In the absence of any more reliable method of determining party positions when they are in opposition, the system used by CQ provides the best index to a Member's support of his party relative to that of his party colleagues.

• BIPARTISAN SUPPORT: This study, in contrast to Party Unity, is designed to show the extent to which each Member votes with his party's majority when both party majorities are in agreement. All roll calls thus are classified automatically either as Party Unity or Bipartisan Support votes, according to the mathematical outcome. As in the case of the former, the size of the majorities may vary widely on Bipartisan Support votes, although they tend to be large in the case of votes on relatively non-controversial issues.

• VOTING PARTICIPATION: This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member actually casts "yea" or "nay" votes -- the only kind that can determine the legislative outcome -- on roll calls for which he is eligible. Relatively few Members score 100 percent since absences due to illness, committee sessions and travel are common. Voting Participation is not, however, a record of absenteeism as such. It is a measure of the relative extent to which Members make effective use of their voting privilege.

• ON THE RECORD: Members who, for one reason or another, do not cast "yea" or "nay" votes on roll calls are generally recorded as being for or against the measure voted upon. These recorded positions are added to the "yea" and "nay" votes in tabulating On The Record, which is a measure of the extent to which each Member makes his position on all roll-call votes a matter of public record.

Each of the foregoing studies is subject to the qualifications set forth in the ground rules for each study. Full understanding of these qualifications is essential to any interpretation placed upon the group and individual scores derived from the methods employed.

84th CONGRESS BACKS PRESIDENT ON 72% OF TEST VOTES

The Democratic 84th Congress backed President Eisenhower on 139 or 72 percent of the 192 roll calls in both sessions that presented clear-cut tests of support for his views. By contrast, the Republican 83rd Congress endorsed the President's position on 164 or 83 percent of the 198 roll calls that tested his program in 1953 and 1954.

On an annual basis, the ratio of Presidential victories on test votes dropped from a high of 90 percent in 1953 -- when he won 74 of 83 test roll calls -- to a low of 70 percent in 1956, when the President's position prevailed on 69 of 99 test votes.

Of the 69 victories in 1956, 43 saw majorities of Republicans and Democrats (present and voting) supporting the President's views. On another 21, a majority of Republicans backed the President when a majority of Democrats opposed him.

Of the 30 defeats administered in 1956, 23 were inflicted when a majority of Democrats opposed the President while a majority of Republicans supported him. Bipartisan majorities handed the President defeats on four occasions -- votes on social security and foreign aid in the Senate (Roll Call 107 and 123) and veterans' pensions in the House (RC 39 and 40).

On only five of the 99 test votes of 1956 did a majority of Democrats (present and voting) support the President's position when a majority of Republicans opposed it. These concerned aid to Yugoslavia (RC 90), funds for a District of Columbia airport (RC 127) and a program for depressed areas (RC 129) in the Senate, and two amendments to the school aid bill (RC 45 and 46) in the House.

All of the 99 test votes are listed beginning on the 14th page of the Fact Sheet. They were selected by Congressional Quarterly from a total of 203 roll calls recorded in 1956. Basis for selection was a clear indication, as revealed in the President's own messages and public statements issued prior to the vote, that the President supported or opposed the proposal in question. (See Ground Rules, p. 108)

How President Fared

Outcome of the 99 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1956 is broken down as follows:

Eisenhower Victories

Col. 1 -- Number of roll calls on which a majority of Republicans supported and a majority of Democrats opposed the President's position.

Col. 2 -- Number of roll calls on which majorities of both parties supported the President's position.

Col. 3 -- Number of roll calls on which a majority of Democrats supported the President while a majority of Republicans opposed him.

Col. 4 -- Total number of roll calls.

SENATE	1	2	3	4
Domestic Policy	12	10	1	24
Foreign Policy	5	13	1	20
Totals	17	23	2	44*
HOUSE				
Domestic Policy	4	17	1	22
Foreign Policy	-	3	-	3
Totals	4	20	1	25

*Total of 44 includes two roll calls (RC 34 and 92) on which the Republican majority supported the President while the Democrats divided evenly, 22-22.

Eisenhower Defeats

Cols. 1, 3, and 4 are as above. Col. 2 shows number of roll calls on which majorities of both parties voted in opposition to the President's position.

SENATE	1	2	3	4
Domestic Policy	16	1	1	19
Foreign Policy	1	1	-	2
Totals	17	2	1	21*
HOUSE				
Domestic Policy	6	2	1	9
Foreign Policy	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	2	1	9

*Total of 21 includes one roll call (RC 66) on which the Democratic majority opposed the President while the Republicans divided evenly, 19-19.

Support and Opposition

Individual Eisenhower Support and Opposition scores for each Senator and Representative for 1956 and for both sessions of the 84th Congress appear in the charts beginning on the fifth page of the Fact Sheet. These scores, as well as the composite scores for Republicans and Democrats that appear below, are tabulated solely on the basis of "yea" and "nay" votes on Eisenhower-issue roll calls as selected by Congressional Quarterly. Pairs and other announced stands do not count in this tabulation.

Failure to cast a "yea" or "nay" vote, for whatever reason, thus may serve to lower a Member's Support score. It does not, however, increase his Opposition score, which likewise is tabulated solely on the basis of "yea" and "nay" votes. In most instances, a Member's Support and Opposition scores add up to less than 100 percent. The difference represents the percentage of Eisenhower-issue roll calls on which he did not cast a "yea" or "nay" vote. Failure to vote often results from illness or absence on official business. A list of Members absent at times during 1956 for reasons of illness, personal or family follows.

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those who missed one or more 1956 roll calls because of their own illness or illness or death in their families:

Sens. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and John Stennis (D Miss.).

Reps. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.), Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.), William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.), Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.), Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), Oren Harris (D Ark.), Don Hayworth (D Mich.), William E. Hess (R Ohio), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Richard E. Lankford (D Md.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), Russell V. Mack (R Wash.), D.R. Matthews (D Fla.).

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.), Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.), Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), John H. Ray (R N.Y.), John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.), John P. Saylor (R Pa.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.), Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.), Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.), John F. Shelley (D Calif.), Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.), Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.), Homer Thornberry (D Texas), Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), James W. Trimble (D Ark.), James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) and Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)

EISENHOWER SUPPORT SCORES BROKEN DOWN BY PARTY, REGION

Breakdowns by Party

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Eisenhower Support and Opposition for 1956 and 1955-56:

	Republican		Democrat	
	1956	1955-56	1956	1955-56
SUPPORT				
Both chambers	72%	67%	48%	50%
Senate	72	72	39	44
House	72	65	52	52
OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	19	22	40	37
Senate	18	16	49	38
House	19	24	37	37

Scores on 25 Foreign Policy roll calls in 1956 (22 in the Senate, 3 in the House):

	Republican	Democrat
SUPPORT		
Both chambers	68%	65%
Senate	67	57
House	70	76
OPPOSITION		
Both chambers	23	25
Senate	23	31
House	23	16

Scores on 74 Domestic Policy roll calls in 1956 (43 in the Senate, 31 in the House):

	Republican	Democrat
SUPPORT		
Both chambers	73%	45%
Senate	75	29
House	72	50
OPPOSITION		
Both chambers	18	43
Senate	16	58
House	18	39

Breakdowns by Region

Regional Eisenhower Support scores for 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	75%	75%	75%	67%
Senate	84	73	--	61
House	71	77	75	70
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	52	49	44	56
Senate	44	39	36	48
House	54	59	48	57

Regional Foreign Policy Support scores for 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	86%	68%	67%	53%
Senate	86	63	--	53
House	85	79	67	53
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	77	66	53	88
Senate	63	60	49	86
House	89	92	61	89

Regional Domestic Policy Support scores for 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	75%	77%	76%	70%
Senate	89	78	--	65
House	70	76	76	72
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	47	44	43	51
Senate	35	28	29	29
House	50	55	47	54

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Support -- those who voted "with" the President most in 1956:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Martin (Pa.)	95%	Holland (Fla.)	66%
Flanders (Vt.)	94	Robertson (Va.)	57
Bennett (Utah)	94	Hayden (Ariz.)	55
Watkins (Utah)	92	Pastore (R.I.)	55
Allott (Colo.)	92	Kennedy (Mass.)	55

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Dawson (Utah)	100%	Yates (Ill.)	79%
Byrnes (Wis.)	79	Williams (N.J.)	79
Hyde (Md.)	94	Udall (Ariz.)	74
Ford (Mich.)	94	Boland (Mass.)	71
Ayres (Ohio)	94	Clark (Pa.)	71
		Magnuson (Wash.)	71
		Reuss (Wis.)	71

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most in 1956:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Langer (N.D.)	66%	*Wofford (S.C.)	80%
Young (N.D.)	51	Johnston (S.C.)	75
McCarthy (Wis.)	43	McClellan (Ark.)	71
Case (S.D.)	42	Kerr (Okla.)	68
Curtis (Neb.)	37	Ervin (N.C.)	65

*Score based on 45 of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls for which Senator was eligible.

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Gross (Iowa)	50%	Dies (Texas)	59%
Smith (Kan.)	47	Dorn (S.C.)	59
Jonas (N.C.)	41	Jennings (Va.)	56
Utt (Calif.)	41	McMillan (S.C.)	56
Mason (Ill.)	41	Jones (N.C.)	56
		Flynt (Ga.)	56

Dispersion

Distribution of Congressmen's 1956 Eisenhower Support scores among 10 brackets of the percentage scale:

	SENATE		HOUSE	
%	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
90-99	8	0	11	0
80-89	13	0	39	0
70-79	5	0	76	7
60-69	11	1	44	51
50-59	4	8	23	88
40-49	3	15	4	53
30-39	3	14	1	21
20-29	0	8	3	9
10-19	0	3	0	1
0-9	0	0	0	0

Only one Member, Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah), scored 100 percent in Eisenhower Support.

References

For Eisenhower Boxscore, listing the President's 1956 legislative program, see pages 93-101. For Senators' and Representatives' 1956 scores on Eisenhower Support and Opposition, see charts beginning on fifth page. Details on Eisenhower Support in 1955 appear in the 1955 Almanac, p. 66.

GROUND RULES FOR CQ IKE SUPPORT--OPPOSITION

• EISENHOWER ISSUES -- CQ analyzes all Presidential messages, press conference statements and other public statements in order to determine what the President, as distinct from other Administration spokesmen, does or does not want in the way of legislative action. The basic data of this analysis appears in the Presidential Boxscore (this volume, page 93). Most of the 99 Eisenhower-issue roll calls selected by CQ in 1956 related to the President's own program, as set forth in the Boxscore study. A few, however, related to legislative moves which the record shows he clearly supported or opposed at the time the vote was taken.

• BORDERLINE CASES -- By the time an issue reaches a vote, it may differ from the original form on which the President expressed himself. In such cases, CQ analyzes the measure to determine whether, on balance, the features favored by the President outweigh those he opposes or vice versa. Only then is the vote classified. For example, Senate passage of the Area Redevelopment Act (RC 129) was classed as an Eisenhower victory while the earlier rejection of an amendment placing the proposed Area Redevelopment Administration in the Department of Commerce (RC 128) was considered a defeat. While the President was on record in favor of the rejected amendment, he was not on record concerning the specific provisions of the Democratic-sponsored bill, S 2663, as passed by the Senate. CQ decided, however, that S 2663, on balance, contained the major features of the legislation requested by the President in his Economic Report, and classed passage of the bill as an Eisenhower victory, although a majority of Republicans voted against it.

• IMPORTANT VOTES EXCLUDED -- Occasionally, votes involve issues that contain features favorable and unfavorable to the President in nearly equal measure. Since such votes cannot be classed as victories or defeats, they are excluded from the tabulation, even though they may be important. For example, CQ excluded the House vote (RC 48) on passage of the Democratic-sponsored school construction bill (HR 7535), which was defeated, but included roll calls on two amendments and a motion. The President was clearly on record against the Gwinn and Powell amendments (RC 45 and 46), and for the motion to substitute the McConnell bill (RC 47). But it was not clear at the time whether he would have voted for or against passage of HR 7535, as amended, and when asked this question after the vote White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said: "We're interested in school rooms."

The President's own position, as distinct from that of other Administration officials, was not a matter of public record before several other important roll calls. These included votes on the natural gas bill, several electoral reform proposals, the Niagara power project (although later the President endorsed the bill), a Democratic-sponsored bill for a $400 million atomic power reactor program and several key amendments to the social security bill. All of these votes therefore were excluded from the tabulation.

• MOTIONS -- Roll calls on motions to recommit, to reconsider or to table often are key tests that govern the legislative outcome. Several such votes were included among the 99 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1956. For example, the Senate first rejected (RC 32) a farm bill amendment, opposed by the President, to drop the requirement that states contribute to the cost of commodities furnished for disaster relief. Later, however, the Senate adopted a motion to reconsider the amendment (RC 40), then agreed to the amendment first rejected (RC 41).

• RULES -- In the House, debate on most significant bills is governed by rules that restrict time and may bar floor amendments. These rules must be adopted by the House before the bills in question may be considered. Members may vote for the rule, in order to permit debate, although they intend to vote against the bill. Generally, however, a vote against a rule is a vote against the bill, and vice versa, since rejection of the rule prevents consideration of the bill. CQ assumed that if the President favored a bill, he favored the rule, unless it was a closed rule. For example, a rule for consideration of the Fryingpan-Arkansas proclamation project, favored by the President, was defeated the day before adjournment (RC 68), effectively killing the bill. This roll call was classed as a defeat for the President.

• APPROPRIATIONS -- Generally, roll calls on appropriations are excluded from this tabulation, since it seldom is possible to pin down the President's position on the revisions Congress almost invariably makes in the sums allowed. Exceptions to this rule apply to foreign aid appropriations, since the program although recurring is not permanent, and to cuts or increases in other measures that clearly concern aspects of Presidential policy. For example, the Senate's vote (RC 86) to increase Air Force funds by $800 million was a clear challenge to the President's views on national defense, and was tabulated as a defeat, as was the previous vote rejecting a compromise increase of $350 million (RC 85).

• FAILURES TO VOTE -- In tabulating the Support and Opposition scores of Members on the selected Eisenhower-issue roll calls, CQ counts only "yea" and "nay" votes on the ground that only an actual vote affects the outcome. Most failures to vote are based on valid reasons such as absence because of illness or official business. A list of Members absent at one time or another during 1956 because of illness appears on the second page of the Fact Sheet.

• WEIGHTING -- All Eisenhower-issue roll calls have equal statistical weight in this analysis. For example, included among the 99 Eisenhower-issue votes of 1956 were nine on which no opposition votes were recorded. Five of these recorded the Senate's approval of certain treaties. A Member's votes for these measures, all favored by the President, count as heavily in his score as his votes on as many controversial issues decided by close margins. Any system of differential weighting, however, would make the analysis less objective and, by the same token, less useful.

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

Senate–All Issues–1956 & 84th Congress

1. OVERALL SUPPORT Score, 1956. Percentage of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OVERALL OPPOSITION Score, 1956. Percentage of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. OVERALL SUPPORT Score, 84th Congress. Percentage of 117 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 117 roll calls include the 65 in 1956.)

4. OVERALL OPPOSITION Score, 84th Congress. Percentage of 117 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

Headnotes

*Not Member of Congress during first session.
†Not eligible for all 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

Scores for Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), who resigned April 4, 1956, was re-elected Nov. 6:

1	2	3	4
30%	70%	51%	46%

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	35	62	48	49
Sparkman D	42	52	53	40
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	65	23	66	23
Hayden D	55	43	62	35
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	42	38	44	38
McClellan D	26	71	38	50
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	88	12	91	9
Kuchel R	86	11	84	12
COLORADO				
Allott R	92	6	84	5
Millikin R	60	15	75	9
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	82	11	77	11
Purtell R	88	9	85	9
DELAWARE				
Frear D	40	58	41	46
Williams R	74	26	72	26
FLORIDA				
Holland D	66	31	74	25
Smathers D	35	34	45	34
GEORGIA				
George D	42	43	50	30
Russell D	29	54	38	47
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	62	32	66	30
Welker R	43	23	45	27
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	86	8	81	6
Douglas D	49	45	56	40
INDIANA				
Capehart R	49	25	56	19
Jenner R	54	26	52	26
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	75	11	74	8
Martin R	80	11	81	7
KANSAS				
Carlson R	69	15	77	11
Schoeppel R	69	20	63	15
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	45†	32†	*	*
Clements D	32	54	44	39
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	35	58	48	48
Long D	31	57	42	50
MAINE				
Payne R	91	9	91	9
Smith R	86	14	79	13
MARYLAND				
Beall R	82	8	85	9
Butler R	80	14	79	14
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	55	32	34	22
Saltonstall R	89	8	90	5
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	54	46	55	42
Potter R	65	5	66	6
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	52	48	52	41
Thye R	78	22	82	15
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	35	51	43	43
Stennis D	38	57	52	45
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	49	48	52	38
Symington D	37	62	52	46
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	43	52	50	44
Murray D	38	42	36	31
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	63	37	68	31
Hruska R	68	32	67	29
NEVADA				
Bible D	34	62	48	46
Malone R	55	34	51	28
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	62	15	63	9
Cotton R	83	12	82	11
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	91	8	90	9
Smith R	91	3	88	3
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	49	43	52	34
Chavez D	17	55	26	41
NEW YORK				
Ives R	74	11	76	13
Lehman D	52	45	57	41
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	25	65	40	52
Scott D	35	45	49	37
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	32	66	27	65
Young R	35	51	43	44
OHIO				
Bender R	72	11	74	9
Bricker R	62	28	67	20
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	31	68	42	54
Monroney D	35	55	50	44
OREGON				
Morse D	42	48	48	44
Neuberger D	52	48	56	42
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	89	6	83	10
Martin R	95	3	92	4
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	46	35	47	31
Pastore D	55	34	62	30
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	23	75	33	65
Wofford D	20†	80†	*	*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	48	42	54	32
Mundt R	57	32	61	29
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	46	38	43	38
Kefauver D	18	25	33	28
TEXAS				
Daniel D	15	37	34	37
Johnson D	49	48	44	36
UTAH				
Bennett R	94	6	91	5
Watkins R	92	8	86	7
VERMONT				
Aiken R	83	11	85	9
Flanders R	94	3	80	3
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	43	31	50	31
Robertson D	57	34	59	31
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	43	57	54	44
Magnuson D	29	60	40	46
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	35†	48†	*	*
Neely D	25	28	37	32
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	38	43	44	32
Wiley R	52	12	56	10
WYOMING				
Barrett R	66	29	67	26
O'Mahoney D	26	58	38	45

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Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Foreign Policy–1956 & 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Percentage of 22 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Percentage of 22 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 52 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 52 roll calls include the 22 in 1956.)

4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 52 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

Headnotes

*Not a Member of Congress during first session.
† Not eligible for all 22 Eisenhower-issue foreign policy roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

Scores for Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), who resigned April 4, 1956, was re-elected Nov. 6:

1	2	3	4
100%	0	78%	19%

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	55	41	75	23
Sparkman D	73	23	83	13
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	23	55	44	38
Hayden D	91	9	90	6
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	77	5	65	12
McClellan D	27	73	48	37
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	91	9	96	4
Kuchel R	91	9	92	4
COLORADO				
Allott R	95	0	79	0
Millikin R	68	14	87	6
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	86	5	83	2
Purtell R	91	9	94	4
DELAWARE				
Frear D	23	77	40	38
Williams R	45	55	60	37
FLORIDA				
Holland D	91	5	94	4
Smathers D	32	36	65	21
GEORGIA				
George D	82	14	77	6
Russell D	27	50	44	38
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	36	64	56	44
Welker R	27	27	42	29
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	86	9	85	4
Douglas D	82	14	88	10
INDIANA				
Capehart R	41	32	54	17
Jenner R	23	41	33	38
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	86	0	83	0
Martin R	86	0	88	0
KANSAS				
Carlson R	82	5	88	4
Schoeppel R	55	27	52	15
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	47†	21†	*	*
Clements D	59	41	69	19
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	50	50	63	37
Long D	45	50	58	40
MAINE				
Payne R	91	9	96	4
Smith R	91	9	88	4
MARYLAND				
Beall R	91	0	94	0
Butler R	73	18	79	12
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	86	9	40	8
Saltonstall R	91	5	94	2
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	100	0	85	10
Potter R	36	5	58	2
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	95	5	81	12
Thye R	100	0	98	0
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	18	68	40	46
Stennis D	45	55	71	29
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	95	5	83	4
Symington D	59	41	79	21
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	68	18	71	17
Murray D	68	5	56	8
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	36	64	56	42
Hruska R	36	64	50	42
NEVADA				
Bible D	32	68	56	38
Malone R	27	73	31	44
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	64	32	63	13
Cotton R	77	18	83	8
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	95	0	98	0
Smith R	95	0	92	0
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	64	36	69	21
Chavez D	23	50	29	27
NEW YORK				
Ives R	86	9	92	4
Lehman D	100	0	88	12
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	27	64	56	37
Scott D	64	23	75	15
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	36	64	29	60
Young R	23	68	44	48
OHIO				
Bender R	82	5	77	2
Bricker R	32	59	50	31
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	41	55	54	38
Monroney D	55	36	73	21
OREGON				
Morse D	77	14	75	19
Neuberger D	95	5	87	10
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	100	0	92	0
Martin R	95	5	90	4
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	55	14	65	8
Pastore D	77	23	88	12
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	23	73	46	52
Wofford D	25†	75†	*	*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	27	59	46	31
Mundt R	55	36	65	25
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	73	23	58	23
Kefauver D	41	5	56	12
TEXAS				
Daniel D	9	0	46	12
Johnson D	86	9	62	6
UTAH				
Bennett R	100	0	94	0
Watkins R	100	0	85	0
VERMONT				
Aiken R	100	0	94	0
Flanders R	91	5	71	2
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	36	50	50	38
Robertson D	59	36	62	27
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	77	23	81	15
Magnuson D	36	50	52	29
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	55†	15†	*	*
Neely D	41	0	58	8
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	23	55	35	35
Wiley R	59	5	69	2
WYOMING				
Barrett R	36	59	52	40
O'Mahoney D	27	55	46	29

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Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Domestic Policy–1956 & 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 43 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 43 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 65 roll calls include the 43 in 1956.)

4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 65 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

Headnotes

*Not a Member of Congress during first session.
†Not eligible for all 43 Eisenhower-issue domestic policy roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

Scores for Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), who resigned April 4, 1956, was re-elected Nov. 6:

1	2	3	4
22%	78%	30%	68%

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	26	72	26	69
Sparkman D	26	67	29	62
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	86	7	83	11
Hayden D	37	60	40	58
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	23	56	26	58
McClellan D	26	70	31	62
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	86	14	86	14
Kuchel R	84	12	77	18
COLORADO				
Allott R	91	9	88	9
Millikin R	56	16	66	11
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	79	14	72	18
Purtell R	86	9	78	12
DELAWARE				
Frear D	49	49	42	52
Williams R	88	12	82	17
FLORIDA				
Holland D	53	44	57	42
Smathers D	37	33	29	45
GEORGIA				
George D	21	58	28	49
Russell D	30	56	32	54
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	74	16	74	18
Welker R	51	21	48	26
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	86	7	78	8
Douglas D	33	60	29	65
INDIANA				
Capehart R	53	21	58	20
Jenner R	70	19	68	17
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	70	16	68	14
Martin R	77	16	75	12
KANSAS				
Carlson R	63	21	68	17
Schoeppel R	77	16	72	15
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	42†	50†	*	*
Clements D	19	60	25	55
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	28	63	35	57
Long D	23	60	29	57
MAINE				
Payne R	91	9	88	12
Smith R	84	16	71	20
MARYLAND				
Beall R	77	12	77	15
Butler R	84	12	78	15
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	40	44	29	34
Saltonstall R	88	9	86	8
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	30	70	31	68
Potter R	79	5	72	9
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	30	70	29	65
Thye R	67	33	69	26
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	44	42	45	40
Stennis D	35	58	37	58
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	26	70	28	66
Symington D	26	72	31	66
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	30	70	34	65
Murray D	23	60	20	49
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	77	23	78	22
Hruska R	84	16	80	18
NEVADA				
Bible D	35	58	42	52
Malone R	70	14	68	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	60	7	63	5
Cotton R	86	9	82	14
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	88	12	83	17
Smith R	88	5	85	5
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	42	47	38	45
Chavez D	14	58	25	52
NEW YORK				
Ives R	67	12	63	20
Lehman D	28	67	32	65
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	23	65	28	65
Scott D	21	56	28	54
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	30	67	26	69
Young R	42	42	42	42
OHIO				
Bender R	67	14	72	14
Bricker R	77	12	80	11
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	26	74	32	66
Monroney D	26	65	32	62
OREGON				
Morse D	23	65	26	65
Neuberger D	30	70	32	68
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	84	9	75	18
Martin R	95	5	94	5
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	42	47	32	49
Pastore D	44	40	40	45
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	23	77	23	75
Wofford D	16†	84†	*	*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	58	33	60	32
Mundt R	58	30	57	32
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	33	47	31	51
Kefauver D	7	35	19	42
TEXAS				
Daniel D	19	56	25	57
Johnson D	30	67	29	60
UTAH				
Bennett R	91	9	89	9
Watkins R	88	12	88	12
VERMONT				
Aiken R	74	16	77	17
Flanders R	95	2	88	5
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	47	21	49	25
Robertson D	56	33	57	34
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	26	74	32	66
Magnuson D	26	65	31	60
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	22†	69†	*	*
Neely D	16	42	20	51
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	47	37	51	31
Wiley R	49	16	45	17
WYOMING				
Barrett R	81	14	78	14
O'Mahoney D	26	60	31	58

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Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

House-All Issues-1956 & 84th Congress

1. OVERALL SUPPORT Score, 1956. Percentage of 34 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OVERALL OPPOSITION Score, 1956. Percentage of 34 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. OVERALL SUPPORT Score, 84th Congress. Percentage of 75 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 75 roll calls include the 34 in 1956).

4. OVERALL OPPOSITION Score, 84th Congress. Percentage of 75 Eisenhower-issue roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

Headnotes

*Not a Member of Congress during first session.
†Not eligible for all 34 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
††Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	47	50	40	56
1 Boykin D	38	29	37	31
7 Elliott D	56	38	56	40
2 Grant D	35	35	39	45
9 Huddleston D	59	41	57	41
8 Jones D	59	38	60	37
5 Rains D	50	35	52	41
4 Roberts D	59	38	53	32
6 Selden D	65	35	52	47
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	88	6	79	20
2 Udall D	74	24	68	27
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	65	32	59	35
4 Harris D	56	38	60	35
5 Hays D	65	29	60	25
2 Mills D	53	44	60	39
6 Norrell D	44	47	45	47
3 Trimble D	65	32	68	31
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	85	15	79	15
6 Baldwin R	82	18	75	25
2 Engle D	68	26	65	31
10 Gubser R	82	6	72	8
14 Hagen D	62	35	67	31
11 Johnson R	68	12	69	12
4 Mailliard R	82	15	73	15
8 Miller D	47	24	55	28
3 Moss D	65	32	64	35
29 Phillips R	50	24	57	27
1 Scudder R	50	0	56	19
5 Shelley D	32	26	31	25
27 Sheppard D	56	35	55	31
12 Sisk D	65	32	65	32
13 Teague R	74	24	77	21
28 Utt R	56	41	53	39
30 Wilson R	53	18	57	23
9 Younger R	85	12	83	13
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	47	41	49	35
21 Hiestand R	74	24	68	29
25 Hillings R	65	12	60	8
††20 Hinshaw R	71	15	69	17
19 Holifield D	47	41	52	37
22 Holt R	65	21	59	20
18 Hosmer R	76	15	72	21
16 Jackson R	74	18	60	13
17 King D	50	44	59	37
24 Lipscomb R	74	24	69	29
15 McDonough R	76	21	65	32
26 Roosevelt D	47	44	51	43
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	68	32	64	36
3 Chenoweth R	91	9	75	25
2 Hill R	85	15	71	24
1 Rogers D	65	35	61	39
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	68	12	65	23
1 Dodd D	65	24	63	28
4 Morano R	76	15	73	17
5 Patterson R	74	15	63	29
2 Seely-Brown R	79	15	68	27
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	47	29	49	31
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	53	47	60	40
1 Cramer R	74	24	79	17
4 Fascell D	59	35	63	39
7 Haley D	32	50	41	48
5 Herlong D	44	44	48	36
8 Matthews D	44	44	55	40
6 Rogers D	50	50	51	48
3 Sikes D	38	53	45	45
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	35	47	35	48
10 Brown D	56	44	57	43
5 Davis D	47	50	41	55
4 Flynt D	32	56	32	61
3 Forrester D	53	44	48	51
9 Landrum D	50	50	45	55
7 Lanham D	47	47	51	47
2 Pilcher D	38	35	45	39
1 Preston D	50	38	56	37
6 Vinson D	50	38	61	33
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	71	29	60	31
1 Pfost D	62	32	57	37
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	74	18	77	17
17 Arends R	85	9	84	12
19 Chiperfield R	74	18	57	17
25 Gray D	56	35	48	45
21 Mack D	59	35	55	35
15 Mason R	47	41	40	48
24 Price D	59	35	64	32
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	71	29	63	33
22 Springer R	76	24	72	28
18 Velde R	68	9	61	20
23 Vursell R	65	15	65	24
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	47	35	49	36
12 Boyle D	65	35	64	35
13 Church R	79	21	67	33
1 Dawson D	56	32	43	28
8 Gordon D	50	26	57	28
10 Hoffman R	26	15	32	28
5 Kluczynski D	53	41	56	35
4 McVey R	65	26	52	40
3 Murray D	56	44	64	36
6 O'Brien D	62	38	65	33
2 O'Hara D	62	38	63	37
11 Sheehan R	68	18	60	28
9 Yates D	79	21	69	24
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	71	15	59	32
5 Beamer R	76	24	60	40
7 Bray R	68	29	57	40
11 Brownson R	68	24	71	21
3 Crumpacker R	65	26	67	27
8 Denton D	59	32	56	39
2 Halleck R	85	3	81	7
6 Harden R	79	15	79	19
10 Harvey R	82	18	80	20
1 Madden D	56	41	59	39
9 Wilson R	56	35	65	28
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	82	15	80	19
6 Dolliver R	65	15	65	21
3 Gross R	50	50	45	53
8 Hoeven R	71	26	60	31
7 Jensen R	53	38	48	44
4 LeCompte R	76	24	76	24
1 Schwengel R	79	18	73	20
2 Talle R	74	26	61	29
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	71	24	69	20
3 George R	71	24	61	25
5 Hope R	76	12	71	17
4 Rees R	76	21	67	31
2 Scrivner R	65	24	60	29
6 Smith R	50	47	44	51
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	56	44	60	40
1 Gregory D	50	35	57	29
2 Natcher D	56	44	55	45
7 Perkins D	62	32	48	40
3 Robsion R	91	9	75	21
8 Siler R	71	26	59	31
5 Spence D	53	44	53	36
6 Watts D	38	38	44	39
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	59	35	63	32
4 Brooks D	44	38	49	39
1 Hebert D	47	29	49	29
8 Long D	53	35	56	39

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	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison D. . .	38	26	31	29
5 Passman D . . .	41	44	44	41
7 Thompson D . .	24	24	35	32
3 Willis D	41	41	41	45
MAINE				
1 Hale R.	71	18	75	17
3 McIntire R. . .	88	6	69	25
2 Nelson R . . .	38	0	41	24
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	88	12	81	17
4 Fallon D. . . .	56	38	60	28
7 Friedel D . . .	65	32	63	33
3 Garmatz D. . .	41	47	43	41
6 Hyde R	94	6	84	20
5 Lankford D . .	53	38	61	35
1 Miller R	82	15	80	20
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	82	15	80	19
2 Boland D . . .	71	24	63	32
10 Curtis R	65	24	72	21
4 Donohue D . .	56	29	51	36
1 Heselton R. . .	85	12	75	9
7 Lane D.	26	3	37	28
8 Macdonald D .	59	29	57	33
14 Martin R. . . .	85	9	81	11
12 McCormack D .	62	35	67	32
9 Nicholson R . .	82	18	67	33
11 O'Neill D. . .	56	35	64	31
3 Philbin D . . .	65	29	56	39
5 Rogers R	76	21	65	33
13 Wigglesworth R	82	15	81	17
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	76	24	57	39
8 Bentley R . . .	74	12	67	15
10 Cederberg R . .	88	9	72	24
18 Dondero R . . .	85	12	73	17
5 Ford R.	94	6	91	9
6 Hayworth D . .	59	32	60	31
4 Hoffman R . . .	47	32	43	43
3 Johansen R. . .	56	35	53	40
11 Knox R	76	21	56	33
2 Meader R . . .	82	15	72	15
9 Thompson R . .	71	18	59	33
7 Wolcott R . . .	65	12	67	12
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	44	26	47	28
15 Dingell D . . .	62	35	*	*
17 Griffiths D . .	59	32	56	33
16 Lesinski D . . .	65	32	67	29
1 Machrowicz D.	53	35	59	29
14 Rabaut D . . .	53	41	60	35
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	65	26	52	44
1 Andresen R . .	76	21	61	37
8 Blatnik D . . .	62	35	61	32
5 Judd R.	88	3	72	13
9 Knutson D . . .	47	32	48	33
6 Marshall D . .	62	38	60	40
4 McCarthy D . .	59	26	60	28
2 O'Hara R . . .	21	0	37	25
3 Wier D.	53	41	47	47
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	53	47	48	51
6 Colmer D . . .	47	53	41	55
3 Smith D	68	32	68	31
2 Whitten D . . .	47	44	45	47
4 Williams D. . .	44	47	39	55
5 Winstead D . .	44	53	41	53
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	68	32	67	29
9 Cannon D . . .	53	32	57	33
8 Carnahan D . .	32	29	43	33
4 Christopher D .	56	38	51	32
2 Curtis R	88	3	73	19
6 Hull D.	62	38	60	37
10 Jones D	44	50	52	41
1 Karsten D . . .	62	35	67	32
11 Moulder D. . .	44	41	47	35
7 Short R.	59	29	53	29
3 Sullivan D. . .	62	38	63	37
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	79	18	69	24
1 Metcalf D. . .	62	32	59	37
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	65	35	64	27
3 Harrison R. . .	71	21	67	25
4 Miller R	76	21	73	24
1 Weaver R . . .	68	29	63	33
NEVADA				
AL Young R	79	15	63	19
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	85	9	81	13
1 Merrow R . . .	65	24	61	29
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	59	35	64	32
3 Auchincloss R .	91	6	79	20
8 Canfield R . .	76	15	49	20
5 Frelinghuysen R	88	3	83	7
2 Hand R.	79	18	60	29
12 Kean R.	82	18	79	13
9 Osmers R . . .	56	21	55	29
10 Rodino D . . .	62	35	65	32
13 Sieminski D . .	53	32	51	33
4 Thompson D . .	62	29	64	28
14 Tumulty D . . .	53	44	56	41
7 Widnall R . . .	91	3	73	20
6 Williams D. . .	79	21	71	25
1 Wolverton R . .	71	21	63	32
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	59	38	55	29
AL Fernandez D. .	68	24	65	29
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	74	24	76	20
37 Cole R.	53	24	63	19
2 Derounian R . .	71	15	79	12
26 Gamble R . . .	29	9	45	8
27 Gwinn R. . . .	41	18	45	25
32 Kearney R . . .	65	26	45	25
38 Keating R . . .	74	21	71	27
33 Kilburn R . . .	62	24	65	15
40 Miller R	62	26	51	32
30 O'Brien D . . .	47	41	47	41
39 Ostertag R. . .	79	21	76	24
42 Pillion R. . . .	59	35	67	29
41 Radwan R . . .	74	21	56	20
43 Reed R.	71	18	48	12
35 Rishlman R . .	82	18	69	20
28 St. George R .	76	21	75	15
36 Taber R	59	38	59	39
31 Taylor R	50	29	49	31
1 Wainwright R .	79	9	77	7
29 Wharton R . . .	59	29	65	28
34 Williams R. . .	59	21	61	29
New York City				
8 Anfuso D . . .	41	32	47	29
5 Bosch R	65	35	60	35
24 Buckley D . . .	32	29	35	25
11 Celler D. . . .	53	32	52	32
17 Coudert R . . .	68	18	68	17
20 Davidson D . .	47	35	53	33
7 Delaney D. . .	59	38	65	31
23 Dollinger D . .	50	38	53	32
18 Donovan D . .	53	26	57	27
12 Dorn R.	76	24	73	23
22 Healey D . . .	53†	37†	*	*
25 Fino R.	71	26	69	25
6 Holtzman D . .	65	32	65	31
10 Kelly D	53	32	57	28
9 Keogh D. . . .	56	35	57	32
19 Klein D	41	32	48	33
4 Latham R . . .	71	24	67	27
13 Multer D . . .	59	32	60	35
16 Powell D . . .	47	21	44	21
15 Ray R	71	26	71	28
14 Rooney D . . .	65	35	65	32
21 Zelenko D. . .	50	35	55	32
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	47	47	39	57
3 Barden D. . . .	26	35	29	45
1 Bonner D. . . .	50	44	55	41
7 Carlyle D . . .	29	53	32	53
5 Chatham D. . .	24	18	28	19
4 Cooley D . . .	35	47	45	33
8 Deane D. . . .	56	32	63	32
6 Durham D . . .	41	38	45	39
2 Fountain D . .	44	44	52	41
10 Jonas R	59	41	53	45
11 Jones D	38	56	37	60
12 Shuford D . . .	47	50	40	52
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	65	32	47	49
AL Krueger R . . .	65	26	52	27
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	68	29	67	29
14 Ayres R	94	3	83	9
13 Baumhart R . .	56	26	59	29
8 Betts R.	68	26	59	35
22 Bolton, F.P. R	88	6	81	12
11 Bolton, O.P. R	79	12	47	8
16 Bow R.	71	26	60	37
7 Brown R	68	24	60	35
5 Clevenger R. .	53	32	48	28
20 Feighan D. . .	59	38	59	39
18 Hays D	38	44	39	45
15 Henderson R. .	68	32	56	40
2 Hess R.	68	24	65	19
10 Jenkins R . . .	62	21	63	28
19 Kirwan D . . .	56	35	63	29
4 McCulloch R .	59	29	51	29
17 McGregor R. .	76	24	57	17
23 Minshall R . .	88	12	79	20
6 Polk D.	59	38	45	40
3 Schenck R. . .	74	26	65	35
1 Scherer R . . .	62	24	60	25
21 Vanik D. . . .	62	35	61	32
12 Vorys R	85	6	81	13
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	59	38	65	33
1 Belcher R . . .	62	26	57	33
2 Edmondson D .	59	29	57	36
5 Jarman D . . .	65	32	55	41
4 Steed D	56	41	53	36
6 Wickersham D.	41	24	47	36
OREGON				
2 Coon R	74	26	64	32
4 Ellsworth R . .	82	18	68	20
3 Green D	59	38	57	41
1 Norblad R. . .	91	9	75	13
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D. . .	53†	34†	*	*
17 Bush R.	71	24	61	35
10 Carrigg R . . .	76	15	65	25
25 Clark D	71	26	59	35
29 Corbett R . . .	76	18	75	21
9 Dague R.	74	24	69	29
28 Eberharter D. .	18	18	13	8
12 Fenton R. . . .	79	15	65	31
11 Flood D	50	38	48	44
27 Fulton R. . . .	74	18	67	24
23 Gavin R. . . .	62	29	55	40
7 James R	71	24	53	28
24 Kearns R . . .	74	6	57	20
21 Kelley D . . .	26	24	36	33
8 King R.	44	32	47	32
13 McConnell R .	65	9	61	15
26 Morgan D . . .	41	32	43	43
16 Mumma R . . .	68	21	44	20
19 Quigley D. . .	62	32	57	35
14 Rhodes D . . .	68	29	60	39
22 Saylor R. . . .	62	24	57	35
18 Simpson R . . .	88	6	64	17
20 Van Zandt R. .	79	18	61	35
15 Walter D . . .	50	24	51	21
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	47	38	44	41
3 Byrne D	53	38	49	41
4 Chudoff D. . .	53	38	45	43
2 Vacancy . .				
5 Green D. . . .	44	35	36	37
6 Scott R	68	18	72	15
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	68	29	63	35
1 Forand D . . .	68	29	63	36
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	44	53	37	60
3 Dorn D	35	59	29	67
6 McMillan D. .	38	56	47	51
5 Richards D. . .	47	32	49	33
2 Riley D	47	47	47	44
1 Rivers D. . . .	41	47	41	37
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	65	26	53	41
1 Lovre R	74	18	69	24
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	88	9	83	20
6 Bass D.	38	35	48	37
8 Cooper D . . .	62	38	65	35
9 Davis D	47	32	36	29
4 Evins D	53	38	55	35
3 Frazier D . . .	59	41	53	40
7 Murray D . . .	62	29	61	33
5 Priest D	41	35	56	32
1 Reece R	76	12	55	13
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	68	32	71	28
14 Bell D.	21	18	28	33
2 Brooks D. . . .	44	35	57	33
17 Burleson D. . .	29	38	44	41
AL Dies D.	41	59	44	52
7 Dowdy D . . .	35	41	39	49
21 Fisher D. . . .	62	38	51	48
3 Gentry D . . .	47	38	43	51
13 Ikard D	59	38	64	35
20 Kilday D . . .	65	32	57	35
15 Kilgore D . . .	62	38	60	40
19 Mahon D . . .	59	41	59	41
1 Patman D . . .	35	26	53	28
11 Poage D. . . .	50	50	57	41
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	44	53	44	55
16 Rutherford D. .	50	41	48	47
6 Teague D	44	35	51	32
8 Thomas D . . .	53	41	59	37
9 Thompson D . .	59	38	63	35
10 Thornberry D .	26	18	52	23
12 Wright D . . .	65	35	61	37
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	100	0	77	23
1 Dixon R	91	0	77	17
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	79	15	69	15
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	47	53	47	52
10 Broyhill R . . .	85	12	83	13
3 Gary D	56	44	64	35
2 Hardy D. . . .	56	41	60	33
7 Harrison D. . .	53	47	59	41
9 Jennings D . .	41	56	45	51
6 Poff R	76	24	68	32
1 Robeson D. . .	53	47	51	48
8 Smith D	59	41	56	40
5 Tuck D	44	50	43	51
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	88	12	91	9
5 Horan R	76	18	68	19
3 Mack R	76	15	65	24
AL Magnuson D. .	71	29	68	31
1 Pelly R	79	18	77	19
6 Tollefson R . .	68	9	63	23
2 Westland R . .	91	6	76	17
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	41	26	39	40
4 Burnside D . .	68	26	56	40
6 Byrd D.	56	29	48	45
5 Kee D.	56	35	44	43
1 Mollohan D . .	35	15	39	37
2 Staggers D . .	68	29	49	43
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	97	3	89	11
2 Davis R	59	9	63	23
9 Johnson D. . .	65	35	65	33
7 Laird R	82	15	65	27
10 O'Konski R . .	59	38	41	49
5 Reuss D	71	29	69	31
1 Smith R	65	26	45	33
6 Van Pelt R . .	65	24	59	29
3 Withrow R. . .	88	12	68	31
4 Zablocki D . .	62	29	68	28
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	85	15	76	20

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

House Foreign Policy–1956 & 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Number (not percentage) of three Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 1956. Number (not percentage) of three Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. SUPPORT SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage (not number) of 15 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 15 roll calls include the three in 1956.)

4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Foreign Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage (not number) of 15 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

Headnotes

*Not a Member of Congress during first session.

†Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	1	2	27	67
1 Boykin D	3	0	67	7
7 Elliott D	3	0	73	20
2 Grant D	1	2	40	47
9 Huddleston D	3	0	80	13
8 Jones D	3	0	93	0
5 Rains D	3	0	73	27
4 Roberts D	3	0	73	27
6 Selden D	3	0	67	33
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	3	0	80	13
2 Udall D	2	0	93	0
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	2	0	87	0
4 Harris D	3	0	93	7
5 Hays D	3	0	73	0
2 Mills D	1	2	73	27
6 Norrell D	1	1	60	27
3 Trimble D	3	0	100	0
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	3	0	93	7
6 Baldwin R	3	0	87	13
2 Engle D	3	0	73	27
10 Gubser R	3	0	60	7
14 Hagen D	3	0	100	0
11 Johnson R	3	0	67	0
4 Mailliard R	3	0	73	0
8 Miller D	2	0	73	7
3 Moss D	3	0	80	20
29 Phillips R	1	1	27	67
1 Scudder R	1	0	40	40
5 Shelley D	3	0	53	0
27 Sheppard D	3	0	87	0
12 Sisk D	3	0	80	13
13 Teague R	3	0	80	20
28 Utt R	1	2	20	80
30 Wilson R	3	0	47	40
9 Younger R	3	0	100	0
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	3	0	73	7
21 Hiestand R	1	2	47	53
25 Hillings R	3	0	53	0
† 20 Hinshaw R	3	0	87	0
19 Holifield D	3	0	93	0
22 Holt R	2	1	60	27
18 Hosmer R	3	0	80	20
16 Jackson R	3	0	47	7
17 King D	3	0	93	0
24 Lipscomb R	2	1	60	40
15 McDonough R	2	1	60	40
26 Roosevelt D	3	0	87	13
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	3	0	80	20
3 Chenoweth R	3	0	60	40
2 Hill R	3	0	67	13
1 Rogers D	3	0	73	27
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	3	0	53	40
1 Dodd D	3	0	67	27
4 Morano R	3	0	87	0
5 Patterson R	3	0	47	47
AL Sadlak R	3	0	60	33
2 Seely-Brown R	3	0	53	40
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	2	0	80	0
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	3	0	100	0
1 Cramer R	3	0	100	0
4 Fascell D	3	0	87	0
7 Haley D	1	2	53	40
5 Herlong D	1	2	67	27
8 Matthews D	3	0	100	0
6 Rogers D	1	2	73	27
3 Sikes D	1	2	60	33
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	1	2	40	60
10 Brown D	3	0	87	13
5 Davis D	3	0	53	47
4 Flynt D	1	2	20	73
3 Forrester D	3	0	60	40
9 Landrum D	1	2	33	67
7 Lanham D	3	0	60	40
2 Pilcher D	3	0	60	33
1 Preston D	3	0	93	7
6 Vinson D	3	0	100	0
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	1	2	20	60
1 Pfost D	3	0	73	20
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	2	0	93	0
17 Arends R	3	0	93	7
19 Chiperfield R	3	0	53	7
25 Gray D	1	2	27	73
21 Mack D	3	0	73	13
15 Mason R	0	2	7	80
24 Price D	3	0	100	0
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	2	1	67	27
22 Springer R	3	0	100	0
18 Velde R	3	0	53	33
23 Vursell R	3	0	53	40
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	3	0	87	7
12 Boyle D	3	0	93	0
13 Church R	1	2	60	40
1 Dawson D	3	0	47	0
8 Gordon D	2	0	87	0
10 Hoffman R	0	1	27	40
5 Kluczynski D	2	0	73	0
4 McVey R	1	2	27	67
3 Murray D	3	0	100	0
6 O'Brien D	3	0	93	0
2 O'Hara D	3	0	100	0
11 Sheehan R	1	2	60	33
9 Yates D	3	0	73	0
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	1	2	20	73
5 Beamer R	1	2	27	73
7 Bray R	1	1	20	67
11 Brownson R	1	2	67	27
3 Crumpacker R	1	2	67	27
8 Denton D	3	0	80	20
2 Halleck R	2	0	80	0
6 Harden R	3	0	87	13
10 Harvey R	1	2	60	40
1 Madden D	2	0	93	0
9 Wilson R	1	2	73	20
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	3	0	93	7
6 Dolliver R	3	0	87	13
3 Gross R	1	2	20	80
8 Hoeven R	1	2	47	27
7 Jensen R	1	2	27	73
4 LeCompte R	3	0	100	0
1 Schwengel R	3	0	93	0
2 Talle R	1	2	33	33
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	3	0	93	7
3 George R	2	0	40	13
5 Hope R	3	0	80	0
4 Rees R	3	0	53	47
2 Scrivner R	1	2	27	67
6 Smith R	0	3	7	80
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	3	0	93	7
1 Gregory D	3	0	93	0
2 Natcher D	3	0	80	20
7 Perkins D	3	0	53	40
3 Robsion R	3	0	87	7
8 Siler R	1	2	7	60
5 Spence D	3	0	67	0
6 Watts D	3	0	80	7
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	3	0	87	0
4 Brooks D	1	1	67	27
1 Hebert D	2	0	47	0
8 Long D	1	2	67	33

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	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison D. . .	3	0	53	0
5 Passman D . . .	1	1	67	27
7 Thompson D . .	0	0	47	33
3 Willis D	1	2	53	47
MAINE				
1 Hale R.	2	0	60	27
3 McIntire R. . .	1	1	20	73
2 Nelson R . . .	0	0	13	67
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	3	0	67	27
4 Fallon D. . . .	2	1	87	7
7 Friedel D . . .	3	0	93	0
3 Garmatz D. . .	2	1	53	13
6 Hyde R	3	0	73	27
5 Lankford D . .	2	0	93	0
1 Miller R	3	0	87	7
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	3	0	80	20
2 Boland D . . .	3	0	67	27
10 Curtis R	3	0	87	7
4 Donohue D . .	3	0	40	40
1 Heselton R. . .	3	0	80	0
7 Lane D.	0	0	27	47
8 Macdonald D .	3	0	67	27
14 Martin R. . . .	3	0	93	0
12 McCormack D.	3	0	100	0
9 Nicholson R . .	1	2	27	73
11 O'Neill D. . .	3	0	93	7
3 Philbin D . . .	3	0	47	47
5 Rogers R	3	0	47	53
13 Wigglesworth R	3	0	93	7
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	1	2	13	80
8 Bentley R . . .	2	0	33	13
10 Cederberg R . .	2	0	33	53
18 Dondero R . . .	1	2	53	40
5 Ford R.	3	0	93	7
6 Hayworth D . .	3	0	93	0
4 Hoffman R . . .	1	2	7	73
3 Johansen R. . .	1	2	20	67
11 Knox R	1	2	13	80
2 Meader R . . .	3	0	67	7
9 Thompson R . .	1	2	20	73
7 Wolcott R . . .	2	1	47	13
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	3	0	73	0
15 Dingell D . . .	3	0	*	*
17 Griffiths D . .	3	0	80	0
16 Lesinski D . . .	3	0	100	0
1 Machrowicz D.	3	0	87	0
14 Rabaut D . . .	3	0	93	0
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	1	1	27	67
1 Andresen R . .	3	0	47	53
8 Blatnik D . . .	3	0	100	0
5 Judd R.	2	0	47	0
9 Knutson D . . .	3	0	93	0
6 Marshall D . .	3	0	100	0
4 McCarthy D . .	3	0	73	0
2 O'Hara R . . .	0	0	20	53
3 Wier D.	2	0	67	27
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	1	2	47	53
6 Colmer D . . .	0	3	27	60
3 Smith D	3	0	100	0
2 Whitten D . . .	1	2	47	47
4 Williams D. . .	1	2	33	60
5 Winstead D . .	0	3	33	60
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	3	0	93	7
9 Cannon D . . .	2	0	93	0
8 Carnahan D . .	0	0	47	27
4 Christopher D .	3	0	87	0
2 Curtis R	3	0	60	33
6 Hull D.	3	0	80	13
10 Jones D	2	0	87	0
1 Karsten D . . .	3	0	100	0
11 Moulder D. . .	1	2	53	20
7 Short R.	0	2	7	40
3 Sullivan D. . .	3	0	93	7
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	1	2	27	53
1 Metcalf D . . .	3	0	73	27
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	1	2	53	20
3 Harrison R . . .	1	2	60	40
4 Miller R	1	1	67	27
1 Weaver R . . .	1	2	67	27
NEVADA				
AL Young R	2	1	47	20
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	3	0	93	0
1 Merrow R . . .	3	0	73	20
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	3	0	100	0
3 Auchincloss R .	3	0	80	20
8 Canfield R . .	3	0	33	33
5 Frelinghuysen R	2	0	80	0
2 Hand R.	1	2	13	80
12 Kean R.	3	0	73	0
9 Osmers R . . .	3	0	60	40
10 Rodino D . . .	3	0	100	0
13 Sieminski D . .	3	0	60	27
4 Thompson D . .	3	0	93	0
14 Tumulty D . . .	3	0	67	33
7 Widnall R . . .	3	0	60	27
6 Williams D. . .	3	0	100	0
1 Wolverton R . .	3	0	53	40
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	1	2	33	13
AL Fernandez D. .	2	0	73	20
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	3	0	67	27
37 Cole R.	2	0	47	13
2 Derounian R . .	3	0	93	0
26 Gamble R . . .	2	0	53	0
27 Gwinn R. . . .	1	1	27	67
32 Kearney R . . .	3	0	33	40
38 Keating R . . .	2	0	80	13
33 Kilburn R . . .	3	0	80	13
40 Miller R	3	0	40	40
30 O'Brien D . . .	3	0	60	33
39 Ostertag R. . .	3	0	87	13
42 Pillion R. . . .	3	0	93	0
41 Radwan R . . .	3	0	53	0
43 Reed R.	1	2	33	33
35 Riehlman R . .	3	0	73	20
28 St. George R .	3	0	87	0
36 Taber R	3	0	47	53
31 Taylor R	3	0	47	40
1 Wainwright R .	3	0	73	0
29 Wharton R . . .	1	2	60	40
34 Williams R. . .	3	0	27	73
New York City				
8 Anfuso D . . .	3	0	93	0
5 Bosch R	1	2	33	60
24 Buckley D . . .	3	0	67	0
11 Celler D. . . .	3	0	73	0
17 Coudert R . . .	3	0	80	0
20 Davidson D . .	3	0	87	0
7 Delaney D. . .	3	0	93	0
23 Dollinger D . .	3	0	93	0
18 Donovan D . .	3	0	93	0
12 Dorn R.	3	0	93	0
22 Healey D . . .	3	0	*	*
25 Fino R.	3	0	73	27
6 Holtzman D . .	3	0	100	0
10 Kelly D	3	0	93	0
9 Keogh D. . . .	3	0	87	0
19 Klein D	3	0	87	0
4 Latham R . . .	3	0	60	33
13 Multer D . . .	3	0	93	0
16 Powell D . . .	3	0	73	0
15 Ray R	3	0	87	13
14 Rooney D . . .	3	0	93	0
21 Zelenko D. . .	3	0	80	0
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	1	2	27	73
3 Barden D. . . .	1	1	27	53
1 Bonner D. . . .	1	2	67	33
7 Carlyle D . . .	1	2	33	67
5 Chatham D. . .	2	0	33	20
4 Cooley D . . .	2	1	73	13
8 Deane D. . . .	3	0	100	0
6 Durham D . . .	3	0	67	20
2 Fountain D . .	1	2	67	33
10 Jonas R	1	2	33	67
11 Jones D. . . .	1	2	27	73
12 Shuford D . . .	1	2	33	60
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	1	2	27	73
AL Krueger R . . .	1	2	53	27
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	3	0	93	0
14 Ayres R	3	0	93	0
13 Baumhart R . .	1	2	40	53
8 Betts R.	1	2	20	67
22 Bolton, F.P. R	3	0	93	0
11 Bolton, O.P. R	3	0	33	0
16 Bow R	1	2	20	80
7 Brown R	1	1	20	73
5 Clevenger R. .	0	2	0	53
20 Feighan D. . .	3	0	80	20
18 Hays D	3	0	47	47
15 Henderson R. .	1	2	20	80
2 Hess R.	2	1	47	13
10 Jenkins R . . .	3	0	60	40
19 Kirwan D . . .	3	0	93	0
4 McCulloch R .	1	2	33	60
17 McGregor R. .	1	2	13	40
23 Minshall R . .	3	0	73	20
6 Polk D.	1	2	40	33
3 Schenck R. . .	3	0	53	47
1 Scherer R . . .	0	2	13	67
21 Vanik D. . . .	3	0	87	0
12 Vorys R	3	0	80	13
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	3	0	100	0
1 Belcher R . . .	1	2	33	60
2 Edmondson D .	3	0	73	27
5 Jarman D . . .	3	0	73	27
4 Steed D	3	0	53	27
6 Wickersham D.	0	0	53	27
OREGON				
2 Coon R	1	2	27	73
4 Ellsworth R . .	3	0	60	7
3 Green D	3	0	87	13
1 Norblad R. . .	3	0	67	20
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D . .	3	0	*	*
17 Bush R.	3	0	53	47
10 Carrigg R . . .	3	0	53	33
25 Clark D	3	0	73	20
29 Corbett R . . .	3	0	73	20
9 Dague R. . . .	3	0	67	33
28 Eberharter D. .	1	0	13	0
12 Fenton R. . . .	3	0	47	47
11 Flood D	3	0	47	40
27 Fulton R. . . .	3	0	80	13
23 Gavin R. . . .	1	2	20	73
7 James R	3	0	40	27
24 Kearns R . . .	3	0	47	20
21 Kelley D . . .	0	0	40	40
8 King R.	1	2	20	60
13 McConnell R .	1	0	47	13
26 Morgan D . . .	2	0	53	40
16 Mumma R . . .	3	0	33	33
19 Quigley D. . .	3	0	73	20
14 Rhodes D . . .	3	0	80	20
22 Saylor R. . . .	1	2	20	80
18 Simpson R . . .	3	0	40	40
20 Van Zandt R. .	3	0	33	67
15 Walter D . . .	2	0	60	27
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	3	0	53	27
3 Byrne D.	3	0	67	27
4 Chudoff D. . .	3	0	60	27
2 Vacancy				
5 Green D. . . .	3	0	33	27
6 Scott R	2	0	87	0
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	3	0	60	40
1 Forand D . . .	3	0	60	40
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	1	2	27	67
3 Dorn D	1	2	20	73
6 McMillan D. .	1	2	53	47
5 Richards D. . .	3	0	73	20
2 Riley D	3	0	60	27
1 Rivers D. . . .	2	1	60	20
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	1	1	27	67
1 Lovre R	1	1	67	20
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	3	0	67	33
6 Bass D.	0	1	67	20
8 Cooper D . . .	3	0	100	0
9 Davis D	2	0	33	0
4 Evins D	3	0	93	0
3 Frazier D . . .	3	0	87	7
7 Murray D . . .	2	0	93	0
5 Priest D	1	0	80	0
1 Reece R	1	2	27	47
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	1	2	53	47
14 Bell D.	0	0	33	33
2 Brooks D. . . .	1	0	87	0
17 Burleson D. . .	0	1	67	20
AL Dies D.	1	2	33	60
7 Dowdy D	1	1	40	53
21 Fisher D. . . .	1	2	27	67
3 Gentry D . . .	1	2	27	73
13 Ikard D	3	0	100	0
20 Kilday D . . .	3	0	60	33
15 Kilgore D . . .	1	2	73	27
19 Mahon D . . .	3	0	100	0
1 Patman D . . .	0	1	73	7
11 Poage D. . . .	1	2	87	13
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	1	2	47	53
16 Rutherford D. .	1	2	60	40
6 Teague D . . .	1	2	67	20
8 Thomas D . . .	0	3	67	27
9 Thompson D . .	3	0	93.	7
10 Thornberry D .	0	0	80	0
12 Wright D . . .	3	0	87	7
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	3	0	53	47
1 Dixon R	3	0	67	27
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	2	0	47	7
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	1	2	47	47
10 Broyhill R . . .	3	0	93	0
3 Gary D	3	0	100	0
2 Hardy D. . . .	3	0	93	0
7 Harrison D. . .	1	2	73	27
9 Jennings D . .	1	2	40	53
6 Poff R	3	0	53	47
1 Robeson D. . .	1	2	33	60
8 Smith D	1	2	60	33
5 Tuck D	1	2	33	60
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	3	0	100	0
5 Horan R	2	0	53	13
3 Mack R	1	2	20	53
AL Magnuson D. .	3	0	100	0
1 Pelly R	3	0	100	0
6 Tollefson R . .	3	0	60	33
2 Westland R . .	3	0	67	27
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	0	2	13	80
4 Burnside D . .	3	0	53	47
6 Byrd D.	3	0	53	47
5 Kee D.	3	0	40	47
1 Mollohan D . .	2	0	47	47
2 Staggers D . .	3	0	47	47
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	3	0	87	13
2 Davis R	0	1	20	67
9 Johnson D. . .	3	0	100	0
7 Laird R	1	2	27	73
10 O'Konski R . .	1	2	13	80
5 Reuss D	3	0	93	7
1 Smith R	0	2	0	53
6 Van Pelt R . . .	1	2	20	73
3 Withrow R. . .	1	2	27	73
4 Zablocki D . .	3	0	100	0
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	1	2	47	47

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

House Domestic Policy–1956 & 84th Congress

1. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 31 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position.

2. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 1956. Percentage of 31 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

3. SUPPORT SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 60 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with President's position. (These 60 roll calls include the 31 in 1956.)

4. OPPOSITION SCORE, Domestic Policy, 84th Congress. Percentage of 60 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1955 and 1956 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with President's position.

Headnotes

*Not a Member of Congress during first session.
†Not eligible for all 31 Eisenhower-issue domestic policy roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
††Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	48	48	43	53
1 Boykin D	32	32	30	37
7 Elliott D	52	42	52	45
2 Grant D	35	32	38	45
9 Huddleston D	55	45	52	48
8 Jones D	55	42	52	47
5 Rains D	45	39	47	45
4 Roberts D	55	42	48	33
6 Selden D	61	39	48	50
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	87	6	78	17
2 Udall D	74	26	62	33
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	65	35	52	43
4 Harris D	52	42	52	42
5 Hays D	61	32	57	32
2 Mills D	55	42	57	42
6 Norrell D	45	48	42	52
3 Trimble D	61	35	60	38
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	84	16	75	17
6 Baldwin R	80	19	72	28
2 Engle D	65	29	63	32
10 Gubser R	80	6	75	8
14 Hagen D	58	39	58	38
11 Johnson R	65	13	70	15
4 Mailliard R	80	16	73	18
8 Miller D	45	26	50	33
3 Moss D	61	35	60	38
29 Phillips R	52	23	65	17
1 Scudder R	52	0	60	13
5 Shelley D	26	29	25	32
27 Sheppard D	52	39	47	38
12 Sisk D	61	35	62	37
13 Teague R	71	26	77	22
28 Utt R	58	39	62	28
30 Wilson R	48	19	60	18
9 Younger R	84	13	78	17

	1	2	3	4
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	42	45	43	42
21 Hiestand R	77	19	73	23
25 Hillings R	61	13	62	10
††20 Hinshaw R	68	16	65	22
19 Holifield D	42	45	42	47
22 Holt R	65	19	58	18
18 Hosmer R	74	16	70	22
16 Jackson R	71	19	63	15
17 King D	45	48	50	47
24 Lipscomb R	74	23	72	27
15 McDonough R	77	19	67	30
26 Roosevelt D	42	48	42	50
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	65	35	60	40
3 Chenoweth R	90	10	78	22
2 Hill R	84	16	72	27
1 Rogers D	61	39	58	42
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	65	13	68	18
1 Dodd D	61	26	62	28
4 Morano R	74	16	70	22
5 Patterson R	71	16	67	25
AL Sadlak R	80	10	68	17
2 Seely-Brown R	77	16	72	23
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	45	32	42	38
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	48	52	50	50
1 Cramer R	71	26	73	22
4 Fascell D	55	39	57	37
7 Haley D	32	48	38	50
5 Herlong D	45	42	43	38
8 Matthews D	39	48	43	50
6 Rogers D	52	48	45	53
3 Sikes D	39	52	42	48
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	35	45	33	45
10 Brown D	52	48	50	50
5 Davis D	42	55	38	57

	1	2	3	4
4 Flynt D	32	55	35	58
3 Forrester D	48	48	45	53
9 Landrum D	52	48	48	52
7 Lanham D	42	52	48	48
2 Pilcher D	32	39	42	40
1 Preston D	45	42	47	45
6 Vinson D	45	42	52	42
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	74	26	70	23
1 Pfost D	58	35	53	42
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	74	19	73	22
17 Arends R	84	10	82	13
19 Chiperfield R	71	19	58	20
25 Gray D	58	32	53	38
21 Mack D	55	39	50	40
15 Mason R	52	39	48	40
24 Price D	55	39	55	40
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	71	29	62	35
22 Springer R	74	26	65	35
18 Velde R	65	10	63	17
23 Vursell R	61	16	68	20
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	42	39	40	43
12 Boyle D	61	39	57	43
13 Church R	84	16	68	32
1 Dawson D	52	35	42	35
8 Gordon D	48	29	50	35
10 Hoffman R	29	13	33	25
5 Kluczynski D	52	45	52	43
4 McVey R	68	23	58	33
3 Murray D	52	48	55	45
6 O'Brien D	58	42	58	42
2 O'Hara D	58	42	53	47
11 Sheehan R	71	13	60	27
9 Yates D	77	23	68	30
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	74	10	68	22
5 Beamer R	80	19	68	32

	1	2	3	4
7 Bray R	71	29	67	33
11 Brownson R	71	19	72	20
3 Crumpacker R	68	23	67	27
8 Denton D	55	35	50	43
2 Halleck R	87	3	82	8
6 Harden R	77	16	77	20
10 Harvey R	87	13	85	15
1 Madden D	55	45	50	48
9 Wilson R	58	32	63	30
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	80	16	77	22
6 Dolliver R	61	16	60	23
3 Gross R	52	48	52	47
8 Hoeven R	74	23	63	32
7 Jensen R	55	35	53	37
4 LeCompte R	74	26	70	30
1 Schwengel R	77	19	68	25
2 Talle R	77	23	68	28
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	68	26	63	23
3 George R	71	26	67	28
5 Hope R	74	13	68	22
4 Rees R	74	23	70	27
2 Scrivner R	68	19	68	20
6 Smith R	55	42	53	43
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	52	48	52	48
1 Gregory D	45	39	48	37
2 Natcher D	52	48	48	52
7 Perkins D	58	35	47	40
3 Robsion R	90	10	72	25
8 Siler R	74	23	72	23
5 Spence D	48	48	50	45
6 Watts D	32	42	35	47
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	55	39	57	40
4 Brooks D	45	39	45	42
1 Hebert D	45	32	50	37
8 Long D	55	32	53	40

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	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison D. . .	32	29	25	37
5 Passman D. . .	42	45	38	45
7 Thompson D . .	26	26	32	32
3 Willis D. . . .	42	39	38	45
MAINE				
1 Hale R.	71	19	78	15
3 McIntire R. . .	94	3	82	13
2 Nelson R . . .	42	0	48	13
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	87	13	85	15
4 Fallon D. . . .	55	39	53	33
7 Friedel D . . .	61	35	55	42
3 Garmatz D. . .	39	48	40	48
6 Hyde R	94	6	87	13
5 Lankford D . .	52	42	53	43
1 Miller R	80	16	78	18
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	80	16	80	18
2 Boland D . . .	68	26	62	33
10 Curtis R . . .	61	26	68	25
4 Donohue D . .	52	32	53	35
1 Heselton R. . .	84	13	73	12
7 Lane D.	29	3	40	23
8 Macdonald D .	55	32	55	35
14 Martin R. . . .	84	10	78	13
12 McCormack D.	58	39	58	40
9 Nicholson R . .	87	13	77	23
11 O'Neill D. . .	52	39	57	37
3 Philbin D . . .	61	32	58	37
5 Rogers R	74	23	70	28
13 Wigglesworth R	80	16	78	20
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	80	19	68	28
8 Bentley R . . .	74	13	75	15
10 Cederberg R . .	90	10	82	17
18 Dondero R . . .	90	6	78	12
5 Ford R.	94	6	90	10
6 Hayworth D . .	55	35	52	38
4 Hoffman R . . .	48	29	52	35
3 Johansen R. . .	58	32	62	33
11 Knox R	80	16	67	22
2 Meader R . . .	80	16	73	17
9 Thompson R . .	74	13	68	23
7 Wolcott R . . .	65	10	72	12
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	39	29	40	35
15 Dingell D . . .	58	39	*	*
17 Griffiths D . .	55	35	50	42
16 Lesinski D . . .	61	35	58	37
1 Machrowicz D.	48	39	52	37
14 Rabaut D . . .	48	45	52	43
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	68	26	58	38
1 Andresen R . .	74	23	65	33
8 Blatnik D . . .	58	39	52	40
5 Judd R.	90	3	78	17
9 Knutson D . . .	42	35	37	42
6 Marshall D . .	58	42	50	50
4 McCarthy D . .	55	29	57	35
2 O'Hara R . . .	23	0	42	18
3 Wier D.	52	45	42	52
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	55	45	48	50
6 Colmer D . . .	52	48	45	53
3 Smith D	65	35	60	38
2 Whitten D . . .	48	42	45	47
4 Williams D. . .	45	45	40	53
5 Winstead D . .	48	48	43	52
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	65	35	60	35
9 Cannon D . . .	52	35	48	42
8 Carnahan D . .	35	32	42	35
4 Christopher D .	52	42	42	40
2 Curtis R	87	3	77	15
6 Hull D.	58	42	55	43
10 Jones D	42	55	43	52
1 Karsten D . . .	58	39	58	40
11 Moulder D. . .	45	39	45	38
7 Short R.	65	26	65	27
3 Sullivan D. . .	58	42	55	45
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	84	13	80	17
1 Metcalf D . . .	58	35	55	40
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	68	32	67	28
3 Harrison R . . .	74	16	68	22
4 Miller R	80	19	75	23
1 Weaver R . . .	71	26	62	35
NEVADA				
AL Young R	80	13	67	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	84	10	78	17
1 Merrow R . . .	61	26	58	32
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	55	39	55	40
3 Auchincloss R .	90	6	78	20
8 Canfield R . .	74	16	53	12
5 Frelinghuysen R	90	3	83	8
2 Hand R.	84	13	72	17
12 Kean R.	80	19	80	17
9 Osmers R . . .	52	23	53	27
10 Rodino D . . .	58	39	57	40
13 Sieminski D . .	48	35	48	35
4 Thompson D . .	58	32	57	35
14 Tumulty D . . .	48	48	53	43
7 Widnall R . . .	90	3	77	18
6 Williams D. . .	77	23	63	32
1 Wolverton R . .	68	23	65	30
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	61	35	60	33
AL Fernandez D. .	68	26	63	32
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	71	26	78	18
37 Cole R.	52	26	67	20
2 Derounian R . .	68	16	75	15
26 Gamble R . . .	26	10	43	10
27 Gwinn R. . . .	42	16	50	15
32 Kearney R . . .	61	29	48	22
38 Keating R . . .	74	23	68	30
33 Kilburn R . . .	58	26	62	15
40 Miller R	58	29	53	30
30 O'Brien D . . .	42	45	43	43
39 Ostertag R . . .	77	23	73	27
42 Pillion R. . . .	55	39	60	37
41 Radwan R . . .	71	23	57	20
43 Reed R.	74	13	52	7
35 Riehlman R . .	80	19	68	20
28 St. George R .	74	23	72	18
36 Taber R	55	42	62	35
31 Taylor R. . . .	45	32	50	28
1 Wainwright R .	77	10	78	8
29 Wharton R . . .	61	26	67	25
34 Williams R. . .	55	23	70	18
New York City				
8 Anfuso D . . .	35	35	35	37
5 Bosch R	68	32	67	28
24 Buckley D . . .	26	32	27	32
11 Celler D. . . .	48	35	47	40
17 Coudert R . . .	65	19	65	22
20 Davidson D . .	42	39	45	42
7 Delaney D. . .	55	42	58	38
23 Dollinger D . .	45	42	43	40
18 Donovan D . .	48	29	48	33
12 Dorn R.	74	26	68	28
22 Healey D . . .	48†	41†	*	*
25 Fino R.	68	29	68	25
6 Holtzman D . .	61	35	57	38
10 Kelly D	48	35	48	35
9 Keogh D. . . .	52	39	50	40
19 Klein D	35	35	38	42
4 Latham R . . .	68	26	68	25
13 Multer D . . .	55	35	52	43
16 Powell D . . .	42	23	37	27
15 Ray R	68	29	67	32
14 Rooney D . . .	61	39	58	40
21 Zelenko D. . .	45	39	48	40
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	48	45	42	53
3 Barden D. . . .	26	35	30	43
1 Bonner D. . . .	52	42	52	43
7 Carlyle D . . .	29	52	32	50
5 Chatham D. . .	19	19	27	18
4 Cooley D . . .	32	48	38	38
8 Deane D. . . .	52	35	53	40
6 Durham D . . .	35	42	40	43
2 Fountain D . .	45	42	48	43
10 Jonas R	61	39	58	40
11 Jones D	39	55	40	57
12 Shuford D . . .	48	48	42	50
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	68	29	52	43
AL Krueger R . . .	68	23	52	27
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	65	32	60	37
14 Ayres R	94	3	80	12
13 Baumhart R . .	58	23	63	23
8 Betts R.	71	23	68	27
22 Bolton, F.P. R	87	6	78	15
11 Bolton, O.P. R	77	13	50	10
16 Bow R	74	23	70	27
7 Brown R	71	23	70	25
5 Clevenger R. .	58	29	60	22
20 Feighan D. . .	55	42	53	43
18 Hays D	32	48	37	45
15 Henderson R. .	71	29	65	30
2 Hess R.	68	23	70	20
10 Jenkins R . . .	58	23	63	25
19 Kirwan D . . .	52	39	55	37
4 McCulloch R .	61	26	55	22
17 McGregor R. .	80	19	68	12
23 Minshall R . .	87	13	80	20
6 Polk D.	61	35	47	42
3 Schenck R. . .	71	29	68	32
1 Scherer R . . .	68	19	72	15
21 Vanik D. . . .	58	39	55	40
12 Vorys R	84	6	82	13
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	55	42	57	42
1 Belcher R . . .	65	23	63	27
2 Edmondson D .	55	32	53	38
5 Jarman D . . .	61	35	50	45
4 Steed D	52	45	53	38
6 Wickersham D.	45	26	45	38
OREGON				
2 Coon R	77	23	73	22
4 Ellsworth R . .	80	19	70	23
3 Green D . . .	55	42	50	48
1 Norblad R. . .	90	10	77	12
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D. . .	48†	38†	*	*
17 Bush R	68	26	63	32
10 Carrigg R . . .	74	16	68	23
25 Clark D	68	29	55	38
29 Corbett R . . .	74	19	75	22
9 Dague R. . . .	71	26	70	28
28 Eberharter D. .	16	19	13	10
12 Fenton R. . . .	77	16	70	27
11 Flood D	45	42	48	45
27 Fulton R. . . .	71	19	63	27
23 Gavin R. . . .	65	26	63	32
7 James R	68	26	57	28
24 Kearns R . . .	71	6	60	20
21 Kelley D . . .	29	26	35	32
8 King R.	45	29	53	25
13 McConnell R .	68	10	65	15
26 Morgan D . . .	39	35	40	43
16 Mumma R . . .	65	23	47	17
19 Quigley D. . .	58	35	53	38
14 Rhodes D . . .	65	32	55	43
22 Saylor R. . . .	65	19	67	23
18 Simpson R . . .	65	6	70	12
20 Van Zandt R. .	77	19	68	27
15 Walter D . . .	48	26	48	20
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	42	42	42	45
3 Byrne D	48	42	45	45
4 Chudoff D . . .	48	42	42	47
2 Vacancy				
5 Green D. . . .	39	39	37	40
6 Scott R	68	19	68	18
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	65	32	63	33
1 Forand D . . .	65	32	63	35
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	45	52	40	58
3 Dorn D	35	58	32	65
6 McMillan D. .	39	55	45	52
5 Richards D. . .	42	35	43	37
2 Riley D	42	52	43	48
1 Rivers D. . . .	39	48	37	42
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	68	26	60	35
1 Lovre R	77	16	70	25
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	87	10	87	12
6 Bass D.	42	35	43	42
8 Cooper D . . .	58	42	57	43
9 Davis D	45	35	37	37
4 Evins D	48	42	45	43
3 Frazier D . . .	55	45	45	48
7 Murray D . . .	61	32	53	42
5 Priest D	42	39	50	40
1 Reece R	80	6	62	5
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	71	29	75	23
14 Bell D.	23	19	27	33
2 Brooks D. . . .	45	39	50	42
17 Burleson D. . .	32	39	38	47
AL Dies D.	42	58	47	50
7 Dowdy D . . .	35	42	38	48
21 Fisher D. . . .	65	35	57	43
3 Gentry D . . .	48	35	47	45
13 Ikard D	55	42	55	43
20 Kilday D . . .	61	35	57	35
15 Kilgore D. . .	65	35	57	43
19 Mahon D . . .	55	45	48	52
1 Patman D . . .	39	26	48	33
11 Poage D. . . .	52	48	50	48
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	45	52	43	55
16 Rutherford D. .	52	39	45	48
6 Teague D . . .	45	32	47	35
8 Thomas D . . .	58	35	57	40
9 Thompson D. .	55	42	55	42
10 Thornberry D .	29	19	45	28
12 Wright D . . .	61	39	55	45
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	100	0	83	17
1 Dixon R	90	0	80	15
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	80	16	75	17
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	48	52	47	53
10 Broyhill R. . .	84	13	80	17
3 Gary D	52	48	55	43
2 Hardy D. . . .	52	45	52	42
7 Harrison D. . .	55	45	55	45
9 Jennings D . .	42	55	47	50
6 Poff R	74	26	72	28
1 Robeson D. . .	55	45	55	45
8 Smith D. . . .	61	39	55	42
5 Tuck D	45	48	45	48
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	87	13	88	12
5 Horan R	77	19	72	20
3 Mack R	80	10	77	17
AL Magnuson D. .	68	32	60	38
1 Pelly R	77	19	72	23
6 Tollefson R . .	65	10	63	20
2 Westland R . .	90	6	78	15
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	45	23	45	30
4 Burnside D . .	65	29	57	38
6 Byrd D.	52	32	47	45
5 Kee D.	52	39	45	42
1 Mollohan D . .	32	16	37	35
2 Staggers D . .	65	32	50	42
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	97	3	90	10
2 Davis R	65	6	73	12
9 Johnson D. . .	61	39	57	42
7 Laird R	87	10	75	15
10 O'Konski R . .	61	35	48	42
5 Reuss D	68	32	63	37
1 Smith R	71	23	57	28
6 Van Pelt R . .	68	19	68	18
3 Withrow R. . .	94	6	78	20
4 Zablocki D . .	58	32	60	35
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	90	10	83	13

99 ROLL-CALL VOTES THAT TESTED SUPPORT FOR EISENHOWER

Listed below are the 99 roll-call votes of 1956 that clearly tested Congressional support for President Eisenhower's program as spelled out in his personal messages and statements. These 99 votes, selected from the total of 203 cast during the second session of the 84th Congress, formed the basis for Eisenhower Support scores tabulated by Congressional Quarterly. The test votes are grouped by chamber according to the outcome and their classification as domestic or foreign policy votes. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in their chronological order by CQ roll-call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1956 CQ Almanac vote charts, which present the votes of each Member. (For list of 1955 Eisenhower-issue roll calls, 1955 Almanac, p. 66.)

SENATE

Eisenhower Victories -- 44

Domestic Policy -- 24

RC 12. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to delete provision calling for 90 percent of parity farm price supports. Agreed to, 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6), March 8; p. 153.

RC 16. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to provide 75 percent farm price supports on hogs and beef, or at the level of corn supports, whichever was higher. Rejected, 32-61 (D 31-15; R 1-46), March 9; p. 154.

RC 17. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate from the bill 90 percent price supports for millable wheat. Agreed to, 45-45 (D 11-34; R 34-11), Vice President Nixon voting for the amendment to break the tie, March 9; p. 154.

RC 18. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider above amendment (RC 17). Adopted, 46-41 (D 6-35; R 40-6), March 9; p. 154.

RC 19. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to provide 90 percent farm price supports to farmers who had not received more than $5,000 in loans from the Commodity Credit Corp. Rejected, 36-56 (D 32-15; R 4-41), March 12; p. 154.

RC 21. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to limit to $100,000 price-support loans paid to any one producer. Agreed to, 78-11 (D 35-10, R 43-1), March 12; p. 155.

RC 22. Confirmation of nominations of William E. Dowling and James Weldon Jones to be members of the Tariff Commission. Confirmed, 92-0 (D 46-0; R 46-0), March 13; p. 155.

RC 24. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to direct Secretary of Agriculture to support minimum of nine million bales of cotton at 100 percent of parity, and to limit imports of processed cotton to 1952 levels. Rejected, 33-57 (D 27-19; R 6-38), March 13; p. 155.

RC 25. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to delete language to establish the average length of cotton as the standard for receiving cotton price supports. Rejected, 42-47 (D 36-10; R 6-37), March 14; p. 156.

RC 26. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to permit use of CCC funds for extension of school milk program and brucellosis control. Agreed to, 89-0 (D 45-0; R 44-0), March 14; p. 156.

RC 27. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to include in acreage reserve program all commodities in surplus supply. Rejected, 29-58 (D 10-33; R 19-25), March 14; p. 156.

RC 32. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate provision requiring 15 percent state contribution to cost of commodities furnished for disaster relief. Rejected, 42-43 (D 39-0; R 3-43), March 15; p. 157.

RC 34. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to limit imports of any surplus commodity to the average import level for the preceding three years. Rejected, 43-47 (D 22-22; R 21-25), March 16; p. 158.

RC 48. CIA Committee (S Con Res 2). To establish a Joint Senate-House Committee to supervise Central Intelligence Agency. Rejected, 27-59 (D 19-21; R 8-38), April 11; p. 162.

RC 57. Flood Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Amendment to require states to pay part of the cost. Agreed to, 39-31 (D 4-28; R 35-3), May 10; p. 165.

RC 58. Flood Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Passage of bill. Passed, 61-7 (D 26-5; R 35-2), May 10; p. 165.

RC 61. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Amendment to permit sale of up to 100 million bushels of surplus wheat annually for low prices as livestock feed. Agreed to, 49-31 (D 16-21; R 33-10), May 18; p. 167.

RC 65. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Amendment to limit to $25,000 payment to any one producer under acreage reserve program, and to $50,000 a year total price support payments to any one producer. Agreed to, 44-29 (D 10-24; R 34-5), May 18; p. 167.

RC 84. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Adoption of conference report on Federal Highway and Highway Revenue Acts. Adopted, 89-1 (D 47-1; R 42-0), June 26; p. 172.

RC 95. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to direct executive branch to furnish any information on Mutual Security Program requested by committees of Congress. Rejected, 23-58 (D 18-22; R 5-36), June 29; p. 174.

RC 105. Nomination of Simon E. Sobeloff to U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit. Motion to recommit. Rejected, 20-63 (D 15-29; R 5-34), July 16; p. 178.

RC 106. Nomination of Sobeloff. Confirmed, 64-19 (D 29-15; R 35-4), July 16; p. 178.

RC 113. Hells Canyon (S 1333). On passage of bill authorizing construction of a federal dam at Hells Canyon. Rejected, 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43), July 19; p. 180.

RC 129. Depressed Areas (S 2663). Passage of a bill to establish a program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain areas. Passed, 60-30 (D 44-3; R 16-27), July 26; p. 184.

Foreign Policy -- 20

RC 1. Conventions on Slavery and Tax Publication (Exec F, 83rd Congress, second session, and Exec P, 82nd Congress, second session). Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 84-0 (D 41-0; R 43-0), Jan. 25; p. 149.

RC 10. Treaty on Importing Trade Samples (Exec Q, 83rd Congress, first session). Agreement to ratification. Agreed to, 76-0 (D 41-0; R 35-0), Feb. 22; p. 152.

RC 50. Civil Aviation and Travel Conventions (Exec F, A and B, 84th Congress, second session). Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 81-0 (D 39-0; R 42-0), April 19; p. 163.

RC 88. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Mutual Security Program. Amendment to limit imports of agricultural commodities. Rejected, 43-45 (D 25-20; R 18-25), June 28; p. 173.

RC 90. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days. Rejected, 38-50 (D 15-29; R 23-21), June 28; p. 173.

RC 91. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to reduce total authorization to $2.8 billion. Rejected, 27-58 (D 15-28; R 12-30), June 28; p. 173.

RC 92. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to limit imports of cotton and derivatives when cotton is in surplus in the United States. Rejected, 36-52 (D 22-22; R 14-30), June 28; p. 174.

RC 94. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to suspend for 12 months aid to countries shipping to the Soviet bloc materials embargoed by the U.S. Rejected, 23-60 (D 9-33; R 14-27), June 28; p. 174.

RC 97. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Passage of bill. Passed, 54-25 (D 27-13; R 27-12), June 29; p. 175.

RC 102. Wheat Agreement (Exec I, 84th Congress, second session). Providing for U.S. participation in the International Wheat Agreement (Two-thirds majority required). Agreed to, 85-2 (D 44-1; R 41-1), July 11; p. 177.

RC 103. Friendship Treaties (Exec F, G, and H, 84th Congress, second session) with Nicaragua, Iran and Netherlands. Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 88-0 (D 46-0; R 42-0), July 11; p. 177.

RC 114. Tax Conventions with France and Honduras (Exec J and K, 84th Congress, second session). Agreement to ratification en bloc. Agreed to, 87-0 (D 43-0; R 44-0), July 19; p. 180.

RC 115. Nomination of Paul G. Hoffman to be U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly. Confirmed, 64-22 (D 37-6; R 27-16), July 20; p. 181.

RC 116. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to cut military assistance from $2.3 billion to $1.7 billion. Rejected, 42-46 (D 29-15; R 13-31), July 20; p. 181.

RC 117. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to cut military assistance to $2 billion. Rejected, 37-44 (D 24-15; R 13-29), July 20; p. 181.

RC 118. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to cut military assistance to $2.1 billion. Rejected, 42-44 (D 26-15; R 16-29), July 20; p. 181.

RC 119. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Committee amendment to increase military assistance from $1.7 billion to $2.3 billion. Agreed to, 50-39 (D 18-26; R 32-13), July 20; p. 181.

RC 120. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendments to reduce defense support funds for Europe, the Near East, Africa and Asia by 10 percent, and to reduce development assistance funds from $293 million to $278.7 million. Considered en bloc. Rejected, 36-54 (D 23-24; R 13-30), July 24; p. 182.

RC 121. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Committee amendments to increase defense support and development assistance funds. Agreed to, 57-33 (D 25-20; R 32-13), July 24; p. 182.

RC 124. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Passage of bill. Passed, 60-30 (D 30-15; R 30-15), July 24; p. 182.

Eisenhower Defeats -- 21
Domestic Policy -- 19

RC 28. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate dual parity provision. Rejected, 44-45 (D 9-35; R 35-10), March 15; p. 156.

RC 29. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider above amendment (RC 28). Agreed to, 49-42 (D 42-4; R 7-38), March 15; p. 156.

RC 30. School Milk-Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Motion to recommit conference report providing for 90-day instead of two-year extension. Rejected, 46-48 (D 0-47; R 46-1), March 15; p. 157.

RC 40. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to reconsider amendment eliminating state contribution requirement, previously rejected (see RC 32 above). Adopted, 47-45 (D 45-3; R 2-42), March 19; p. 159.

RC 41. Farm Program (S 3183). Amendment to eliminate state contribution requirement (same as RC 32 above). Agreed to, 47-45 (D 45-3; R 2-42), March 19; p. 160.

RC 49. Farm Program (HR 12). Adoption of conference report providing mandatory 90 percent price supports on basic crops for one year. Agreed to, 50-35 (D 35-4; R 15-31), April 11; p. 162.

RC 62. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Amendment to eliminate mandatory price supports for feed grains. Rejected, 39-44 (D 8-31; R 31-13), May 18; p. 167.

RC 66. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Motion to reconsider amendment limiting payments under acreage reserve and price support programs, previously agreed to (see RC 65 above). Agreed to, 49-22 (D 30-3; R 19-19), May 18; p. 168.

RC 67. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Reconsideration of amendment limiting payments (see RC 65 above). Rejected, 28-43 (D 7-26; R 21-17), May 18; p. 168.

RC 70. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Amendment to raise interest rate on government loans in college housing program from 2-3/4 percent to 3-1/8 percent. Rejected, 40-41 (D 2-40; R 38-1), May 24; p. 169.

RC 71. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Motion to table motion to reconsider vote on above amendment (RC 70). Agreed to, 41-39 (D 40-1; R 1-38), May 24; p. 169.

RC 72. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Amendment to provide 35,000 units of public housing for each of next two years instead of 135,000 units a year for next four years. Rejected, 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7), May 24; p. 169.

RC 73. Housing Act Amendments (S 3855). Amendment to require cities to have "workable program" for slum clearance to qualify for public housing subsidies. Rejected, 32-44 (D 2-40; R 30-4), May 24; p. 169.

RC 85. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Amendments reducing by $460 million committee amendments proposing increased funds for aircraft procurement and maintenance. Rejected, 42-47 (D 3-44; R 39-3), June 26; p. 172.

RC 86. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Committee amendment increasing by $800 million funds for aircraft procurement. Agreed to, 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37), June 26; p. 172.

RC 93. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Amendment to establish a bipartisan Hoover-type commission to study foreign aid programs. Rejected, 41-45 (D 0-44; R 41-1), June 28; p. 174.

RC 107. Social Security (HR 7225). Amendment to extend the 1952 matching formula and to increase federal

share of old age assistance and aid to the blind and disabled. Agreed to, 62-21 (D 41-3; R 21-18), July 16; p. 178.

RC 127. Second Supplemental Appropriation (HR 12350). Amendment to provide $12.9 million for additional airport for District of Columbia. Rejected, 32-56 (D 29-15; R 3-41), July 25; p. 183.

RC 128. Depressed Areas (S 2663). Amendment to place proposed Area Redevelopment Administration within the Department of Commerce. Rejected, 43-43 (D 0-42; R 43-1), July 25; p. 183.

Foreign Policy -- 2

RC 123. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Amendment to bar use of funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19), July 24; p. 182.

RC 130. Lake Michigan Water (HR 3210). Bill to increase amount of water diverted from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River. Passed, 43-33 (D 37-3; R 6-30), July 27; p. 185.

HOUSE

Eisenhower Victories -- 25

Domestic Policy -- 22

RC 1. Farm Machinery Gas Tax (HR 8780). Bill to relieve farmers from paying excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels for farm use. Passage under suspension of the rules. Passed, 387-0 (D 207-0; R 180-0), Jan. 31; p. 186.

RC 3. Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 7993). Bill to authorize $1.4 billion modernization program. Passed, 360-3 (D 190-2; R 170-1), Feb. 1; p. 186.

RC 6. Colorado River Irrigation and Reclamation Project (HR 3383). Vote on rule (H Res 311) providing for consideration of HR 3383. Agreed to, 354-26 (D 188-12; R 166-14), Feb. 28; p. 188.

RC 7. Colorado River Irrigation and Reclamation Project (HR 3383). Passage of bill. Passed, 256-136 (D 136-63; R 120-73), March 1; p. 188.

RC 9. Tax Rate Extension (HR 9166). Bill to extend for one year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. Passage under suspension of rules. Passed, 366-4 (D 198-1; R 168-3), March 13; p. 190.

RC 10. School Milk-Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Bill to extend programs for 90 days. Adoption of conference report. Rejected, 195-215 (D 195-22; R 0-193), March 21; p. 192.

RC 11. School Milk-Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Motion to recede from House provisions and to concur in Senate amendments extending programs for two years. Adopted, 406-0 (D 213-0; R 193-0), March 21; p. 192

RC 16. Farm Program (HR 12). Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass, 202-211 (D 182-38; R 20-173), April 18; p. 196.

RC 17. Potomac River Bridge (HR 7728). Bill to transfer responsibility for building bridge from Interior to Commerce Department. Passed, 284-8 (D 148-1; R 136-7), April 23; p. 196.

RC 19. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Passage of bill authorizing appropriations for highway program. Passed, 388-19 (D 200-15; R 188-4), April 27; p. 198.

RC 23. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Passage of bill providing $1.2 billion soil bank program. Passed, 314-78 (D 191-16; R 123-62), May 3; p. 198.

RC 24. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Amendment to delete provision requiring Congressional committee approval before disposal or transfer of work traditionally performed by civilian employees. Agreed to, 222-156 (D 64-133; R 158-23), May 10; p. 200.

RC 29. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 305-59 (D 173-12; R 132-47), May 23; p. 202.

RC 31. Farm Credit (HR 10285). Bill to merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks and to provide for retirement of government capital in latter banks. Passed, 247-4 (D 129-2; R 118-2), May 31; p. 204.

RC 37. Water Pollution Control (HR 9540). Bill to authorize $500 million to help states build sewage disposal plants. Passed, 338-31 (D 190-5; R 148-26), June 13; p. 208.

RC 42. School Construction (HR 7535). Vote on rule (H Res 554) providing for six hours of general debate. Agreed to, 327-67 (D 159-51; R 168-16), June 28; p. 210.

RC 45. School Construction (HR 7535). Amendment to substitute for the state grants formula a plan to finance school construction by paying to each state an amount equal to 1 percent of the federal income taxes collected in the state during the previous callendar year. Rejected, 168-250 (D 61-162; R 107-88), July 5; p. 214.

RC 49. Postal Rates (HR 11380). Bill to raise first class mail rate from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce and to make other changes in postal rates. Passed, 217-166 (D 39-162; R 178-4), July 6; p. 216.

RC 51. National Memorial Stadium (HR 11967). Bill to authorize commission to consider plans for an athletic field and stadium in the District of Columbia. Passed, 288-80 (D 162-32; R 126-48), July 9; p. 216.

RC 54. Supplemental Appropriations (HR 12138). Motion to recommit with instructions to strike out funds for a Potomac River bridge. Rejected, 25-370 (D 5-200; R 20-170), July 12; p. 218.

RC 59. Civil Rights (HR 627). Motion to recommit a bill to provide means of further securing the civil rights of individuals. Rejected, 131-275 (D 102-111; R 29-164), July 23; p. 222.

RC 60. Civil Rights (HR 627). Passage of bill. Passed, 279-126 (D 111-102; R 168-24), July 23; p. 222.

Foreign Policy -- 3

RC 32. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Passage of bill authorizing appropriations of $3.6 billion for the Mutual Security Program. Passed, 275-122 (D 163-52; R 112-70), June 11; p. 206.

RC 52. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Passage of bill appropriating $3.4 billion in new money. Passed, 284-120 (D 160-50; R 124-70), July 11; p. 218.

RC 57. Agricultural Trade (HR 11708). Passage of bill to increase from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the limit on the government-financed program for the sale of surplus farm commodities abroad. Passed, 389-6 (D 202-5; R 187-1), July 18; p. 220.

Eisenhower Defeats -- 9

Domestic Policy -- 9

RC 13. Farm Program (HR 12). Motion to recommit the conference report with instructions to substitute 82.5 percent for 90 percent supports and to delete dual parity provisions, mandatory supports for feed grains and domestic parity plans for wheat and rice. Rejected, 181-238 (D 14-211; R 167-27), April 11; p. 194.

RC 14. Farm Program (HR 12). Adoption of conference report providing 90 percent mandatory supports. Agreed to, 237-181 (D 189-35; R 48-146), April 11; p. 194.

RC 22. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Motion to recommit with instructions to include an advance payment provision for soil bank program. Rejected, 184-211 (D 1-207; R 183-4), May 3; p. 198.

RC 39. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). Motion to recommit bill to increase rates and liberalize payments of non-service connected pensions for veterans. Rejected, 110-305 (D 39-182; R 71-123), June 27; p. 210.

RC 40. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). Passage of bill. Passed, 365-51 (D 213-10; R 152-41), June 27; p. 210.

RC 46. School Construction (HR 7535). Amendment to bar allotment or transfer of federal funds to any state that fails to comply with U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Agreed to, 225-192 (D 77-146; R 148-46), July 5; p. 214.

RC 47. School Construction (HR 7535). Motion to recommit bill with instructions to substitute Administration's proposals, including formula for distributing grants to states according to need. Rejected, 158-262 (D 9-215; R 149-47), July 5; p. 214.

RC 63. Congressional 'Veto' (HR 7992). Committee amendment requiring Secretary of Defense to notify Congress of proposed transfer of work to private industry, and providing a 60-day period during which either House or Senate could veto such transfer. Agreed to, 201-185 (D 179-16; R 22-169), July 24; p. 224.

RC 68. Fryingpan-Arkansas Project (HR 412). Vote on rule (H Res 641) providing for consideration and two hours of debate on HR 412. Rejected, 179-194 (D 53-140; R 126-54), July 26; p. 226.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Party Unity**

PARTIES CLASH ON HALF OF 1956 ROLL CALLS

Reflecting the partisanship of an election year, Republicans and Democrats clashed on one-half of all roll calls in 1956, contrasted with one-third in 1955, according to Congressional Quarterly's annual analysis of Party Unity.

Out of a total of 203 roll-call votes in both chambers in 1956, 101 found a majority of Democrats, present and voting, opposed by a majority of Republicans. With their numerical edge in Senate and House, Democrats prevailed in 57 of the 101 party-line encounters. In these clashes, Democrats were unanimous on five occasions in the Senate, and Republicans twice in the House.

Party Unity Scoreboard

By definition, Party Unity roll calls are those on which a majority of one party votes in opposition to a majority of the other party. Selection of the roll calls thus is automatic, and is determined by the numerical outcome of the vote. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are excluded from this tabulation. Results of Party Unity voting in 1956 and 1955:

1956	Total Roll Calls	Party Unity Roll Calls	Percent Of Total
Both chambers	203	101	50%
Senate	130	69	53
House	73	32	44
1955			
Both chambers	163	57	35%
Senate	87	26	30
House	76	31	41

	SENATE		HOUSE	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
GOP Won, Dems Lost	30	14	14	10
Dems Won, GOP Lost	39	12	18	21
GOP Voted Unanimously	--	2	2	1
Dems Voted Unanimously	5	4	--	1

Party Scores

Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores represent the percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which members vote "yea" or "nay" in agreement and in disagreement with their party's majority. Failures to vote are not counted, so the two scores rarely add to 100 percent. Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for 1956 and for the 84th Congress (1955 and 1956):

	REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRAT	
	1956	84th Cong.	1956	84th Cong.
PARTY UNITY				
Both chambers	71%	71%	70%	71%
Senate	72	73	71	71
House	70	70	70	71
OPPOSITION TO PARTY				
Both chambers	19%	19%	17%	18%
Senate	18	17	18	17
House	20	20	16	18

Regional Scores

Party Unity scores, by region, on the 69 Senate and 32 House roll calls of 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	73%	72%	71%	68%
Senate	78	78	--	64
House	70	68	71	70
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	68%	81%	65%	80%
Senate	65	82	64	86
House	68	81	66	78

Opposition to Party scores, by region, 1956:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	18%	18%	22%	20%
Senate	15	13	--	24
House	20	22	22	19
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	18%	11%	19%	12%
Senate	20	11	21	12
House	17	11	18	13

Individual Scores

Highest Party Unity scorers -- those who voted with their party majority most consistently -- in 1956:

SENATE

Republicans		Democrats	
Martin (Pa.)	96%	Jackson (Wash.)	96%
Cotton (N.H.)	96	Hill (Ala.)	94
Watkins (Utah)	94	Symington (Mo.)	93
Bennett (Utah)	94	Mansfield (Mont.)	88
Knowland (Calif.)	94		

Definitions

- PARTY UNITY ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes that split the parties, the majority of voting Republicans opposing the majority of voting Democrats. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are excluded.
- PARTY UNITY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score, count as a missed "time at bat."
- OPPOSITION TO PARTY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score. A Member's Party Unity and Opposition To Party scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all Party Unity roll calls.

HOUSE

Republicans		Democrats	
Bush (Pa.)	94%	Johnson (Wis.)	100%
Scherer (Ohio)	91	Knutson (Minn.)	94
Arends (Ill.)	91	Lesinski (Mich.)	94
Teague (Calif.)	91	Metcalf (Mont.)	94

Highest Opposition to Party scorers -- those who voted against their party majority most consistently -- in 1956:

SENATE

Republicans		Democrats	
Langer (N.D.)	81%	Robertson (Va.)	59%
Young (N.D.)	49	Holland (Fla.)	58
Case (S.D.)	41	Byrd (Va.)	57
Thye (Minn.)	30	Eastland (Miss.)	43
Mundt (S.D.)	30	Frear (Del.)	42
Kuchel (Calif.)	30		

HOUSE

Republicans		Democrats	
Burdick (N.D.)	72%	Jones (N.C.)	50%
O'Konski (Wis.)	63	Donovan (N.Y.)	47
Holmes (Wash.)	50	Davis (Ga.)	44
Bennett (Mich.)	47	Gentry (Texas)	44
Baldwin (Calif.)	47		

Dispersion

Distribution of Congressmen's 1956 Party Unity scores among brackets of the percentage scale:

%	SENATE Republican	SENATE Democrat	HOUSE Republican	HOUSE Democrat
100	--	--	--	1
90-99	5	3	4	16
80-89	12	15	39	59
70-79	11	11	73	59
60-69	11	9	49	37
50-59	5	4	25	33
40-49	1	5	6	12
30-39	1	1	2	5
20-29	--	1	1	7
10-19	1	--	2	0
0-9	--	--	1	1

Who Draws Party Line?

On some roll calls the parties take official stands after caucusing. Or the floor leaders may provide guidance. The Administration's position also may help line up its party in Congress.

Even if the party leaders take an official stand, the party majority may not support them. For example, if Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) announces that President Eisenhower favors a bill, the majority of Republicans nevertheless may vote "nay." For purposes of CQ's analysis, actual votes draw party lines. In the illustration just cited, the Republican line would be "nay;" any Republican voting "yea" would be counted as opposing his party.

On some roll calls, no official party position is stated and each Member is on his own. In these cases -- just as when an official party stand is known -- actual votes draw party lines for CQ's analysis.

Defections

Bolters cost both parties victories on Party Unity roll calls in 1956. If the bolters had followed the majority of their party, the party would have won some roll-call tests it lost.

CQ confined this analysis of defections to roll calls on which defectors constituted a small minority -- 25 percent or less of those voting.

Such defections cost the Democrats five victories in the Senate, six in the House. The toll of defections for Republicans: 14 losses in the Senate, three losses in the House. On each of these roll calls, if the small minority had gone along with the party majority, the majority position would have won.

Senate Democratic Losses

● CORN ACREAGE -- The Senate rejected, 44-46, an amendment to establish the minimum acreage allotment for corn at 50 million acres. Democrats voted for the amendment, 42-3. Defectors: Russell, Eastland, Robertson. (RC 13, p. 153)

The Senate then agreed, 47-44, to table a motion to reconsider the above amendment. Democrats voted against the motion to table, 3-42. Defectors: Russell, Eastland, Robertson. (RC 14, p. 153)

● WHEAT SUPPORTS -- The Senate agreed, 46-41, to table a motion to reconsider a vote to retain flexible farm price supports for millable wheat. Democrats voted against the motion to table, 6-35. Defectors: Holland, Eastland, Stennis, Bible, Anderson, Robertson. (RC 18, p. 154)

● INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION -- The Senate adopted, 43-40, a resolution to limit U.S. contributions to the International Labor Organization if Communists participated in its activities. Democrats voted against the resolution, 8-32. Defectors: McClellan, Frear, Russell, Ellender, Stennis, Johnston, Wofford, Robertson. (RC 51, p. 163)

● HELLS CANYON -- The Senate rejected, 41-51, a bill to authorize federal construction of the Hells Canyon dam. Democrats voted for the bill, 39-8. Defectors: Frear, Smathers, Russell, Long, Eastland, Ervin, Byrd, Robertson. (RC 113, p. 180)

Senate Republican Losses

● DUAL PARITY -- The Senate agreed, 49-42, to table a motion to reconsider a vote to retain dual parity in the farm bill. Republicans voted against the motion to table, 7-38. Defectors: Millikin, Carlson, Thye, Langer, Young, Case (S.D.), Mundt. (RC 29, p. 156)

● PROCESSOR CERTIFICATION -- The Senate adopted, 49-44, a farm bill amendment requiring processors to certify the price paid the producer was not less than the support price. Republicans voted against the amendment, 8-36. Defectors: Kuchel, Williams, Thye, Langer, Young, Mundt, Watkins, Wiley. (RC 37, p. 159)

The Senate then agreed, 52-42, to table a motion to reconsider the above amendment. Republicans voted against tabling, 6-39. Defectors: Kuchel, Williams, Thye, Langer, Young, Watkins. (RC 38, p. 159)

● DISASTER RELIEF COMMODITIES -- The Senate agreed, 47-45, to reconsider a vote against an amendment eliminating a farm bill provision requiring 15 percent state contribution to the cost of commodities furnished

for disaster relief. Republicans voted against reconsideration, 2-42. Defectors: Langer, Young. (RC 40, p. 159)

The Senate then adopted, 47-45, an amendment to eliminate the above provision. Republicans voted against the amendment, 2-42. Defectors: Langer, Young. (RC 41, p. 160)

• CORN, COTTON, WHEAT SET-ASIDES -- The Senate adopted, 50-44, a farm bill amendment to make the authority for corn set-asides mandatory and to increase cotton and wheat set-asides. Republicans voted against the amendment, 6-39. Defectors: Thye, Langer, Young, Case (S.D.), Mundt, McCarthy. (RC 42, p. 160)

• NIAGARA POWER -- The Senate passed, 48-39, a bill to authorize New York State development of Niagara River power. Republicans voted against the bill, 8-33. Defectors: Kuchel, Smith (Maine), Case (N.J.), Langer, Young, Case (S.D.), Mundt, Aiken. (RC 60, p. 166)

• HOUSING INTEREST RATES -- The Senate rejected, 40-41, an amendment to raise the interest rate on loans for college housing. Republicans voted for the amendment, 38-1. Defector: Langer. (RC 70, p. 169)

• PUBLIC HOUSING -- The Senate rejected, 38-41, an amendment to cut the number of public housing units from 135,000 to 35,000 a year. Republicans voted for the amendment, 31-7. Defectors: Bush, Purtell, Payne, Smith (Maine), Case (N.J.), Ives, Langer. (RC 72, p. 169)

• AIR FORCE FUNDS -- The Senate rejected, 42-47, an amendment to reduce the proposed increase in Air Force funds. Republicans voted for the amendment, 39-3. Defectors: Welker, Malone, McCarthy. (See RC 85, p. 172)

The Senate then approved, 48-40, the full $800 million increase recommended by committee. Republicans voted against the committee amendment, 5-37. Defectors: Welker, Smith (Maine), Malone, Case (S.D.), McCarthy. (RC 86, p. 172)

• SOCIAL SECURITY -- The Senate adopted, 47-45, an amendment to pay social security benefits to disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65. Republicans voted against the amendment, 6-38. Defectors: Purtell, Payne, Malone, Langer, Young, Wiley. (RC 108, p. 179)

• DEPRESSED AREAS -- The Senate rejected, by a tie vote of 43-43, an amendment to the depressed areas bill to place administration with the Department of Commerce. Republicans voted for the amendment, 43-1. Defector: Langer. (RC 128, p. 183)

• LAKE MICHIGAN WATER DIVERSION -- The Senate passed, 43-33, a bill to authorize increased diversion of water from Lake Michigan to the Illinois Waterway. Republicans voted against the bill, 6-30. Defectors: Dirksen, Capehart, Hruska, Bridges, Case (S.D.), Mundt. (RC 130, p. 185)

House Democratic Losses

• SCHOOL MILK - BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION -- The House rejected, 195-215, a conference report to extend the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs for 90 days. Democrats voted for the extension, 195-22. (RC 10, p. 192)

• COTTON SUPPORTS -- The House rejected, 186-208, a farm bill amendment to support upland cotton at 84 percent of parity. Democrats voted for the amendment, 183-24. (RC 21, p. 198)

• FISHING INDUSTRY SCHOOLS -- The House failed, 256-133, to pass by the required two-thirds majority, a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for fishing industry schools. Democrats voted for the motion, 170-33. (RC 44, p. 212)

• POSTAL RATES -- The House passed, 217-166, a bill to increase postal rates. Democrats voted against the bill, 39-162. (RC 49, p. 216)

• ATOMIC POWER -- The House agreed, 203-191, to recommit a bill for an accelerated civilian atomic power program. Democrats voted against the recommital motion, 27-174. (RC 65, p. 224)

• LITTLE WOOD RECLAMATION PROJECT -- The House adopted, 173-168, a resolution to consider a bill to construct the Little Wood River reclamation project in Idaho. Democrats voted against the resolution, 3-168. (RC 73, p. 228)

House Republican Losses

• GRAZING LAND -- The House adopted, 199-195, a farm bill amendment to earmark $50 million to reduce grazing land acreage. Republicans voted against the amendment, 8-178. (RC 20, p. 198)

• DEFENSE VETO POWER -- The House adopted, 201-185, an amendment to the defense appropriations bill giving Congress authority to veto transfer of work from the Defense Department to private industry. Republicans voted against the amendment, 22-169. (See RC 63, p. 224)

• ATOMIC POWER -- The House rejected, 195-199, a recommendation to kill the bill for an accelerated civilian atomic power program. Republicans voted for the recommendation, 174-20. (RC 64, p. 224)

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those who missed one or more 1956 roll calls because of their own illness or illness or death in their families:

Sens. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and John Stennis (D Miss.).

Reps H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.), Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.), William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.), Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.), Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), Oren Harris (D Ark.), Don Hayworth (D Mich.), William E. Hess (R Ohio), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Richard E. Lankford (D Md.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), Russell V. Mack (R Wash.), D.R. Matthews (D Fla.).

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.), Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.), Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), John H. Ray (R N.Y.), John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.), John P. Saylor (R Pa.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.), Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.), Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.), John F. Shelley (D Calif.), Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.), Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.), Homer Thornberry (D Texas), Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), James W. Trimble (D Ark.), James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) and Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.).

Party Unity-Opposition Scores

House Party Unity – 1956 & 84th Congress

1. PARTY UNITY, 1956. Percentage of 32 Party Unity roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Party Unity roll call is one which split the parties, the majority of voting Democrats opposing the majority of voting Republicans.)

2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1956. Percentage of 32 Party Unity roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

3. PARTY UNITY, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 63 Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 63 Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* Not Member of Congress during first session.
† Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	81	19	70	24
1 Boykin D	38	13	46	21
7 Elliott D	88	13	87	11
2 Grant D	59	19	62	25
9 Huddleston D	88	13	81	17
8 Jones D	84	13	87	10
5 Rains D	72	13	75	17
4 Roberts D	81	19	67	22
6 Selden D	81	19	68	30
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	50	25	62	24
2 Udall D	84	16	89	11
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	81	19	70	27
4 Harris D	81	16	79	17
5 Hays D	72	25	75	16
2 Mills D	81	19	83	17
6 Norrell D	84	13	75	21
3 Trimble D	75	25	83	17
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	75	19	63	25
6 Baldwin R	53	47	54	46
2 Engle D	78	16	75	17
10 Gubser R	59	25	63	22
14 Hagen D	81	19	84	16
11 Johnson R	53	22	62	19
4 Mailliard R	69	25	56	32
8 Miller D	56	6	71	8
3 Moss D	91	9	90	10
29 Phillips R	66	16	75	10
1 Scudder R	34	3	63	3
5 Shelley D	59	3	56	3
27 Sheppard D	72	6	71	8
12 Sisk D	84	9	86	10
13 Teague R	91	9	83	16
28 Utt R	78	19	83	11
30 Wilson R	53	13	67	11
9 Younger R	72	22	70	22
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	84	6	83	10
21 Hiestand R	84	13	87	10
25 Hillings R	78	6	63	6
†20 Hinshaw R	69	16	63	24
19 Holifield D	91	3	87	3
22 Holt R	66	19	70	13
18 Hosmer R	59	19	71	17
16 Jackson R	75	3	73	6
17 King D	88	13	90	10
24 Lipscomb R	81	16	84	13
15 McDonough R	78	19	76	22
26 Roosevelt D	81	6	86	8
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	91	9	86	14
3 Chenoweth R	59	34	75	22
2 Hill R	78	22	78	17
1 Rogers D	78	22	78	22
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	69	9	68	17
1 Dodd D	56	38	54	35
4 Morano R	69	28	60	37
5 Patterson R	72	28	67	29
AL Sadlak R	69	25	67	24
2 Seely-Brown R	59	41	62	33
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	75	6	78	8
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	84	16	79	21
1 Cramer R	81	19	78	21
4 Fascell D	66	28	71	21
7 Haley D	38	41	44	41
5 Herlong D	56	31	54	32
8 Matthews D	72	13	70	22
6 Rogers D	72	28	68	30
3 Sikes D	78	16	76	21
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	63	13	60	21
10 Brown D	84	16	78	22
5 Davis D	53	44	48	48
4 Flynt D	59	34	56	37
3 Forrester D	66	16	56	35
9 Landrum D	72	25	59	40
7 Lanham D	88	9	78	17
2 Pilcher D	47	16	56	24
1 Preston D	44	19	57	17
6 Vinson D	47	13	63	16
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	78	19	83	11
1 Pfost D	91	9	89	11
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	78	3	79	11
17 Arends R	91	6	81	13
19 Chiperfield R	81	9	60	11
25 Gray D	75	19	75	22
21 Mack D	69	28	76	22
15 Mason R	59	13	67	6
24 Price D	88	13	92	6
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	69	31	65	35
22 Springer R	72	28	67	33
18 Velde R	78	6	75	10
23 Vursell R	72	6	79	5
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	50	9	65	6
12 Boyle D	72	28	83	16
13 Church R	78	22	76	24
1 Dawson D	72	3	65	2
8 Gordon D	50	9	68	5
10 Hoffman R	28	3	46	8
5 Kluczynski D	78	9	81	8
4 McVey R	78	16	75	17
3 Murray D	84	16	92	8
6 O'Brien D	91	9	90	6
2 O'Hara D	88	13	94	6
11 Sheehan R	63	13	56	25
9 Yates D	66	34	68	22
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	72	9	75	11
5 Beamer R	88	9	86	11
7 Bray R	66	34	62	37
11 Brownson R	72	6	73	14
3 Crumpacker R	88	3	75	19
8 Denton D	88	13	89	11
2 Halleck R	75	9	68	16
6 Harden R	84	9	81	16
10 Harvey R	84	13	79	19
1 Madden D	91	9	95	5
9 Wilson R	72	16	70	22
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	81	16	76	22
6 Dolliver R	44	22	49	22
3 Gross R	63	38	68	32
8 Hoeven R	72	28	68	25
7 Jensen R	59	19	68	21
4 LeCompte R	69	28	68	30
1 Schwengel R	63	31	60	35
2 Talle R	72	28	71	22
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	69	31	59	32
3 George R	69	22	71	17
5 Hope R	44	38	48	37
4 Rees R	78	22	81	19
2 Scrivner R	75	13	75	10
6 Smith R	59	22	67	17
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	84	16	89	11
1 Gregory D	66	13	67	13
2 Natcher D	88	13	86	14
7 Perkins D	81	13	75	14
3 Robsion R	78	16	60	29
8 Siler R	72	9	63	10
5 Spence D	88	6	83	3
6 Watts D	72	13	70	16
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	75	19	79	17
4 Brooks D	50	13	60	21
1 Hebert D	41	22	46	25
8 Long D	44	16	60	19

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	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison D. . .	22	9	38	11
5 Passman D . . .	56	16	57	17
7 Thompson D . .	25	6	40	21
3 Willis D	63	16	60	27
MAINE				
1 Hale R.	66	19	71	21
3 McIntire R. . .	69	22	76	16
2 Nelson R . . .	13	3	40	3
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	78	22	83	16
4 Fallon D. . . .	50	41	59	27
7 Friedel D . . .	63	31	76	17
3 Garmatz D. . .	75	9	71	10
6 Hyde R	78	22	79	21
5 Lankford D . .	88	9	89	10
1 Miller R	84	16	79	21
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	75	25	81	19
2 Boland D . . .	59	38	65	32
10 Curtis R	69	28	67	32
4 Donohue D . .	53	41	54	38
1 Heselton R. . .	72	25	52	29
7 Lane D.	3	13	32	24
8 Macdonald D .	69	25	67	24
14 Martin R. . . .	78	16	71	22
12 McCormack D .	78	16	89	8
9 Nicholson R . .	84	16	86	14
11 O'Neill D. . .	72	25	73	22
3 Philbin D . . .	66	34	63	35
5 Rogers R	63	34	60	38
13 Wigglesworth R	75	22	73	25
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	53	47	56	43
8 Bentley R . . .	75	9	75	8
10 Cederberg R . .	84	13	87	8
18 Dondero R . . .	78	13	75	16
5 Ford R	84	16	76	24
6 Hayworth D . .	75	13	81	10
4 Hoffman R . . .	50	16	67	10
3 Johansen R. . .	69	9	78	8
11 Knox R	69	28	73	22
2 Meader R . . .	84	13	76	14
9 Thompson R . .	78	13	89	6
7 Wolcott R . . .	75	9	75	8
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	53	9	67	5
15 Dingell D . . .	88	9	*	*
17 Griffiths D . .	91	0	84	0
16 Lesinski D . . .	94	6	95	3
1 Machrowicz D.	72	13	84	6
14 Rabaut D . . .	88	9	92	6
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	63	25	65	29
1 Andresen R . .	75	22	75	22
8 Blatnik D . . .	81	9	84	5
5 Judd R.	81	16	65	19
9 Knutson D . . .	94	0	95	0
6 Marshall D . .	72	28	81	19
4 McCarthy D . .	75	3	81	3
2 O'Hara R . . .	3	0	37	11
3 Wier D.	88	13	89	8
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	84	16	71	24
6 Colmer D . . .	69	28	59	33
3 Smith D	78	22	78	17
2 Whitten D . . .	66	19	67	22
4 Williams D. . .	72	22	60	32
5 Winstead D . .	72	19	57	29
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	91	6	94	3
9 Cannon D . . .	75	22	81	17
8 Carnahan D . .	47	6	65	10
4 Christopher D .	56	6	65	3
2 Curtis R	72	22	75	16
6 Hull D.	91	9	89	10
10 Jones D	88	13	79	16
1 Karsten D . . .	88	13	94	6
11 Moulder D. . .	75	16	75	13
7 Short R.	75	19	70	14
3 Sullivan D. . .	91	9	94	6
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	75	19	78	13
1 Metcalf D . . .	94	6	92	8
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	69	22	71	19
3 Harrison R. . .	66	22	71	17
4 Miller R	66	34	68	32
1 Weaver R . . .	66	34	63	33
NEVADA				
AL Young R	75	19	68	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	69	28	60	33
1 Merrow R . . .	56	41	56	43
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	88	13	94	6
3 Auchincloss R .	75	22	76	19
8 Canfield R . .	59	38	46	25
5 Frelinghuysen R	75	22	71	25
2 Hand R.	75	19	78	17
12 Kean R.	69	28	68	25
9 Osmers R . . .	78	9	76	13
10 Rodino D . . .	88	13	94	6
13 Sieminski D . .	69	16	63	16
4 Thompson D . .	91	3	89	3
14 Tumulty D. . .	75	19	79	16
7 Widnall R . . .	88	13	81	13
6 Williams D. . .	75	25	81	17
1 Wolverton R . .	47	41	54	38
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	78	16	65	19
AL Fernandez D. .	63	25	63	30
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	81	19	79	19
37 Cole R.	72	6	73	5
2 Derounian R. .	75	13	71	17
26 Gamble R . . .	41	0	52	8
27 Gwinn R. . . .	56	6	67	3
32 Kearney R . . .	66	19	54	13
38 Keating R . . .	81	16	76	22
33 Kilburn R . . .	66	16	59	14
40 Miller R	78	9	78	11
30 O'Brien D . . .	66	28	59	27
39 Ostertag R . . .	81	19	76	24
42 Pillion R. . . .	72	19	65	25
41 Radwan R . . .	81	13	59	'17
43 Read R.	56	16	41	13
35 Riehlman R . .	72	16	62	16
28 St. George R .	81	13	76	17
36 Taber R	84	16	84	14
31 Taylor R	56	13	59	11
1 Wainwright R .	66	19	60	21
29 Wharton R . . .	84	9	79	17
34 Williams R. . .	75	6	83	6
New York City				
8 Anfuso D. . .	63	9	65	5
5 Bosch R	84	16	87	11
24 Buckley D . . .	47	6	48	3
11 Celler D. . . .	66	9	76	5
17 Coudert R . . .	72	9	67	17
20 Davidson D . .	66	9	78	5
7 Delaney D. . .	78	22	79	17
23 Dollinger D . .	81	16	84	8
18 Donovan D . .	28	47	49	35
12 Dorn R.	63	34	54	43
22 Healey D . . .	66	13	*	*
25 Fino R.	63	34	59	38
6 Holtzman D . .	78	22	79	14
10 Kelly D	50	19	67	11
9 Keogh D. . . .	69	16	79	8
19 Klein D	63	16	75	8
4 Latham R . . .	75	16	81	11
13 Multer D . . .	84	13	87	6
16 Powell D . . .	38	16	51	8
15 Ray R	78	22	73	27
14 Rooney D . . .	81	19	86	11
21 Zelenko D. . .	88	9	78	5
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	72	19	57	38
3 Barden D. . . .	41	9	37	25
1 Bonner D. . . .	66	19	59	30
7 Carlyle D . . .	59	16	52	32
5 Chatham D. . .	25	13	22	24
4 Cooley D . . .	66	13	65	16
8 Deane D. . . .	66	6	71	13
6 Durham D . . .	69	19	59	29
2 Fountain D . .	84	13	79	19
10 Jonas R	66	31	75	22
11 Jones D	44	50	38	59
12 Shuford D . . .	66	25	49	33
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	19	72	35	57
AL Krueger R . . .	75	25	60	25
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	69	25	79	14
14 Ayres R	69	28	59	37
13 Baumhart R . .	59	19	65	21
8 Betts R.	88	13	89	10
22 Bolton, F.P. R	81	19	76	21
11 Bolton, O.P. R	72	19	48	11
16 Bow R	81	13	87	10
7 Brown R	72	19	79	14
5 Clevenger R. .	66	3	67	2
20 Feighan D. . .	81	16	84	14
18 Hays D	72	6	68	16
15 Henderson R. .	72	25	79	17
2 Hess R.	75	9	70	10
10 Jenkins R . . .	75	13	81	10
19 Kirwan D . . .	72	9	75	10
4 McCulloch R .	81	16	75	11
17 McGregor R. .	81	16	68	10
23 Minshall R . .	78	22	78	21
6 Polk D.	78	19	75	17
3 Schenck R. . .	88	13	86	14
1 Scherer R . . .	91	3	87	5
21 Vanik D. . . .	84	16	89	8
12 Vorys R	81	19	79	19
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	88	13	89	10
1 Belcher R . . .	63	34	71	22
2 Edmondson D .	78	9	75	14
5 Jarman D . . .	75	25	67	32
4 Steed D	81	13	75	16
6 Wickersham D.	41	9	51	21
OREGON				
2 Coon R	78	22	83	16
4 Ellsworth R . .	75	22	76	14
3 Green D	91	6	89	8
1 Norblad R. . .	81	19	67	17
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D. . .	78	16	*	*
17 Bush R.	94	6	94	6
10 Carrigg R . . .	75	25	71	25
25 Clark D	72	25	75	21
29 Corbett R . . .	72	28	65	33
9 Dague R. . . .	84	16	86	13
28 Eberharter D. .	28	3	16	2
12 Fenton R. . . .	84	16	81	16
11 Flood D	81	16	79	16
27 Fulton R. . . .	53	41	49	44
23 Gavin R. . . .	75	25	79	19
7 James R	78	3	71	5
24 Kearns R . . .	59	22	62	19
21 Kelley D . . .	50	0	65	8
8 King R.	75	19	81	11
13 McConnell R .	66	9	65	6
26 Morgan D . . .	78	9	81	13
16 Mumma R . . .	78	22	57	13
19 Quigley D. . .	78	16	79	17
14 Rhodes D . . .	88	13	83	16
22 Saylor R. . . .	63	25	62	32
18 Simpson R. . .	66	9	78	8
20 Van Zandt R. .	69	28	71	25
15 Walter D . . .	63	19	52	25
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	78	6	76	11
3 Byrne D	84	13	83	14
4 Chudoff D. . .	88	9	84	13
2 Vacancy	.			
5 Green D. . . .	78	9	65	13
6 Scott R	63	22	56	29
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	59	34	63	32
1 Forand D . . .	88	13	83	17
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	75	22	65	32
3 Dorn D	69	28	60	37
6 McMillan D. .	59	25	59	33
5 Richards D. . .	59	9	62	16
2 Riley D	69	13	60	27
1 Rivers D. . . .	56	9	56	13
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	69	25	75	22
1 Lovre R	66	34	65	33
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	44	38	54	35
6 Bass D.	56	6	75	6
8 Cooper D . . .	88	13	90	10
9 Davis D	75	13	63	14
4 Evins D	84	9	84	8
3 Frazier D . . .	91	9	84	10
7 Murray D . . .	81	16	75	24
5 Priest D	63	6	75	10
1 Reece R	69	19	54	13
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	75	19	81	16
14 Bell D.	25	3	33	14
2 Brooks D. . . .	56	9	67	16
17 Burleson D. . .	47	19	52	30
AL Dies D.	63	25	48	41
7 Dowdy D	38	16	41	33
21 Fisher D. . . .	66	31	52	44
3 Gentry D . . .	41	44	35	57
13 Ikard D	75	19	76	21
20 Kilday D . . .	75	22	65	29
15 Kilgore D . . .	75	25	75	25
19 Mahon D . . .	72	28	76	24
1 Patman D . . .	31	9	57	10
11 Poage D. . . .	78	19	76	22
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	69	19	67	27
16 Rutherford D. .	59	22	63	27
6 Teague D . . .	56	22	57	22
8 Thomas D . . .	72	25	68	30
9 Thompson D . .	81	16	83	16
10 Thornberry D .	25	3	56	8
12 Wright D . . .	84	13	79	17
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	69	28	78	21
1 Dixon R	78	19	81	14
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	59	38	56	29
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	59	28	59	33
10 Broyhill R . . .	81	16	70	29
3 Gary D	66	34	65	35
2 Hardy D. . . .	88	13	75	19
7 Harrison D. . .	69	31	65	35
9 Jennings D . .	72	19	71	21
6 Poff R	78	22	81	19
1 Robeson D. . .	59	34	46	49
8 Smith D	50	34	49	37
5 Tuck D	56	31	51	38
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	50	50	51	49
5 Horan R	56	31	65	22
3 Mack R	72	25	71	21
AL Magnuson D. .	81	19	89	11
1 Pelly R	63	38	54	41
6 Tollefson R . .	41	44	48	40
2 Westland R . .	63	25	71	17
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	59	9	62	19
4 Burnside D . .	78	22	76	24
6 Byrd D.	66	13	67	17
5 Kee D.	75	9	73	14
1 Mollohan D . .	50	0	67	8
2 Staggers D . .	78	19	73	21
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	81	13	76	21
2 Davis R	50	3	70	6
9 Johnson D. . .	100	0	97	3
7 Laird R	84	9	86	8
10 O'Konski R . .	38	63	44	52
5 Reuss D	75	25	86	14
1 Smith R	81	9	68	11
6 Van Pelt R . .	69	13	81	6
3 Withrow R . . .	81	16	83	14
4 Zablocki D . .	88	13	92	8
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	78	22	83	17

Party Unity-Opposition Scores

Senate Party Unity – 1956 & 84th Congress

1. PARTY UNITY, 1956. Percentage of 69 Party Unity roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Party Unity roll call is one which split the parties, the majority of voting Democrats opposing the majority of voting Republicans.)

2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1956. Percentage of 69 Party Unity roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

3. PARTY UNITY, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 95 Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 95 Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* Not Member of Congress during first session.
† Not eligible for all 69 Party Unity roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

Scores for Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), who resigned April 4, 1956, was re-elected Nov. 6:

1	2	3	4
92%	8%	90%	8%

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	94	3	93	4
Sparkman D	86	6	87	6
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	80	10	81	11
Hayden D	77	22	78	20
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	62	17	67	16
McClellan D	68	28	68	25
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	94	4	96	3
Kuchel R	61	30	67	26
COLORADO				
Allott R	83	10	83	9
Millikin R	68	10	74	8
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	68	22	74	19
Purtell R	67	20	69	18
DELAWARE				
Frear D	51	42	48	40
Williams R	87	13	82	16
FLORIDA				
Holland D	41	58	43	56
Smathers D	49	23	56	19
GEORGIA				
George D	64	17	62	15
Russell D	55	30	54	26
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	78	16	77	19
Welker R	61	12	60	16
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	86	7	83	6
Douglas D	81	16	84	14
INDIANA				
Capehart R	57	19	62	19
Jenner R	65	13	64	14
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	71	9	76	6
Martin R	88	9	91	6
KANSAS				
Carlson R	64	20	68	20
Schoeppel R	74	14	69	14
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	81†	14†	*	*
Clements D	74	6	73	7
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	62	23	61	26
Long D	68	13	71	15
MAINE				
Payne R	77	23	78	22
Smith R	75	25	74	24
MARYLAND				
Beall R	71	20	73	19
Butler R	84	10	81	12
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	65	22	56	17
Saltonstall R	88	4	87	6
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	87	12	88	11
Potter R	61	14	64	13
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	86	14	85	12
Thye R	70	30	73	27
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	43	43	46	39
Stennis D	65	35	64	36
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	84	10	84	11
Symington D	93	6	92	6
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	88	9	92	6
Murray D	78	3	67	2
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	80	20	80	20
Hruska R	80	17	80	18
NEVADA				
Bible D	75	19	75	20
Malone R	67	20	63	21
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	84	4	81	3
Cotton R	96	3	93	2
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	72	28	77	23
Smith R	83	6	84	5
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	67	28	66	24
Chavez D	77	4	68	8
NEW YORK				
Ives R	57	16	60	18
Lehman D	84	13	85	13
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	68	16	72	17
Scott D	75	7	80	7
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	17	81	16	82
Young R	39	49	40	49
OHIO				
Bender R	59	20	65	19
Bricker R	86	7	83	8
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	87	10	83	13
Monroney D	81	9	83	9
OREGON				
Morse D	83	10	82	12
Neuberger D	87	13	86	12
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	71	23	69	22
Martin R	96	4	93	4
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	70	20	69	19
Pastore D	58	30	61	27
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	86	13	88	11
Wofford D	74†	23†	*	*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	54	41	57	37
Mundt R	67	30	60	29
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	77	12	73	13
Kefauver D	48	0	55	3
TEXAS				
Daniel D	49	16	57	16
Johnson D	72	13	71	12
UTAH				
Bennett R	94	4	94	5
Watkins R	94	6	94	4
VERMONT				
Aiken R	67	26	68	25
Flanders R	78	4	75	6
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	22	57	26	57
Robertson D	32	59	35	59
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	96	4	91	5
Magnuson D	86	4	84	4
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	78†	9†	*	*
Neely D	51	1	61	3
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	57	23	57	24
Wiley R	48	22	51	20
WYOMING				
Barrett R	77	19	76	17
O'Mahoney D	84	6	82	6

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CQ Fact Sheet **On Bipartisan Support**

CONGRESS' BIPARTISANSHIP DECLINES IN 1956

Majorities of Republicans and Democrats saw eye to eye on only one half of the 203 roll-call votes of 1956, compared with two-thirds of the 163 roll-call votes in 1955. Congressional Quarterly tabulated all record votes as either Party Unity roll calls, when the two party majorities were opposed, or Bipartisan roll calls, when the two majorities agreed. (For an analysis of Party Unity in 1956, see p. 121)

The Bipartisan roll calls of 1955 and 1956 compared:

	Senate	House	Both Chambers
1956			
Total roll calls	130	73	203
Bipartisan roll calls	61	41	102
Percent bipartisan	47%	56%	50%
1955			
Total roll calls	87	76	163
Bipartisan roll calls	61	45	106
Percent bipartisan	70%	59%	65%

Party, Regional Scores

Party and Regional scores relate the number of votes actually cast with the Bipartisan majority to the maximum possible number. Support and Opposition scores do not add to 100 percent because of failures to vote. For Members' absences, see p. 123.

	Republican		Democrat	
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT	1956	1955-56	1956	1955-56
Both chambers	75%	73%	73%	75%
Senate	71	72	69	70
House	76	73	75	77
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION				
Both chambers	14	15	13	12
Senate	18	14	18	15
House	13	15	12	11

Regional Bipartisan Support Scores:

REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
Both chambers	76%	79%	78%	73%
Senate	76	73	--	67
House	76	82	78	75
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	75	76	69	82
Senate	66	68	70	73
House	77	83	68	84

Regional Bipartisan Opposition Scores:

REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
Both chambers	12%	12%	17%	16%
Senate	16	17	--	20
House	11	9	17	15
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	6	14	18	8
Senate	21	22	16	19
House	4	7	19	6

Individual Scores

Highest Individual Bipartisan Support Scores, 1956:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Payne (Maine)	87%	Johnson (Texas)	93%
Smith (Maine)	85	Holland (Fla.)	87
Cotton (N.H.)	85	Anderson (N.M.)	85
Martin (Pa.)	85	Hayden (Ariz.)	82
		Symington (Mo.)	82

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Baldwin (Calif.)	100%	O'Brien (Ill.)	98%
Robsion (Ky.)	100	McCormack (Mass.)	98
Wigglesworth (Mass.)	98	Sullivan (Mo.)	98
Holmes (Wash.)	98		

Highest Individual Bipartisan Opposition Scores, 1956:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Langer (N.D.)	48%	Jackson (Wash.)	34%
Williams (Del.)	33	Wofford (S.C.)*	32
Jenner (Ind.)	30	Frear (Del.)	30
Young (N.D.)	28	Lehman (N.Y.)	28
		Neuberger (Ore.)	28

*Based on 40 votes for which Senator was eligible.

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Mason (Ill.)	46%	Gentry (Texas)	39%
Taber (N.Y.)	41	Poage (Texas)	39
Gross (Iowa)	39	Williams (Miss.)	37
Alger (Texas)	37	Jones (N.C.)	37
		Dies (Texas)	37
		Robeson (Va.)	37

Definitions

- BIPARTISAN ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes on which a majority of voting Democrats agrees with a majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are included.
- BIPARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.
- BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if Member announces his stand, lower his score. A Member's Bipartisan Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls.

Individual Support, Opposition Scores

House Bipartisanship - 1956 & 84th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1956. Percentage of 41 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Bipartisan Support roll call is one which unites the parties, a majority of voting Democrats agreeing with a majority of voting Republicans.)

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1956. Percentage of 41 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 86 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 86 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* Not Member of Congress during first session.
** Not eligible for all 41 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
† Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	76	22	79	20
1 Boykin D	61	17	60	8
7 Elliott D	78	15	81	13
2 Grant D	54	24	70	17
9 Huddleston D	85	15	90	10
8 Jones D	83	15	86	13
5 Rains D	76	10	83	8
4 Roberts D	80	15	78	13
6 Selden D	85	15	86	13
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	90	5	87	7
2 Udall D	78	17	76	13
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	85	7	83	7
4 Harris D	90	7	88	9
5 Hays D	85	7	84	6
2 Mills D	85	12	88	10
6 Norrell D	76	15	74	15
3 Trimble D	88	7	93	5
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	90	7	85	7
6 Baldwin R	100	0	98	2
2 Engle D	80	7	87	6
10 Gubser R	78	7	66	8
14 Hagen D	90	5	90	6
11 Johnson R	85	0	83	3
4 Mailliard R	85	7	80	7
8 Miller D	71	0	74	2
3 Moss D	93	5	92	7
29 Phillips R	44	22	52	28
1 Scudder R	51	0	67	5
5 Shelley D	54	0	59	1
27 Sheppard D	68	12	71	8
12 Sisk D	85	12	88	10
13 Teague R	80	17	85	13
28 Utt R	66	27	60	28
30 Wilson R	61	10	67	9
9 Younger R	93	5	83	13
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	83	2	78	3
21 Hiestand R	76	17	78	15
25 Hillings R	76	2	69	5
†20 Hinshaw R	78	5	72	5
19 Holifield D	78	10	84	9
22 Holt R	68	12	72	9
18 Hosmer R	90	5	85	6
16 Jackson R	78	17	63	14
17 King D	83	12	88	8
24 Lipscomb R	85	12	88	9
15 McDonough R	93	7	93	6
26 Roosevelt D	78	10	79	9
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	95	5	97	3
3 Chenoweth R	90	7	86	8
2 Hill R	93	7	88	8
1 Rogers D	95	2	94	3
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	78	7	80	9
1 Dodd D	80	0	76	5
4 Morano R	78	5	81	5
5 Patterson R	83	2	81	7
AL Sadlak R	78	7	73	9
2 Seely-Brown R	88	5	83	12
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	66	5	67	6
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	83	17	86	14
1 Cramer R	83	12	87	9
4 Fascell D	63	24	78	15
7 Haley D	54	32	70	23
5 Herlong D	68	22	70	16
8 Matthews D	73	20	80	15
6 Rogers D	73	27	76	22
3 Sikes D	66	17	70	15
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	89	20	66	19
10 Brown D	83	17	86	14
5 Davis D	68	29	74	21
4 Flynt D	54	34	58	31
3 Forrester D	78	22	79	21
9 Landrum D	73	24	79	20
7 Lanham D	73	17	79	13
2 Pilcher D	66	20	74	13
1 Preston D	73	10	79	7
6 Vinson D	73	17	84	10
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	66	32	60	34
1 Pfost D	83	10	85	8
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	76	12	79	14
17 Arends R	93	2	87	6
19 Chiperfield R	80	7	67	9
25 Gray D	85	7	78	13
21 Mack D	88	5	79	8
15 Mason R	32	46	34	47
24 Price D	88	2	92	3
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	90	10	83	14
22 Springer R	90	7	90	9
18 Velde R	61	12	66	10
23 Vursell R	59	17	60	24
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	76	0	78	2
12 Boyle D	90	10	91	9
13 Church R	80	20	77	23
1 Dawson D	80	0	72	2
8 Gordon D	68	2	79	3
10 Hoffman R	22	2	43	7
5 Kluczynski D	83	5	86	5
4 McVey R	73	20	70	20
3 Murray D	93	7	93	7
6 O'Brien D	98	0	97	2
2 O'Hara D	93	7	91	9
11 Sheehan R	78	7	77	10
9 Yates D	88	10	86	9
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	76	10	71	19
5 Beamer R	90	7	83	15
7 Bray R	85	10	79	17
11 Brownson R	73	12	64	22
3 Crumpacker R	63	27	64	28
8 Denton D	85	5	88	5
2 Halleck R	76	7	73	8
6 Harden R	88	5	88	8
10 Harvey R	90	10	80	19
1 Madden D	90	2	88	6
9 Wilson R	73	15	73	16
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	90	7	91	8
6 Dolliver R	83	5	80	8
3 Gross R	61	39	56	43
8 Hoeven R	85	12	78	17
7 Jensen R	66	22	64	24
4 LeCompte R	88	12	81	19
1 Schwengel R	88	5	80	9
2 Talle R	88	12	81	15
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	83	7	79	7
3 George R	76	15	72	19
5 Hope R	71	12	69	14
4 Ross R	85	12	73	24
2 Scrivner R	56	27	59	27
6 Smith R	66	34	53	43
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	83	17	90	10
1 Gregory D	73	10	73	9
2 Natcher D	88	12	90	10
7 Perkins D	90	2	79	7
3 Robsion R	100	0	92	5
8 Siler R	71	27	62	31
5 Spence D	80	10	84	6
6 Watts D	63	10	71	12
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	83	10	85	6
4 Brooks D	66	15	73	10
1 Hebert D	61	10	64	9
8 Long D	76	15	78	16

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	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison D. . .	54	7	50	5
5 Passman D . . .	54	22	66	16
7 Thompson D . .	27	5	51	7
3 Willis D	71	20	73	16
MAINE				
1 Hale R.	71	15	73	15
3 McIntire R. . .	80	10	78	13
2 Nelson R . . .	32	5	42	17
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	88	12	90	10
4 Fallon D. . . .	83	7	83	7
7 Friedel D . . .	90	7	91	6
3 Garmatz D. . .	73	10	77	7
6 Hyde R	93	5	91	7
5 Lankford D . .	83	2	91	2
1 Miller R. . . .	90	5	88	7
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	93	5	92	7
2 Boland D . . .	93	0	90	3
10 Curtis R	80	7	85	7
4 Donohue D . .	73	5	72	8
1 Heselton R. . .	73	24	62	17
7 Lane D.	27	0	53	8
8 Macdonald D .	80	7	83	7
14 Martin R. . . .	85	0	84	5
12 McCormack D .	98	0	98	1
9 Nicholson R . .	90	10	80	20
11 O'Neill D. . .	78	5	83	5
3 Philbin D . . .	83	5	76	12
5 Rogers R	90	5	92	5
13 Wigglesworth R	98	0	93	6
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	83	15	78	19
8 Bentley R . . .	66	10	63	17
10 Cederberg R .	88	7	78	17
18 Dondero R . . .	83	15	72	20
5 Ford R.	90	10	86	12
6 Hayworth D . .	88	7	83	12
4 Hoffman R . . .	46	34	36	45
3 Johansen R. . .	56	29	56	37
11 Knox R	85	12	73	17
2 Meader R . . .	90	2	77	9
9 Thompson R . .	68	20	64	27
7 Wolcott R . . .	68	12	69	13
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	68	0	66	3
15 Dingell D . . .	85	5	*	*
17 Griffiths D . .	85	5	84	8
16 Lesinski D . . .	93	5	87	6
1 Machrowicz D.	83	2	84	3
14 Rabaut D . . .	93	2	91	3
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	68	20	69	26
1 Andresen R . .	93	5	83	16
8 Blatnik D . . .	90	2	83	6
5 Judd R.	78	10	83	8
9 Knutson D . . .	68	2	65	3
6 Marshall D . .	76	24	77	22
4 McCarthy D . .	83	0	81	3
2 O'Hara R . . .	22	5	49	16
3 Wier D.	68	22	65	24
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	73	27	73	24
6 Colmer D . . .	63	34	62	30
3 Smith D	83	17	86	13
2 Whitten D . . .	68	20	69	21
4 Williams D. . .	56	37	64	31
5 Winstead D . .	61	34	65	29
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	93	7	88	8
9 Cannon D . . .	78	5	80	9
8 Carnahan D . .	49	2	66	3
4 Christopher D .	85	5	77	7
2 Curtis R	78	12	65	21
6 Hull D.	83	15	84	14
10 Jones D	76	17	77	12
1 Karsten D . . .	95	2	95	3
11 Moulder D. . .	68	12	63	8
7 Short R.	63	17	59	19
3 Sullivan D. . .	98	2	95	3
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	85	10	77	15
1 Metcalf D . . .	88	7	88	8
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	73	22	60	26
3 Harrison R . . .	76	17	69	21
4 Miller R	83	12	78	19
1 Weaver R . . .	80	17	71	26
NEVADA				
AL Young R	88	5	81	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	73	17	76	14
1 Merrow R . . .	78	10	84	5
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	88	5	90	5
3 Auchincloss R .	90	7	91	8
8 Canfield R . .	76	10	52	8
5 Frelinghuysen R	73	12	73	14
2 Hand R.	71	20	60	24
12 Kean R.	78	20	78	16
9 Osmers R . . .	59	15	66	12
10 Rodino D . . .	90	5	91	5
13 Sieminski D . .	78	2	83	5
4 Thompson D . .	88	5	86	7
14 Tumulty D . . .	85	7	84	9
7 Widnall R . . .	85	7	86	7
6 Williams D. . .	95	2	88	6
1 Wolverton R . .	90	2	83	10
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	85	5	77	6
AL Fernandez D. .	90	5	87	5
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	88	10	80	13
37 Cole R.	44	29	53	26
2 Derounian R . .	76	12	77	14
26 Gamble R . . .	20	7	31	10
27 Gwinn R. . . .	49	12	45	24
32 Kearney R . . .	80	12	58	9
38 Keating R . . .	85	10	83	13
33 Kilburn R . . .	59	27	58	23
40 Miller R	68	15	64	10
30 O'Brien D . . .	78	5	79	7
39 Ostertag R. . .	95	5	90	10
42 Pillion R. . . .	66	22	74	15
41 Radwan R . . .	80	10	69	8
43 Read R.	56	22	36	13
35 Riehlman R . .	85	7	84	6
28 St. George R .	85	7	71	14
36 Taber R	56	41	52	43
31 Taylor R	61	17	60	13
1 Wainwright R .	76	10	69	17
29 Wharton R . . .	63	22	65	22
34 Williams R. . .	78	10	67	24
New York City				
8 Anfuso D . . .	66	2	66	1
5 Bosch R	76	20	70	22
24 Buckley D . . .	49	0	52	2
11 Celler D. . . .	76	7	74	8
17 Coudert R . . .	71	12	70	14
20 Davidson D . .	66	5	73	6
7 Delaney D. . .	88	7	86	6
23 Dollinger D . .	80	5	77	7
18 Donovan D . .	71	5	72	6
12 Dorn R.	90	7	86	8
22 Healey D . . .	86**	0**	*	*
25 Fino R.	83	10	72	15
6 Holtzman D . .	88	2	81	6
10 Kelly D	73	10	76	7
9 Keogh D. . . .	80	2	79	2
19 Klein D	61	5	66	7
4 Latham R . . .	78	10	78	12
13 Multer D . . .	78	7	80	9
16 Powell D . . .	56	5	57	8
15 Ray R	76	22	78	20
14 Rooney D . . .	95	0	92	2
21 Zelenko D. . .	73	2	71	3
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	66	32	66	30
3 Barden D. . . .	39	20	48	19
1 Bonner D. . . .	76	24	78	17
7 Carlyle D . . .	54	27	66	21
5 Chatham D. . .	24	0	33	3
4 Cooley D . . .	61	17	65	12
8 Deane D. . . .	83	2	88	3
6 Durham D . . .	59	17	67	13
2 Fountain D . .	66	20	74	15
10 Jonas R	63	34	64	31
11 Jones D	56	37	60	36
12 Shuford D . . .	66	29	66	27
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	80	12	71	21
AL Krueger R . . .	76	15	65	19
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	88	10	85	10
14 Ayres R	93	5	87	6
13 Baumhart R . .	68	12	72	15
8 Betts R.	83	12	74	17
22 Bolton, F.P. R	80	5	84	6
11 Bolton, O.P. R	73	12	49	8
16 Bow R.	71	22	63	31
7 Brown R.	76	15	67	27
5 Clevenger R. . .	63	22	51	30
20 Feighan D. . .	95	2	94	3
18 Hays D	71	5	67	9
15 Henderson R. .	83	17	76	20
2 Hess R.	73	20	72	14
10 Jenkins R . . .	76	12	76	14
19 Kirwan D . . .	93	0	91	1
4 McCulloch R .	68	17	60	23
17 McGregor R. .	80	17	56	23
23 Minshall R . .	88	10	90	9
6 Polk D.	76	17	65	14
3 Schenck R. . .	88	12	80	20
1 Scherer R . . .	61	22	56	24
21 Vanik D. . . .	93	5	91	5
12 Vorys R	78	7	73	17
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	90	7	92	5
1 Belcher R . . .	71	17	79	12
2 Edmondson D .	88	0	87	2
5 Jarman D . . .	85	10	86	9
4 Steed D	83	7	84	7
6 Wickersham D.	46	0	70	1
OREGON				
2 Coon R	85	15	74	23
4 Ellsworth R . .	85	15	83	9
3 Green D . . .	88	5	87	7
1 Norblad R. . .	83	12	78	12
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D. . .	89**	3**	*	*
17 Bush R.	85	10	85	10
10 Corrigg R . . .	88	5	87	6
25 Clark D	90	5	86	7
29 Corbett R . . .	78	12	83	12
9 Dague R. . . .	78	15	87	9
28 Eberharter D. .	17	0	13	0
12 Fenton R. . . .	90	5	92	6
11 Flood D	90	0	91	3
27 Fulton R. . . .	83	5	81	6
23 Gavin R. . . .	76	12	80	14
7 James R	80	10	65	6
24 Kearns R . . .	78	2	71	5
21 Kelley D . . .	37	2	57	7
8 King R.	41	24	45	22
13 McConnell R .	61	5	67	6
26 Morgan D . . .	66	0	69	9
16 Mumma R . . .	73	12	43	10
19 Quigley D. . .	88	5	84	6
14 Rhodes D . . .	90	7	84	14
22 Saylor R. . . .	68	17	63	28
18 Simpson R . . .	61	0	64	6
20 Van Zandt R. .	88	7	84	13
15 Walter D . . .	71	0	76	1
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	76	0	72	5
3 Byrne D	85	2	80	7
4 Chudoff D . . .	80	7	74	10
2 Vacancy . .				
5 Green D. . . .	76	2	58	2
6 Scott R	80	5	79	7
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	85	5	86	7
1 Forand D . . .	95	2	93	6
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	63	34	69	30
3 Dorn D	63	29	66	29
6 McMillan D. .	66	27	77	17
5 Richards D. . .	61	22	71	15
2 Riley D	73	20	78	14
1 Rivers D. . . .	71	20	62	12
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	71	17	70	23
1 Lovre R	78	10	77	14
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	95	0	90	5
6 Bass D.	54	12	66	14
8 Cooper D . . .	83	15	86	13
9 Davis D	59	12	58	6
4 Evins D	76	15	72	15
3 Frazier D . . .	83	17	79	15
7 Murray D . . .	63	20	70	21
5 Priest D	61	5	77	5
1 Reece R	73	7	55	10
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	63	37	65	33
14 Bell D.	24	7	43	13
2 Brooks D. . . .	54	12	73	9
17 Burleson D. . .	39	22	59	22
AL Dies D.	63	37	64	33
7 Dowdy D . . .	49	29	58	28
21 Fisher D. . . .	71	27	73	24
3 Gentry D . . .	54	39	55	41
13 Ikard D	83	17	88	10
20 Kilday D . . .	85	12	87	9
15 Kilgore D . . .	73	27	76	24
19 Mahon D . . .	78	20	83	16
1 Patman D . . .	39	10	66	8
11 Poage D. . . .	59	39	73	23
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	68	32	73	27
16 Rutherford D. .	63	32	74	22
6 Teague D . . .	59	27	63	19
8 Thomas D . . .	68	24	78	16
9 Thompson D . .	88	7	90	5
10 Thornberry D .	37	2	66	5
12 Wright D . . .	83	15	90	9
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	90	7	90	9
1 Dixon R	83	10	86	10
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	78	12	74	9
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	66	34	70	30
10 Broyhill R . . .	83	15	83	13
3 Gary D	68	29	80	17
2 Hardy D. . . .	76	22	79	13
7 Harrison D. . .	71	29	74	24
9 Jennings D . .	71	24	76	20
6 Poff R	76	24	74	26
1 Robeson D. . .	63	37	69	31
8 Smith D	61	34	64	28
5 Tuck D	61	32	64	30
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	98	2	94	6
5 Horan R	90	2	83	5
3 Mack R	76	10	74	17
AL Magnuson D. .	93	7	88	9
1 Pelly R	93	5	91	6
6 Tollefson R . .	83	0	80	5
2 Westland R . .	85	10	87	8
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	56	10	60	20
4 Burnside D . .	93	2	87	8
6 Byrd D.	85	0	78	9
5 Kee D.	85	0	79	6
1 Mollohan D . .	49	0	65	8
2 Staggers D . .	90	5	80	12
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	90	10	86	14
2 Davis R	46	10	56	23
9 Johnson D. . .	90	10	86	12
7 Laird R	73	22	63	28
10 O'Konski R . .	68	29	56	33
5 Reuss D	95	5	92	8
1 Smith R	59	32	48	33
6 Van Pelt R . . .	66	22	60	28
3 Withrow R. . .	80	17	72	22
4 Zablocki D . .	85	5	86	8
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	85	12	79	14

Individual Support, Opposition Scores

Senate Bipartisanship - 1956 & 84th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1956. Percentage of 61 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Bipartisan Support roll call is one which unites the parties, a majority of voting Democrats agreeing with a majority of voting Republicans.)

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1956. Percentage of 61 Bipartisan Support roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 122 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 122 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* Not Member of Congress during first session.
† Not eligible for all 61 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1956; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

Scores for Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), who resigned April 4, 1956, was re-elected Nov. 6:

1	2	3	4
95%	5%	76%	22%

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	80	18	83	15
Sparkman D	69	15	76	12
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	67	16	66	18
Hayden D	82	16	89	9
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	77	11	69	11
McClellan D	72	26	70	18
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	80	18	85	14
Kuchel R	82	16	84	11
COLORADO				
Allott R	82	13	77	7
Millikin R	67	7	80	5
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	64	23	68	16
Purtell R	80	18	83	10
DELAWARE				
Frear D	66	30	58	24
Williams R	67	33	62	34
FLORIDA				
Holland D	87	10	92	7
Smathers D	67	7	75	8
GEORGIA				
George D	75	7	71	5
Russell D	54	21	57	25
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	77	21	74	25
Welker R	51	18	50	24
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	80	8	77	5
Douglas D	69	23	75	20
INDIANA				
Capehart R	59	13	64	7
Jenner R	48	30	44	30
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	79	8	76	6
Martin R	80	8	82	5
KANSAS				
Carlson R	77	7	81	8
Schoeppel R	75	13	61	11
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	62†	12†	*	*
Clements D	75	10	75	7
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	67	26	74	23
Long D	69	23	71	24
MAINE				
Payne R	87	13	91	9
Smith R	85	15	84	8
MARYLAND				
Beall R	75	13	82	9
Butler R	72	10	79	8
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	62	20	39	11
Saltonstall R	84	11	84	8
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	69	23	73	19
Potter R	46	23	57	16
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	69	21	70	17
Thye R	77	16	84	8
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	64	26	61	25
Stennis D	69	21	76	19
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	75	15	74	12
Symington D	82	13	85	10
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	74	20	80	12
Murray D	74	11	60	10
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	79	20	72	24
Hruska R	82	16	71	21
NEVADA				
Bible D	69	25	76	16
Malone R	62	26	54	21
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	70	10	64	7
Cotton R	85	10	80	8
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	74	20	83	13
Smith R	70	16	80	9
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	85	11	81	7
Chavez D	48	20	52	14
NEW YORK				
Ives R	57	18	71	14
Lehman D	69	28	72	25
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	69	23	75	19
Scott D	79	10	81	7
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	52	48	48	45
Young R	54	28	61	25
OHIO				
Bender R	61	25	69	15
Bricker R	64	26	64	19
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	79	21	75	20
Monroney D	72	10	83	7
OREGON				
Morse D	61	26	66	24
Neuberger D	72	28	76	20
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	82	13	81	10
Martin R	85	15	81	12
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	67	18	67	11
Pastore D	77	18	84	11
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	75	21	70	26
Wofford D	68†	32†	*	*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	66	25	64	19
Mundt R	69	20	71	19
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	70	18	62	17
Kefauver D	38	13	49	15
TEXAS				
Daniel D	48	2	63	8
Johnson D	93	2	70	2
UTAH				
Bennett R	84	10	89	5
Watkins R	79	16	78	10
VERMONT				
Aiken R	80	20	85	12
Flanders R	72	15	67	8
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	57	20	55	26
Robertson D	72	20	68	22
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	66	34	75	21
Magnuson D	59	23	65	17
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	75†	10†	*	*
Neely D	49	21	62	16
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	66	26	62	20
Wiley R	52	13	61	7
WYOMING				
Barrett R	69	21	67	21
O'Mahoney D	61	23	61	15

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CQ Fact Sheet

On Voting Participation

CONGRESSMEN VOTE ALMOST 90% OF THE TIME

As in the first session of the 84th Congress, Senators and Representatives in 1956 turned out in force for roll-call votes. On the average, Members voted on nearly nine of every 10 roll calls. Republicans had slightly higher Voting Participation scores than did Democrats, who led by a small margin in 1955. Even when they failed to cast "yea" or "nay" votes, most Members went On the Record by announcing their stands. On the Record scores were computed on the basis both of record votes and announced stands.

Scores

Composite scores relate the actual number of votes cast or stands recorded to the maximum possible number which each party might have cast or recorded on the 130 Senate and 73 House roll calls of 1956, and the 217 Senate and 149 House roll calls of the 84th Congress.

Party Scores

	Republican		Democrat	
	1956	1955-56	1956	1955-56
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Both chambers	89%	89%	87%	87%
Senate	90	88	88	85
House	89	89	86	88
ON THE RECORD				
Both chambers	93	92	92	92
Senate	95	95	97	94
House	92	92	90	91

Regional Scores, 1956

	Republican			
	East	West	South	Midwest
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Both chambers	90%	90%	94%	89%
Senate	92	90	--	87
House	88	91	94	89
ON THE RECORD				
Both chambers	93	95	95	92
Senate	96	96	--	93
House	92	94	95	92

	Democrat			
	East	West	South	Midwest
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Both chambers	83%	91%	86%	91%
Senate	86	91	86	95
House	83	91	86	90
ON THE RECORD				
Both chambers	89	95	91	94
Senate	98	97	96	99
House	88	94	89	93

Definitions

• VOTING PARTICIPATION -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman votes "yea" or "nay." Failures to vote "yea" or "nay" lower scores -- even if the Congressman votes "present," enters a pair, announces his stand in the Congressional Record, or answers the CQ Poll. Only votes of "yea" or "nay" directly affect the outcome of a roll call. Voting Participation is the closest approach to an attendance record, but it is only an approximation. A Congressman may be present and nevertheless decline to vote "yea" or "nay" -- usually because he has entered a pair with an absent Member.

• ON THE RECORD -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman makes his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll. Scores are lowered by votes of "present" and by general pairs -- as well as by complete silence on the issue. Votes of "present" and general pairs are not expressions of opinion. On The Record does not measure the effectiveness of a Congressman in determining the outcome of roll calls, but it does show how frequently he tells his constituents and the general public where he stands on specific issues. Even if he must be absent, a Congressman can go On The Record.

Pairs are used to cancel out the effect of absences. A Congressman who expects to be absent for a roll call pairs off with another Congressman, both of them agreeing not to vote. A live pair concerns one or several specific issues. A Congressman who would vote "yea" pairs with a Congressman who would vote "nay." Thus, both announce their stands. A general pair is a more arbitrary matching of absent Congressmen, not involving announcement of their stands.

The CQ Poll gives absent Congressmen the opportunity to announce their stands on roll calls. On important roll calls, CQ sends out ballots asking Congressmen how they would have voted if they had been present.

Yearly Scores

Combined Senate and House scores for Voting Participation:

	Republican	Democrat	Both Parties
1956	89%	87%	88%
1955	88	89	88

1954	87%	82%	84%
1953	89	86	87
1951-52	83	81	82

Combined Senate and House scores for On the Record:

	Republican	Democrat	Both parties
1956	93%	92%	92%
1955	92	94	93
1954	91	87	89
1953	92	90	91
1952	87	83	85

Leadership Scores

Voting Participation and On the Record scores of Congressional leaders in 1956:

	Voting Participation	On the Record
SENATE		
Majority Leader Johnson	90%	95%
Majority Whip Clements	82	99
Minority Leader Knowland	98	98
Minority Whip Saltonstall	94	98
HOUSE		
Majority Leader McCormack	96	97
Majority Whip Albert	99	99
Minority Leader Martin	89	89
Minority Whip Arends	96	99

Highs and Lows

Highest and lowest individual scorers in Voting Participation, 1956:

HIGHEST SCORERS

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Williams (Del)	100%	Neuberger (Ore.)	100%
Payne (Maine)	100	Jackson (Wash.)	100
Smith (Maine)	100	Wofford (S.C.)*	99
Martin (Pa.)	100	Hill (Ala.)	98
Curtis (Neb.)	99	Hayden (Ariz.)	98
Langer (N.D.)	99	Holland (Fla.)	98
		Kerr (Okla.)	98
		Johnston (S.C.)	98

*Based on 83 votes for which Senator was eligible.

HOUSE

Republican: 14 scored 100% -- Baldwin (Calif.), Hill (Colo.), Church (Ill.), Simpson (Ill.), Gross (Iowa), Talle (Iowa), Devereux (Md.), Nicholson (Mass.), Ford (Mich.), Ostertag (N.Y.), Schenck (Ohio), Coon (Ore.), Poff (Va.) and Holmes (Wash.).

Democrat: 21 scored 100% -- Huddleston (Ala.), Selden (Ala.), Aspinall (Colo.), Bennett (Fla.), Rogers (Fla.), Brown (Ga.), Boyle (Ill.), Murray (Ill.), O'Hara (Ill.), Chelf (Ky.), Natcher (Ky.), Marshall (Minn.), Abernethy (Miss.), Smith (Miss.), Sullivan (Mo.), Frazier (Tenn.), Kilgore (Texas), Harrison (Va.), Magnuson (Wash.), Johnson (Wis.) and Reuss (Wis.).

LOWEST SCORERS

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Wiley (Wis.)	68%	Kefauver (Tenn.)	49%
Welker (Idaho)	71	Daniel (Texas)	58
Potter (Mich.)	72	Neely (W.Va.)	61
Capehart (Ind.)	74	Smathers (Fla.)	73
Ives (N.Y.)	74	Chavez (N.M.)	75

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
O'Hara (Minn.)	16%	Lane (Mass.)*	22%
Hoffman (Ill.)	27	Eberharter (Pa.)	23
Nelson (Maine)	27	Chatham (N.C.)	30
Gamble (N.Y.)	33	Bell (Texas)	30
Scudder (Calif.)	45	Thompson (La.)	32

*Rep. Lane April 30 was sentenced to four months imprisonment for tax evasion. He was released Sept. 4.

On the Record

Highest scorers, On the Record, 1956:

SENATE

Republican: 8 scored 100% -- Williams (Del.), Martin (Iowa), Payne (Maine), Smith (Maine), Curtis (Neb.), Cotton (N.H.), Case (N.J.) and Martin (Pa.).

Democrat: 8 scored 100% -- Holland (Fla.), Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Symington (Mo.), Scott (N.C.), Kerr (Okla.), Neuberger (Ore.) and Jackson (Wash.).

HOUSE

Republican: 23 scored 100%, including 14 named above. Others: Teague (Calif.), Harvey (Ind.), LeCompte (Iowa), Wigglesworth (Mass.), Henderson (Ohio), Prouty (Vt.), Pelly (Wash.), Byrnes (Wis.) and Keating (N.Y.)

Democrat: 23 scored 100%, including 21 named above. Others: O'Brien (Ill.) and Bolling (Mo.).

Lowest scorers, On the Record, 1956:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Potter (Mich.)	81%	Byrd (Va.)	85%
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	83	Chavez (N.M.)	87
Ives (N.Y.)	83	Kefauver (Tenn.)	91
Jenner (Ind.)	86		
Wiley (Wis.)	86		

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
O'Hara (Minn.)	19%	Lane (Mass.)	22%
Nelson (Maine)	51	Eberharter (Pa.)	36
Davis (Wis.)	56	Thornberry (Texas)	42
Gamble (N.Y.)	60	Chatham (N.C.)	44
Hoffman (Ill.)	62	Patman (Texas)	53

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Many missed one or more 1956 roll calls because of their own illness or illness or death in their families. (For names, see p. 123)

Voting Participation-On the Record Scores

Senate Voting Participation - 1956 & 84th Congress

1. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 1956. Percentage of 130 roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

2. ON THE RECORD, 1956. Percentage of 130 roll calls on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand or answering the CQ poll.

3. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 217 roll calls, 1955-56, on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

4. ON THE RECORD, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 217 roll calls, 1955-56, on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand or answering the CQ poll.

Headnotes

*Not Member during first session.
†Not eligible for all 130 roll calls in 1956; percentage scores are based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

Scores for Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) who resigned April 4, 1956, was re-elected Nov. 6:

1	2	3	4
100%	100%	98%	99%

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	98	99	97	99
Sparkman D	88	96	91	97
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	87	94	87	94
Hayden D	98	99	98	99
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	84	95	82	94
McClellan D	97	97	91	95
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	98	98	99	99
Kuchel R	95	98	94	99
COLORADO				
Allott R	94	99	88	98
Millikin R	76	94	83	95
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	88	94	88	96
Purtell R	92	98	90	96
DELAWARE				
Frear D	94	99	85	97
Williams R	100	100	97	99
FLORIDA				
Holland D	98	100	99	100
Smathers D	73	95	79	95
GEORGIA				
George D	82	92	76	91
Russell D	81	92	81	89
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	96	97	97	98
Welker R	71	95	75	92
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	91	96	86	94
Douglas D	95	100	96	99
INDIANA				
Capehart R	74	87	76	86
Jenner R	78	86	76	82
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	83	83	82	83
Martin R	93	100	91	99
KANSAS				
Carlson R	84	95	88	97
Schoeppel R	88	98	77	94
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	83†	98†	*	*
Clements D	82	99	81	98
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	89	98	93	98
Long D	86	98	91	99
MAINE				
Payne R	100	100	100	100
Smith R	100	100	95	100
MARYLAND				
Beall R	90	95	91	96
Butler R	88	90	89	93
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	85	97	60	92
Saltonstall R	94	98	93	99
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	95	97	95	98
Potter R	72	81	75	85
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	95	100	91	99
Thye R	97	97	95	97
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	88	99	86	97
Stennis D	95	99	97	99
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	92	96	90	97
Symington D	97	100	96	99
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	95	98	94	99
Murray D	83	96	70	94
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	99	100	98	100
Hruska R	98	98	95	99
NEVADA				
Bible D	94	98	94	99
Malone R	88	93	79	88
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	85	95	77	88
Cotton R	97	100	91	98
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	97	100	98	100
Smith R	88	92	89	95
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	95	98	89	95
Chavez D	75	87	71	85
NEW YORK				
Ives R	74	83	82	90
Lehman D	97	98	98	99
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	88	98	91	99
Scott D	85	100	88	99
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	99	99	95	96
Young R	85	88	88	91
OHIO				
Bender R	82	98	84	98
Bricker R	92	93	87	91
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	98	100	95	100
Monroney D	86	97	91	98
OREGON				
Morse D	90	99	91	99
Neuberger D	100	100	97	100
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	95	99	91	97
Martin R	100	100	95	97
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	88	96	83	97
Pastore D	92	98	93	99
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	98	99	98	99
Wofford D	99†	99†	*	*
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	92	96	88	94
Mundt R	93	98	94	98
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	88	94	82	89
Kefauver D	49	91	61	92
TEXAS				
Daniel D	58	98	72	98
Johnson D	90	95	76	96
UTAH				
Bennett R	96	98	96	99
Watkins R	98	98	92	95
VERMONT				
Aiken R	96	98	96	98
Flanders R	85	98	78	97
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	78	85	82	89
Robertson D	92	97	92	98
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	100	100	96	100
Magnuson D	86	98	85	99
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	86†	98†	*	*
Neely D	61	98	72	99
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	85	95	82	94
Wiley R	68	86	70	83
WYOMING				
Barrett R	93	97	90	95
O'Mahoney D	87	92	82	93

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Voting Participation-On the Record Scores

House Voting Participation - 1956 & 84th Congress

1. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 1956. Percentage of 73 roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

2. ON THE RECORD, 1956. Percentage of 73 roll calls on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ poll.

3. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 149 roll calls, 1955-56, on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

4. ON THE RECORD, 84th CONGRESS. Percentage of 149 roll calls on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ poll.

Headnotes

* Not Member during first session.
† Not eligible for all 73 roll calls in 1956; percentage scores are based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
†† Died Aug. 5, 1956.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	99	99	97	97
1 Boykin D	66	79	68	79
7 Elliott D	96	97	96	99
2 Grant D	78	82	87	90
9 Huddleston D	100	100	99	99
8 Jones D	97	97	98	98
5 Rains D	85	89	91	93
4 Roberts D	97	97	90	95
6 Selden D	100	100	99	100
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	86	89	91	92
2 Udall D	97	97	93	96
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	96	97	93	94
4 Harris D	97	99	97	99
5 Hays D	95	96	90	92
2 Mills D	99	99	99	99
6 Norrell D	93	95	92	94
3 Trimble D	97	97	99	99
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	96	99	91	94
6 Baldwin R	100	100	100	100
2 Engle D	90	97	93	98
10 Gubser R	85	92	79	87
14 Hagen D	97	97	97	97
11 Johnson R	81	89	84	91
4 Mailliard R	93	96	87	91
8 Miller D	67	85	78	88
3 Moss D	99	99	99	99
29 Phillips R	73	79	82	85
1 Scudder R	45	64	70	79
5 Shelley D	58	71	60	75
27 Sheppard D	79	86	79	85
12 Sisk D	96	99	97	99
13 Teague R	99	100	98	99
28 Utt R	95	96	91	95
30 Wilson R	68	78	77	84
9 Younger R	96	97	94	96
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	88	90	86	91
21 Hiestand R	95	95	95	95
25 Hillings R	81	86	72	81
††20 Hinshaw R	84	88	81	83
19 Holifield D	90	93	92	96
22 Holt R	82	92	82	89
18 Hosmer R	88	95	90	94
16 Jackson R	88	92	78	85
17 King D	97	97	98	98
24 Lipscomb R	97	99	97	98
15 McDonough R	99	99	99	99
26 Roosevelt D	88	92	91	93
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	100	100	100	100
3 Chenoweth R	96	97	95	97
2 Hill R	100	100	96	97
1 Rogers D	99	99	99	99
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	82	90	88	93
1 Dodd D	86	90	84	87
4 Morano R	89	90	91	91
5 Patterson R	92	92	91	92
AL Sadlak R	89	89	86	91
2 Seely-Brown R	96	96	95	96
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	75	82	79	84
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	100	100	100	100
1 Cramer R	97	97	97	98
4 Fascell D	90	92	93	96
7 Haley D	82	92	90	95
5 Herlong D	89	95	86	92
8 Matthews D	89	92	94	95
6 Rogers D	100	100	99†	100
3 Sikes D	88	89	90	91
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	77	85	83	89
10 Brown D	100	100	100	100
5 Davis D	97	99	95	96
4 Flynt D	90	92	91	94
3 Forrester D	92	96	96	98
9 Landrum D	97	99	99	99
7 Lanham D	93	93	93	95
2 Pilcher D	75	85	84	90
1 Preston D	74	84	81	89
6 Vinson D	77	89	88	94
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	97	97	94	96
1 Pfost D	96	96	96	96
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	85	85	92	92
17 Arends R	96	99	93	96
19 Chiperfield R	89	90	74	85
25 Gray D	93	93	93	93
21 Mack D	95	95	92	94
15 Mason R	75	84	77	85
24 Price D	95	99	97	99
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	100	100	98	98
22 Springer R	99	99	99	99
18 Velde R	78	84	80	84
23 Vursell R	77	82	85	87
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	68	78	77	83
12 Boyle D	100	100	99	99
13 Church R	100	100	100	100
1 Dawson D	78	81	71	77
8 Gordon D	66	82	79	89
10 Hoffman R	27	62	52	74
5 Kluczynski D	88	90	90	93
4 McVey R	93	96	91	93
3 Murray D	100	100	100	100
6 O'Brien D	99	100	98	99
2 O'Hara D	100	100	100	100
11 Sheehan R	81	90	85	92
9 Yates D	99	99	93	95
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	84	88	88	91
5 Beamer R	97	99	97	99
7 Bray R	97	99	97	98
11 Brownson R	82	85	87	89
3 Crumpacker R	90	93	93	94
8 Denton D	95	97	96	98
2 Halleck R	84	85	83	85
6 Harden R	93	95	97	97
10 Harvey R	99	100	99	100
1 Madden D	96	97	97	97
9 Wilson R	88	89	91	91
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	97	99	99	99
6 Dolliver R	78	93	81	91
3 Gross R	100	100	99	100
8 Hoeven R	99	99	95	95
7 Jensen R	84	86	89	90
4 LeCompte R	99	100	99	100
1 Schwengel R	93	95	92	95
2 Talle R	100	100	95	95
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	95	96	88	94
3 George R	90	95	90	93
5 Hope R	82	88	83	90
4 Rees R	99	99	99	99
2 Scrivner R	85	85	85	87
6 Smith R	92	93	91	93
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	100	100	100	100
1 Gregory D	81	89	81	88
2 Natcher D	100	100	100	100
7 Perkins D	93	95	87	90
3 Robsion R	97	97	93	93
8 Siler R	90	90	85	88
5 Spence D	92	92	88	89
6 Watts D	78	82	84	88
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	93	95	93	95
4 Brooks D	73	81	83	87
1 Hebert D	67	89	72	90
8 Long D	77	79	88	89

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	1	2		4
6 Morrison D. . .	47	66	52	66
5 Passman D . . .	73	77	79	83
7 Thompson D . .	32	58	59	73
3 Willis D	85	90	89	91
MAINE				
1 Hale R	85	90	90	93
3 McIntire R. . .	90	95	91	95
2 Nelson R . . .	27	51	52	66
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	100	100	99	99
4 Fallon D. . . .	90	92	88	91
7 Friedel D . . .	96	99	95	98
3 Garmatz D. . .	84	89	83	89
6 Hyde R	99	99	99	99
5 Lankford D . .	90	93	95	97
1 Miller R	97	97	97	97
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	99	99	99	99
2 Boland D . . .	95	97	95	97
10 Curtis R	92	96	95	98
4 Donohue D . .	85	86	85	87
1 Heselton R. . .	97	99	80	85
7 Lane D.	22	22	59	59
8 Macdonald D .	90	92	90	93
14 Martin R. . . .	89	89	91	91
12 McCormack D.	96	97	98	99
9 Nicholson R . .	100	100	100	100
11 O'Neill D. . .	89	89	91	93
3 Philbin D . . .	93	93	92	93
5 Rogers R	96	97	97	98
13 Wigglesworth R	97	100	99	100
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	99	99	97	97
8 Bentley R . . .	79	82	81	87
10 Cederberg R . .	96	96	95	96
18 Dondero R . . .	95	97	91	95
5 Ford R.	100	100	99	99
6 Hayworth D . .	92	96	93	95
4 Hoffman R . . .	74	75	79	83
3 Johansen R. . .	82	85	90	92
11 Knox R	97	97	93	94
2 Meader R . . .	95	95	88	88
9 Thompson R . .	89	90	93	93
7 Wolcott R . . .	82	88	82	85
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	66	68	70	78
15 Dingell D . . .	93	93	*	*
17 Griffiths D . .	90	95	89	93
16 Lesinski D . . .	99	99	95	96
1 Machrowicz D.	85	88	89	91
14 Rabaut D . . .	96	96	96	97
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	88	88	94	94
1 Andresen R . .	97	97	98	99
8 Blatnik D . . .	92	93	89	93
5 Judd R.	92	95	88	95
9 Knutson D . . .	81	84	80	81
6 Marshall D . .	100	100	99	100
4 McCarthy D . .	81	89	85	92
2 O'Hara R . . .	16	19	58	59
3 Wier D.	95	95	93	94
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	100	100	97	97
6 Colmer D . . .	97	97	92	95
3 Smith D	100	100	97	99
2 Whitten D . . .	86	89	89	91
4 Williams D. . .	93	96	94	97
5 Winstead D . .	93	97	91	94
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	99	100	97	99
9 Cannon D . . .	89	90	93	94
8 Carnahan D . .	52	74	72	83
4 Christopher D .	78	79	77	81
2 Curtis R	92	96	88	91
6 Hull D.	99	99	98	98
10 Jones D	96	97	91	93
1 Karsten D . . .	99	99	99	99
11 Moulder D. . .	85	89	78	85
7 Short R.	86	86	81	87
3 Sullivan D. . .	100	100	99	99
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	95	97	91	96
1 Metcalf D. . .	97	97	98	98

	1	2	3	4
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	93	93	88	91
3 Harrison R . . .	90	90	89	91
4 Miller R	97	99	98	99
1 Weaver R . . .	99	99	97	98
NEVADA				
AL Young R	93	93	86	86
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	93	95	91	93
1 Merrow R . . .	92	93	93	94
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	96	96	97	97
3 Auchincloss R .	97	97	97	99
8 Canfield R . .	90	92	65	68
5 Frelinghuysen R	90	93	91	93
2 Hand R.	92	93	89	91
12 Kean R.	97	97	94	97
9 Osmers R . . .	79	86	83	87
10 Rodino D . . .	97	97	97	98
13 Sieminski D . .	82	82	84	87
4 Thompson D . .	93	96	93	97
14 Tumulty D . . .	93	99	94	97
7 Widnall R . . .	96	96	93	96
6 Williams D. . .	99	99	96	97
1 Wolverton R . .	90	97	93	97
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	92	92	83	91
AL Fernandez D. .	92	96	93	95
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	99	99	95	95
37 Cole R.	75	78	79	87
2 Derounian R . .	88	95	90	95
26 Gamble R . . .	33	60	50	66
27 Gwinn R. . . .	62	78	70	81
32 Kearney R . . .	89	93	67	83
38 Keating R . . .	96	100	97	99
33 Kilburn R . . .	84	84	78	82
40 Miller R	85	90	81	87
30 O'Brien D . . .	88	89	86	90
39 Ostertag R. . .	100	100	100	100
42 Pillion R. . . .	89	90	90	91
41 Radwan R . . .	92	93	77	87
43 Reed R.	75	84	51	64
35 Riehlman R . .	90	93	85	87
28 St. George R .	93	96	89	91
36 Taber R	99	99	97	97
31 Taylor R	74	85	72	85
1 Wainwright R .	85	86	84	85
29 Wharton R . . .	89	90	91	93
34 Williams R. . .	85	93	91	95
New York City				
8 Anfuso D . . .	70	81	68	84
5 Bosch R	97	97	95	95
24 Buckley D . . .	51	73	53	71
11 Celler D. . . .	79	86	82	87
17 Coudert R . . .	82	90	84	89
20 Davidson D . .	73	79	81	86
7 Delaney D. . .	97	97	94	95
23 Dollinger D . .	90	92	87	90
18 Donovan D . .	75	82	81	85
12 Dorn R.	97	99	95	96
22 Healey D . . .	83†	88†	*	*
25 Fino R.	95	96	91	92
6 Holtzman D . .	95	96	90	93
10 Kelly D	77	86	81	87
9 Keogh D. . . .	84	93	84	92
19 Klein D	71	81	77	85
4 Latham R . . .	89	90	91	93
13 Multer D . . .	90	93	91	94
16 Powell D . . .	58	75	62	77
15 Ray R	99	99	99	99
14 Rooney D . . .	97	99	95	97
21 Zelenko D. . .	85	86	78	84
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	95	97	96	97
3 Barden D. . . .	55	60	64	68
1 Bonner D. . . .	93	96	93	95
7 Carlyle D . . .	78	84	86	89
5 Chatham D. . .	30	44	40	56
4 Cooley D . . .	78	84	79	82
8 Deane D. . . .	79	84	89	91
6 Durham D . . .	81	84	83	86

	1	2	3	4
2 Fountain D . .	90	92	93	95
10 Jonas R	97	99	96	97
11 Jones D	93	95	97	97
12 Shuford D . . .	93	97	89	95
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	92	92	92	92
AL Krueger R . . .	95	95	85	90
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	96	96	95	95
14 Ayres R	97	99	94	96
13 Baumhart R . .	79	86	87	92
8 Betts R.	97	97	95	96
22 Bolton, F.P. R	92	92	93	93
11 Bolton, O.P. R	88	90	58	64
16 Bow R	93	95	95	96
7 Brown R	90	95	94	96
5 Clevenger R. .	78	78	76	77
20 Feighan D. . .	97	99	98	99
18 Hays D	77	86	80	87
15 Henderson R. .	99	100	96	97
2 Hess R.	89	96	83	91
10 Jenkins R . . .	88	95	90	94
19 Kirwan D . . .	88	93	89	93
4 McCulloch R .	90	92	85	87
17 McGregor R. .	97	97	79	85
23 Minshall R . .	99	99	99	99
6 Polk D.	95	97	85	93
3 Schenck R. . .	100	100	100	100
1 Scherer R . . .	88	90	85	89
21 Vanik D. . . .	99	99	96	97
12 Vorys R	92	93	94	95
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	99	99	97	98
1 Belcher R . . .	92	93	92	93
2 Edmondson D .	88	89	89	91
5 Jarman D . . .	97	99	97	97
4 Steed D	92	92	91	93
6 Wickersham D.	48	55	71	74
OREGON				
2 Coon R	100	100	98	98
4 Ellsworth R . .	99	99	91	91
3 Green D . . .	95	97	95	98
1 Norblad R. . .	97	97	87	91
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D. . .	93†	96†	*	*
17 Bush R.	97	97	97	97
10 Carrigg R . . .	96	96	95	95
25 Clark D	96	97	94	95
29 Corbett R . . .	95	95	96	96
9 Dague R.	96	97	97	99
28 Eberharter D. .	23	36	15	45
12 Fenton R. . . .	97	97	97	97
11 Flood D	93	95	95	96
27 Fulton R. . . .	90	92	90	92
23 Gavin R. . . .	93	95	96	97
7 James R.	86	90	73	78
24 Kearns R . . .	81	89	78	83
21 Kelley D . . .	44	68	68	82
8 King R.	78	81	78	81
13 McConnell R .	70	78	72	79
26 Morgan D . . .	75	81	85	88
16 Mumma R . . .	92	92	60	74
19 Quigley D. . .	93	95	93	93
14 Rhodes D . . .	99	99	98	99
22 Saylor R. . . .	86	90	92	94
18 Simpson R . . .	67	75	77	81
20 Van Zandt R. .	96	96	97	97
15 Walter D . . .	75	84	77	83
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	79	85	81	84
3 Byrne D	92	93	91	92
4 Chudoff D. . .	92	92	90	91
2 Vacancy . .				
5 Green D. . . .	82	89	68	77
6 Scott R	85	92	85	90
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	92	95	94	96
1 Forand D . . .	99	99	99	99
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	97	97	98	98
3 Dorn D	95	97	96	97
6 McMillan D. .	89	89	93	93

	1	2	3	4
5 Richards D. . .	77	78	83	87
2 Riley D	88	90	90	94
1 Rivers D. . . .	79	84	71	77
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	90	93	95	96
1 Lovre R	93	95	94	95
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	89	92	92	93
6 Bass D.	64	64	81	81
8 Cooper D . . .	99	99	99	99
9 Davis D	78	89	70	84
4 Evins D	92	92	89	91
3 Frazier D. . . .	100	100	94	97
7 Murray D . . .	89	90	94	95
5 Priest D	67	70	83	85
1 Reece R	84	86	66	72
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	97	97	97	97
14 Bell D.	30	63	52	70
2 Brooks D. . . .	66	67	83	83
17 Burleson D. . .	63	71	82	86
AL Dies D.	95	97	93	96
7 Dowdy D . . .	67	71	81	84
21 Fisher D. . . .	97	97	97	97
3 Gentry D . . .	89	89	94	94
13 Ikard D	97	99	98	99
20 Kilday D . . .	97	97	95	96
15 Kilgore D . . .	100	100	100	100
19 Mahon D . . .	99	99	99	99
1 Patman D . . .	45	53	71	76
11 Poage D. . . .	97	97	97	97
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	95	97	97	99
16 Rutherford D. .	89	93	94	96
6 Teague D . . .	82	82	81	81
8 Thomas D . . .	95	95	96	97
9 Thompson D . .	96	97	96	97
10 Thornberry D .	34	42	68	72
12 Wright D . . .	97	97	98	98
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	97	99	99	99
1 Dixon R	95	96	96	97
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	93	100	84	96
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	95	95	97	97
10 Broyhill R . . .	97	97	97	97
3 Gary D	99	99	99	99
2 Hardy D. . . .	99	99	93	96
7 Harrison D. . .	100	100	99	100
9 Jennings D . .	93	96	94	97
6 Poff R	100	100	100	100
1 Robeson D. . .	97	97	98	98
8 Smith D	90	90	89	89
5 Tuck D	90	92	92	95
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	100	100	100	100
5 Horan R	90	95	87	90
3 Mack R	90	92	92	94
AL Magnuson D. .	100	100	99	99
1 Pelly R	99	100	96	97
6 Tollefson R . .	84	88	86	88
2 Westland R . .	92	96	93	98
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	67	88	81	91
4 Burnside D . .	97	99	97	99
6 Byrd D.	82	89	86	91
5 Kee D.	85	86	86	90
1 Mollohan D . .	49	64	74	81
2 Staggers D . .	96	99	93	96
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	97	100	99	100
2 Davis R	55	56	78	79
9 Johnson D. . .	100	100	99	99
7 Laird R	95	97	92	95
10 O'Konski R . .	99	99	92	93
5 Reuss D	100	100	100	100
1 Smith R	90	90	80	87
6 Van Pelt R . .	85	92	88	92
3 Withrow R. . .	97	97	95	95
4 Zablocki D . .	95	95	97	97
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	99	99	96	97

84th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION VOTES AND BILLS

How a Bill is Passed

Glossary

Vote Charts

Public Laws

Vetoes

Bills Acted On

Bills Introduced



How a Bill Is Passed

Note: Parliamentary terms used below are defined in the Glossary, which follows.

Introduction of Bills

Any House Member (including territorial Delegates) may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the Clerk of the House, or placing it in a box called the hopper. A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. Then his bill is "read" twice, though in practice only the title usually is given.

As the next step in either the House or Senate, the bill is numbered, referred to the appropriate committee, labeled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. One bill sometimes carries several Senators' names; this practice does not extend to the House where each bill carries the name of one sponsor only. However, other Members may file identical measures. Bills written in the executive branch and proposed as Administration measures usually are introduced by the chairmen of the Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the subjects involved.

Designation of bills and resolutions:

Bills -- Prefixed with "HR" in the House, "S" in the Senate, followed by a number.

Joint Resolutions -- Designated H J Res or S J Res. These can become law just as bills do.

Concurrent Resolutions -- Designated H Con Res or S Con Res. These do not become law.

Resolutions -- Designated H Res or S Res. These do not become law and are adopted only by the chamber that originates them.

Committee Action

A bill is referred to the appropriate committee by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rule generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, which are sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

When a bill reaches a committee it is placed upon that group's calendar. At that time it comes under the sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined -- and the great majority of bills fall by the legislative roadside. Failure of a committee to act on a bill is equivalent to killing it; the measure can be withdrawn from the group's purview only by a discharge petition requiring signatures of 218 House members on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed.

The first committee action taken on a bill usually is a request for comment on it by interested agencies of the government. The committee chairman may assign the bill to a subcommittee for study and hearings, or it may be considered by the full committee. Hearings may be public, closed (executive session), or both. A subcommittee, after considering a bill, reports to the full committee its recommendations for action and any proposed amendments.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called reporting the bill. Occasionally a committee may report a bill unfavorably; most of the time a report calls for favorable action on the legislation (since the committee can effectively "kill" legislation by simply failing to take any action).

When a committee sends a bill to the chamber floor, it explains its reasons in a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report.

Frequently, the committee proposes amendments to the bill. If they are substantial and the legislation is complicated, the committee may order a "clean bill" introduced, which will embody the proposed amendments. The original bill then is put aside and the "clean bill," with a new number, is reported to the floor.

The chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

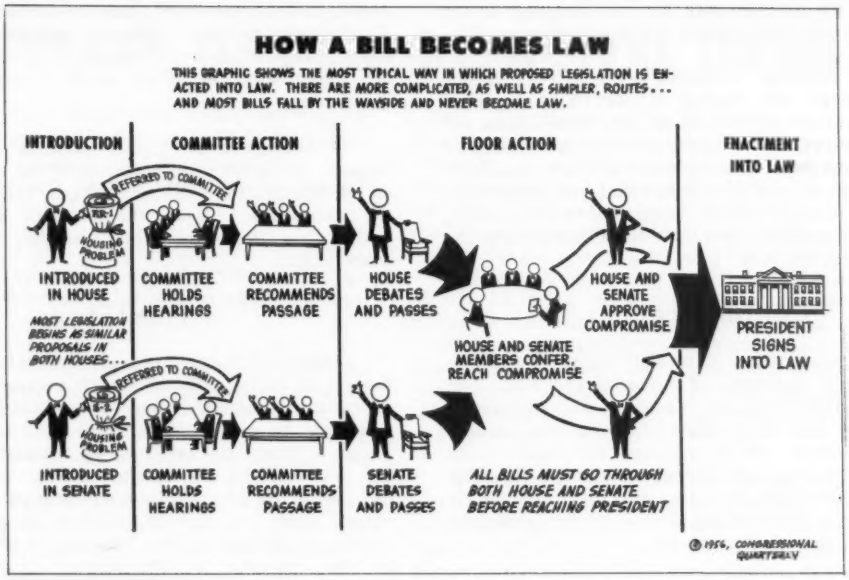
Floor Action

After a bill is reported back to the house where it originated, it is placed on the calendar. There are five legislative calendars in the House, issued in one cumulating calendar titled Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and History of Legislation. There is only one legislative calendar in the Senate and one "executive calendar" for treaties and nominations. Noncontroversial bills often are passed on the "call of the calendar." In the House such bills may be placed on the Consent Calendar; if there is no objection voiced to a bill on that calendar when it is called, the measure is passed without debate. When the Senate calendar is called, each Senator is limited to five minutes' debate on each bill.

DEBATE

A bill is brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote. The Policy Committee of the majority party in the Senate schedules the bills that it wants taken up for debate.

In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is obtained from the Rules Committee. Such rules often are debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. They are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated, and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a "closed rule" which permits only



committee members to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance. This is the usual practice on tax bills.

When a bill is debated under an "open rule," amendments may be offered from the floor. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second degree, i.e., a changed amendment cannot be further altered. Substitute motions, however, are permissible.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is before the Committee of the Whole or under discussion by the House proper. In the former, the amount of time agreed on for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of this general discussion, the bill is read "for the second time," section by section, for amendment. Debate on each amendment is limited to five minutes. Persons debating bills considered in the House proper are allowed one hour apiece. Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent, or by "cloture", which requires a two-thirds vote.

VOTES

Voting on bills may occur repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected. The House votes both on the rule for the bill and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments often is a more illuminating test of a bill's support than is the final tally. Sometimes Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which would have scuttled the legislation if adopted.

The House and Senate vote both by untabulated voice votes and a recorded roll call of their names, to which they answer "yea" or "nay." The House also uses a standing vote, called a division, and a teller vote, when Members file up the center aisle past counters. The Senate also has a division, or standing, vote. It does not employ the teller vote. House totals on division and teller votes are announced. Division vote totals in the Senate are not announced. Only a roll-call vote reveals the yea or nay vote of a Member.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If the motion is unsuccessful, the bill then is "read for the third time." An actual reading usually is dispensed with, although an opponent of a bill can delay this move by objecting and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (certified in final form) copy of the bill. After the "third reading," the vote on final passage is taken.

The final action vote may be followed by a motion to reconsider, and this motion itself may be followed by a move to lay the motion on the table. Usually, those voting for the bill's passage vote for the tabling motion, thus safeguarding the final passage action. With that, the bill has been formally passed by the chamber. While a motion to reconsider a Senate vote is pending on a bill, the measure cannot be sent to the House. Once a bill has been passed by either chamber, it becomes, officially, an "act," though it continues generally to be referred to as a bill.

ACTION IN SECOND HOUSE

After a bill is passed it is sent to the opposite chamber. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is -- accepting the other chamber's amendments. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the opposite house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it continues work on its own version of the legislation. Frequently, one chamber may approve a version of a bill that is greatly at variance with the version already passed by the other house, and

then substitute its amendments for the language of the other, retaining only the latter's bill designation.

Often the opposite chamber makes only minor changes. If these are readily agreed to by the other house, the bill then is routed to the White House for signing. However, if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, the measure usually is "sent to conference." The chamber that has possession of the "papers" (engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal) requests a conference and the other chamber agrees to it.

Conference

A conference undertakes to harmonize conflicting House and Senate versions of a legislative bill. The conference is staffed by interested senior Members, appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the Members of one house who are most familiar with the bill with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees (or "managers") of the other house.

The number of conferees from each chamber may vary, the range usually being from three to nine Members in each group, depending upon the length or complexity of the legislation involved. There may be five Representatives and three Senators on the conference committee, or the reverse. But a majority vote controls the action of each group so that a larger representation does not give one chamber a voting advantage over the other chamber's conferees.

Theoretically, conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two versions before them, but this curb sometimes is by-passed. Many bills have been put into a palatable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

Frequently the ironing out of difficulties takes days or even weeks. Conferences on knotty appropriations bills sometimes are particularly drawn out.

As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Once in a while uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, results in an impasse, and the bills die in conference even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

Conferees sometimes go back to their respective chambers for further instructions, when they report certain portions in disagreement. Then the chamber concerned can either "recede and concur" in the amendment of the other house, or "insist on its amendment."

When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a conference report, explaining why they did -- or did not -- retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications to their respective houses of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. Conference reports, with an explanation by the House conferees, are always printed in the House. In the Senate an explanation is often made orally by one of the conferees.

The conference report must be approved by each house. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill worked out. In the order of voting on conference reports, the chamber which asked for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

Final Steps

After a bill has been passed by both the House and Senate all of the original papers are sent to the enrolling clerk of the chamber in which the bill originated. He then prepares an enrolled bill which is printed on parchment paper. When this bill has been certified as correct by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, depending on which chamber originated the bill, it is signed first (no matter whether it originated in the Senate or House) by the Speaker of the House and then by the President of the Senate. It is next sent to the White House to await Presidential action.

If the President approves the bill he signs it, dates it and usually writes the word "approved" on the document. If he does not sign it within ten days (Sundays excepted) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

VETOES

However, should Congress adjourn before the 10 days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally a President vetoes a bill by refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Sometimes, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto and enact the bill, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." This requires a two-thirds vote of those present, who must number a quorum and vote by roll call.

Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When bills are passed finally and signed, or passed over a veto, they are given law numbers in numerical order as they become law. There are two series of numbers, one for public and one for private laws, starting at the number "1" for each two-year term of Congress. They are then identified by law number and by Congress -- i.e., Public Law 250, 84th Congress; Private Law 21, 84th Congress.

GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

Act -- The term for legislation which has passed both houses of Congress and has been signed by the President or passed over his veto, thus becoming law.

Also, used technically for a bill that has been passed by one house and engrossed.

Adjournment sine die -- Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without day." Marks the official end of a Congressional session.

Adjournment to a Day Certain -- Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other. A session of Congress is not ended by adjournment to a day certain.

Amendment -- Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

Appeal -- A Congressman's challenge of a ruling or decision made by the presiding officer of the Senate or House. The Congressman appeals to Members of the Chamber to override the decision. If carried by a majority vote, the appeal nullifies the chair's ruling.

Appropriation Bill -- Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total permissible under the authorization bill. Normally an appropriation bill originates in the House, and is not acted on until its authorization measure is enacted. In addition to general appropriation bills, there are two specialized types. (See Deficiency and Supplemental.)

Authorization Bill -- Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed. (See Contract Authorization.)

Bills -- Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the house in which they originate and by a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved by Congress and signed by the President. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved and signed.

The introduction of a bill, and its referral to an appropriate committee for action follows the process given in "How a Bill Is Passed." (See also Concurrent Resolution, Joint Resolution, Resolution, in this Glossary.)

Bills Introduced -- In the Senate, any number of Senators may join in introducing a single bill. In the House, no more than one Member's name may appear on a bill. The result is that in the House many duplicate bills are introduced, only one of which is passed. Thus, a Member may have his name on a bill introduced but not on an identical bill passed. In case of identical bills introduced, the bill selected for passage is usually that sponsored by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction, or the senior Member of the group of sponsors.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills, and may agree on one of them or on an entirely new bill. (See Clean Bill.)

Bills Referred -- When introduced, a bill is referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject with which the bill is concerned. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

Budget -- The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. The President's Budget Message forms the basis for Congressional hearings and legislation on the year's appropriations. (See also Legislative Budget.)

Calendar -- An agenda or list of pending business before committees or either chamber. The House uses five legislative calendars. (See Consent, Discharge, House, Private and Union Calendar.)

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the Majority Leader either by a motion to do so, or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate. Frequently the Minority Leader is consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only cloture can limit debate on bills thus called up. (See Call of the Calendar.)

The Senate also uses one non-legislative calendar, for treaties, etc. (See Executive Calendar.)

Calendar Wednesday -- In the House on Wednesdays, committees may be called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, for the purpose of bringing up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendars, except bills which are privileged. General debate is limited to two hours. Bills called up from the Union Calendar are considered in Committee of the Whole. Calendar Wednesday is not observed during the last two weeks of a session, and may be dispensed with at other times -- by a two-thirds vote. It usually is dispensed with.

Call of the Calendar -- Senate bills which are not brought up for debate by a motion or a unanimous consent agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills

considered in this fashion are usually non-controversial and debate is limited to five minutes for each Senator on a bill or on amendments to it.

Chamber -- Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as distinguished from the respective committee rooms.

Clean Bill -- Frequently after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the committee members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure and introduce it as a "clean bill". The new measure, which carries a new number, is then sent to the floor for consideration. This often is a timesaver, as committee-recommended changes do not have to be considered one at a time by the chamber.

Cloture -- The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate, other than by unanimous consent. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate except a proposal to change the chamber's rules of procedure. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction, and 64 votes for passage -- 2/3 of the Senate membership. The motion is voted upon by a yea and nay roll call one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If voted, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

Committee -- A subdivision of the House or Senate which prepares legislation for action by the parent chamber, or makes investigations as directed by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees. (See Standing, and Select or Special.) Most standing committees are divided into subcommittees, which study legislation, hold hearings, and report their recommendations to the full committee. Only the full committee can report legislation for action by the House or Senate.

Committee of the Whole -- The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of the Union." Unlike other committees, it has no fixed membership. It is comprised of any 100 or more House members who participate -- on the floor of the chamber -- in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money, authorizing appropriations, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually, the Committee of the Whole often considers other types of legislation. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Congressmen, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited. None of the group's votes can be the time-consuming roll calls which require yeas and nays for the record.

When the full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, it supplants the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non-roll-call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising." The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

At this time Members may demand a roll-call vote on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Concurrent Resolution -- A concurrent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix the time for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

Conference -- A meeting between the representatives of the House and Senate to reconcile differences between the two houses over provisions of a bill. Members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective chambers. A majority of the managers for each house must reach agreement on the provisions of the bill (often a compromise between the versions of the two chambers) before it can be sent up for floor action in the form of a "conference report." There it cannot be amended, and if not approved by both chambers, the bill goes back to conference. Elaborate rules govern the conduct of the conferences. All bills which are passed by House and Senate in slightly different form need not be sent to conference; either chamber may "concur" in the other's amendments. (See Custody of the Papers.)

Congressional Record -- The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with debate, statements, and the like reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative and committee action are embodied in a Digest section of the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in its Appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that quotations reported by the press are not always found in the Record.

Consent Calendar -- Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is considered to be non-controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month. On the first occasion when a bill is called in this manner, consideration may be blocked by the objection of any Member. On the second time, if there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the consent calendar; if less than three Members object, the bill is given immediate consideration.

A bill on the consent calendar may be postponed in another way. A Member may ask that the measure be passed over "without prejudice." In that case, no objection is recorded against the bill, and its status on the Consent calendar remains unchanged.

A bill stricken from the Consent calendar remains on the Union or House calendar.

Contract Authorizations -- Found in both authorization and appropriation bills, these authorizations are stop-gap provisions which permit the federal government to let contracts or obligate itself for future payments

from funds not yet appropriated. The assumption is that funds will be available for payment when contracted debts come due.

Correcting the Record -- Rules prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently, hours, days, or months after a vote has been taken, a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests -- and almost always receives -- unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. This occurs more frequently in the House than in the Senate. Errors in the text of the Record may be corrected in the same manner.

Custody of the Papers -- To reconcile differences on a bill between the House and Senate, a conference may be arranged. The chamber in "custody of the papers" -- the engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal -- is the only body empowered to request the conference. That body then has the advantage of acting last on the conference report when it is submitted.

Deficiency Appropriation -- An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. Regular appropriations normally are passed in one fiscal year for the ensuing fiscal year. Deficiency appropriations are for use in the same fiscal year in which they are passed. (See Supplemental Appropriation.)

Dilatory Motion -- A motion, usually made upon a technical point, for the purpose of killing time and preventing action on a bill. The rules outlaw dilatory motions, but enforcement is largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

Discharge a Committee -- Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is rarely a successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate.

In the House, if a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after the bill was referred to it, any Member may file a discharge motion. This motion, treated as a petition, needs the signatures of 218 members. After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

If a resolution to consider a bill (see Rule) is held up in the Rules Committee for more than seven legislative days, any Member may enter a motion to discharge the Committee. The motion is handled like any other discharge petition in the House.

Occasionally, to expedite non-controversial legislative business, a committee is discharged upon unanimous consent of the House, and a petition is not required. (For Senate procedure, see Discharge Resolution.)

Discharge Calendar -- The House calendar to which motions to discharge committees are referred when they have the necessary 218 signatures and are awaiting action.

Discharge Petition -- In the House, a motion to discharge a committee from considering a bill. The motion, or petition, requires signatures of 218 House members. (See Discharge a Committee.)

Discharge Resolution -- In the Senate, a special motion any Senator may introduce to relieve a committee from consideration of a bill before it. The resolution can be called up on motion for approval or disapproval, in the same manner as other matters of Senate business. (For House procedure, see Discharge a Committee.)

Division Vote -- Same as Standing Vote. (See below.)

Enacting Clause -- Key phrase in bills saying, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives . . ." A successful motion to strike it from legislation kills the measure.

Engrossed Bill -- The final copy of a bill as passed by one chamber, with the text as amended by floor action and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

Enrolled Bill -- The final copy of a bill which has been passed in identical form by both chambers. It is certified to by an officer of the house of origin (House Clerk or Senate Secretary) and then sent on for signatures of the House Speaker, the Senate President, and the U.S. President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment.

Executive Calendar -- This is an additional, non-legislative calendar, in the Senate, on which Presidential documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Executive Document -- A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate by the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each session of Congress as Executive A, 84th Congress, 1st Session; Executive B, etc. They are referred to committee in the same manner as other measures. Unlike legislative documents, however, treaties do not die at the end of a Congress, but remain "live" proposals until acted on by the Senate or withdrawn by the President.

Executive Resolution -- A Senate resolution dealing with executive business rather than legislative, i. e., with the handling of a treaty or nomination. A motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination would be made in an Executive Resolution, instead of an ordinary Senate Resolution.

Executive Session -- Meeting of a Senate or a House committee which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed.

Expenditure -- The actual spending of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration; appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely identical in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

Filibuster -- A time-delaying tactic used by a minority in an effort to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rules permitting unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

Fiscal Year -- Financial operations of the government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

Floor Manager -- A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and revision to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are frequently chairmen or ranking members of the committee that reported the bill. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it. The Minority Leader or the ranking minority member of the committee often apportions time for the opposition.

Frank -- A Congressman's facsimile signature on envelopes, used in lieu of stamps for his official outgoing mail, thus postage - free. Also the privilege of sending mail postage-free.

Germane -- Pertaining to the subject matter of the measure at hand. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires that amendments be germane only when they are to general appropriation bills, to those being considered under cloture, or often when proceeding under an agreement to limit debate.

Hearings -- Committee sessions for hearing witnesses. At hearings on legislation, witnesses usually include specialists, government officials and spokesmen for persons affected by the bills under study. Hearings related to special investigations bring forth a variety of witnesses. Committees sometimes use their subpena power to summon reluctant witnesses. The public and press may attend "open" hearings, but are barred from "closed" or "executive" hearings.

The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and may invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

Hopper -- Box on House Clerk's desk where bills are deposited on introduction.

House -- The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

House Calendar -- Listing for action by the House of Representatives of public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

Immunity -- Constitutional privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

Joint Committee -- A committee composed of a specified number of members of both House and Senate. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees, such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Joint Resolution -- A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose or the granting of Congressional approval for executive actions -- for example, international executive agreements.

Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require Presidential signature, but become a part of the Constitution when three-fourths of the states have ratified them.

Journal -- The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken in each chamber, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the verbatim report of speeches, debate, etc.

Law -- An Act of Congress which has been signed by the President, or passed over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed by number; for example, the Housing Act of 1954 (HR 7839) became Public Law No. 560.

Legislative Budget -- An appraisal by Congress of federal spending and income for the year ahead. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 362, 531) directs four committees -- House Appropriations and Ways and Means and Senate Appropriations and Finance -- to study the President's budget recommendations each year, then by Feb. 15, report their own recommendations. The law directs that the report be accompanied by a concurrent resolution adopting the budget and fixing a limit on the year's appropriations. In practice, however, Congress has not complied with this law.

Legislative Day -- The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days.

Lobby -- A group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. Originally the term referred to persons frequenting the lobbies or corridors of legislative chambers in order to speak to lawmakers.

The exact definition of a lobby and the activity of lobbying is a matter of opinion. By some definitions, lobbying is limited to attempts at direct influence by personal interview and persuasion. Under other definitions, lobbying includes attempts at indirect influence,

such as stirring members of a group to write or visit Congressmen, or attempting to create a climate of opinion favorable to a desired legislative action.

The right to attempt to influence legislation is based on the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people "to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Majority Leader -- Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the party in nominal control in either chamber. He is elected by his party colleagues and is virtually program director for his chamber, since he usually speaks for its majority.

Majority Whip -- In effect, the assistant majority leader, in House or Senate. His job is to help marshal majority forces in support of party strategy.

Manual -- The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. The Senate Manual contains standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting Senate business; the House Manual is the equivalent for the lower chamber. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. Committee powers are outlined. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

Marking up a Bill -- Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, penciling in new phrases,, etc. If the bill is extensively revised, the new version may be introduced as a separate bill, with a new number. (See Clean Bill.)

Minority Leader -- Floor leader for minority party. (See Majority Leader.)

Minority Whip -- Performs duties of whip for minority party. (See Majority Whip.)

Morning Hour -- The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of regular routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. In the Senate it is the first two hours of a session following an adjournment, as distinguished from a recess. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions and memorials, reports of standing and select committees, and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

During the first hour of the morning hour in the Senate, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar is in order except by unanimous consent. During the second hour, motions can be made but must be decided without debate.

Motion -- Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure or a vote, etc. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals.

Nominations -- Appointments to office by the executive branch of the government, subject to Senate confirmation. Although most nominations win quick Senate approval, some are controversial and become the topic of hearings and debate. Sometimes Senators object to appointees for patronage reasons -- for example, when a nomination to a local federal job is made without consulting the Senators of the state concerned. Then a Senator may use the stock objection that the nominee is "personally obnoxious" to him. Usually other Senators join in blocking such an appointment out of courtesy to their colleague.

One Minute Speeches -- Addresses by House members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are limited strictly to one minute's duration.

Override a Veto -- If the President disapproves a bill and sends it back to Congress with his objections, Congress may override his veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber. The Constitution requires a yea-and-nay roll call. The question put to each house is: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" (See also Pocket Veto and Veto.)

Pair -- A "gentlemen's agreement" between two lawmakers on opposite sides to withhold their votes on roll calls so their absence from Congress will not affect the outcome of record voting. If passage of the measure requires a two-thirds majority, a pair would require two Members favoring the action to one opposed to it.

Two kinds of pairs -- special and general -- are used; neither is counted in vote totals. The names of lawmakers pairing on a given vote and their stands, if known, are printed in the Congressional Record.

The special pair applies to one or a series of roll-call votes on the same subject. On special pairs lawmakers usually specify how they would have voted.

A general pair in the Senate, now rarely used in that chamber, applies to all votes on which the Members pairing are on opposite sides, and it lasts for the length of time pairing Senators agree on. It usually does not specify a Senator's stand on a given vote.

The general pair in the House differs from the other pairs. No agreement is involved and the pair does not tie up votes. A Representative expecting to be absent may notify the House Clerk he wishes to make a "general" pair. His name then is paired arbitrarily with that of another Member desiring a general pair, and the list is printed in the Congressional Record. He may or may not be paired with a Member taking the opposite position. General pairs in the House give no indication of how a Congressman would have voted. (See Record Vote and Stand.)

Pocket Veto -- The act of the President in withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within ten days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that ten-day period, the bill is killed without the President's formal veto.

Point of Order -- An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing

its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair's suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business." Members sometimes raise a "point of no order" -- when there is noise and disorderly conduct in the chamber.

President of the Senate -- Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice President of the U.S. In his absence, a President pro tempore (President for the time being) presides.

Previous Question -- In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all extraneous debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved on a non-debatable question in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

Private Calendar -- Private House bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc. When it is before the chamber, two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee.

Backers of a private bill thus recommitted have another recourse. The measure can be put into an "omnibus claims bill" -- several private bills rolled into one. As with any bill, no part of an omnibus claims bill may be deleted without a vote. When a private bill goes back to the floor in this form, it can be defeated only by a majority of those present.

Privilege -- Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen and to the relative priority of the motions and actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct. "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves. (See below.)

Privileged Questions -- The order in which bills, motions and other legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. A motion to table, for instance, is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus, a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

Pro Forma Amendment -- See Strike Out the Last Word.

Questions of Privilege -- These are matters affecting members of Congress individually or collectively.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A Member's rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest and an unconditional freedom to speak in the House.

Quorum -- The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 49 in the Senate and 218 in the House.). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business in order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

Readings of Bills -- Traditional parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when floor consideration begins. (This is the most likely point at which there is an actual reading of the bill, if there is any.) The third reading (usually by title) takes place when action has been completed on amendments.

Recess -- Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

Recommit to Committee -- A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. If approved, recommittal usually is considered a death blow to the bill. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date. Or the instructions may be to make a particular study with no definite deadline for final action.

Reconsider a Vote -- A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has the effect, until it is disposed of, of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a Member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a Member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a Member on the prevailing side.

A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider followed by a motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. In the House, as a routine precaution, a motion

to reconsider usually is made every time a measure is passed. Such a motion almost always is tabled immediately, thus shutting off the possibility of future reconsideration except by unanimous consent.

Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

Record Vote -- This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member on the floor must answer "yea", "nay", or, if he does not wish to vote, "present." The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases, they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas-and-nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote taken when a quorum was not present, if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas-and-nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

Report -- Both a verb and a noun, as a Congressional term. A committee which has been examining a bill referred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its finding and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill.

A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanation of its action. House and Senate reports are numbered separately and are designated S Rept or H Rept. Conference reports are numbered and designated in the same way as regular House reports.

Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report. Sometimes a bill is reported without recommendation.

Rescission -- An item in an appropriation bill rescinding, or cancelling, funds previously appropriated but not spent.

Resolution -- A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other chamber nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house. They also are used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased member or to give "advice" on foreign policy or other executive business. (Also see Concurrent and Joint Resolutions.)

Rider -- A provision tacked on to a bill which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically they are banned.

Rule -- The term has two specific Congressional meanings. A rule may be a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in the chamber's book of rules. The rules deal with duties of officers, order of business, admission to the floor, voting procedures, etc.

In the House, a rule also may be a decision made by its Rules Committee about the handling of a particular bill on the floor. The Committee may determine under which standing rule a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule" in the form of a resolution. If the resolution is adopted by the House, the temporary rule becomes as valid as any standing rule, and lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains.

A special rule sets the time limit on general debate. It may also waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except, in some cases, those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this instance it is known as a "closed" or "gag" rule as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration. (See Suspend the Rules.)

Select or Special Committee -- A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

Sine Die -- See Adjournment sine die.

Slip Laws -- The first official publication of a bill that has been enacted into law. Each is published separately in unbound single-sheet or pamphlet form. It usually takes two to three days from the date of Presidential approval to the time when slip laws become available.

Speaker -- The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its Members.

Special Session -- A session of Congress after it has adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the U. S. under his Constitutional powers.

Stand -- A lawmaker's position, for or against, on a given issue or vote. He can make known his stand on a roll-call vote by answering "yea" or "nay," by "pairing" for or against, or by "announcing" his position to the House or Senate. Members also may go on record by answering the Congressional Quarterly Poll of unrecorded Congressmen on important roll calls. (See Pair, and Record Vote, above.)

Standing Committee -- A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions.

Standing Vote -- A non-record vote used in both House and Senate. A standing vote, also called a division vote, is taken as follows: Members in favor of a proposal stand and are counted by the presiding officer; then Members opposed stand and are counted. There is no record of how individual Members voted. In the House, the presiding officer announces the number for and

against. In the Senate, usually only the result is announced.

Statutes-at-Large -- A chronological arrangement of the laws enacted in each session of Congress. Though indexed, the laws are not arranged by subject matter nor is there an indication of how they affect previous law. (See U.S. Code.)

Strike From the Record -- Remarks made on the House floor may offend some Member, who moves that the offending words be "taken down" for the Speaker's cognizance, and then expunged from the verbatim report to be carried in the Congressional Record.

Strike Out the Last Word -- A move whereby House Members are entitled to speak for a fixed time on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is pro forma, and customarily requires no vote.

Strike the Enacting Clause -- Each bill before Congress starts off with the phrase: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That . . ." A Member wishing to kill a bill frequently will move from the floor to "strike the enacting clause" -- that first sentence -- from the bill. If the action carries and the enacting clause is stricken, the bill cannot, of course, be enacted into law.

Substitute -- A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. A substitute may be amended.

Supplemental Appropriation -- An appropriation supplemental to the regular appropriation, but not a deficiency measure. Supplemental appropriations normally are passed after the regular appropriation, but supposedly before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply. This distinction is not always adhered to.

Suspend the Rules -- Often a time-saving procedure for passing bills in the House. The wording of the motion, which may be made by any Member recognized by the Speaker, is: "I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 000)..." A favorable vote by two-thirds of those present is required for passage. Debate is limited to 40 minutes and no amendments from the floor are permitted. If a two-thirds favorable vote is not attained, the bill may be considered later under regular procedures.

Table a Bill -- The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table," perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action, if desired.

Teller Vote -- In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as for or against a measure, but they are not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one-fifth of a quorum. This is 44 in the House, 20 in Committee of the Whole.

Treaties -- Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval of two-thirds of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators may refer them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as are legislative proposals.

Unanimous Consent -- Synonymous with Without Objection. (See below.)

Union Calendar -- Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this House calendar according to the date reported from committee.

U.S. Code -- A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged by subject under 50 Titles, the first six dealing with general or political subjects, and the other 44 alphabetically arranged from Agriculture to War and National Defense. The Code is now revised every six years and a supplement is published after each session of Congress.

Veto -- Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege. (See Override a Veto.)

When Congress has adjourned, the President may pocket veto a bill by failing to sign it. (See Pocket Veto.)

Voice Vote -- In either House or Senate, Members answer "aye" or "no" in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result. The term also is used loosely to indicate action by unanimous consent or without objection.

Without Objection -- Used in lieu of a vote on noncontroversial motions, amendments, or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

Senate Gives Unanimous Approval to Two Conventions Dealing With Slavery, Tariffs

1. Conventions on Slavery (Exec F, 83rd Congress, second session) and Tariff Publication (Exec P, 82nd Congress, second session). Slavery convention transferred to the United Nations and International Court of Justice functions formerly assigned to the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice. Tariff Publication convention increased from $2,233 a year to $8,658 a year the sum contributed by the United States to the International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs. Two conventions considered en bloc. (Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required.) Ratified, 84-0, Jan. 25. (See story, p. 606)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1					Vote No.	1					Vote No.	1				
Yea	84					Yea	41					Yea	43				
Nay	0					Nay	0					Nay	0				

	1		1		1		1
ALABAMA		**IOWA**		**NEBRASKA**		**RHODE ISLAND**	
Hill D	Y	Hickenlooper R	Y	Curtis R	Y	Green D	Y
Sparkman D	√	Martin R	Y	Hruska R	Y	Pastore D	Y
ARIZONA		**KANSAS**		**NEVADA**		**SOUTH CAROLINA**	
Goldwater R	?	Carlson R	√	Bible D	Y	Johnston D	√
Hayden D	Y	Schoeppel R	Y	Malone R	Y	Thurmond D	Y
ARKANSAS		**KENTUCKY**		**NEW HAMPSHIRE**		**SOUTH DAKOTA**	
Fulbright D	√	Barkley D	Y	Bridges R	√	Case R	Y
McClellan D	Y	Clements D	Y	Cotton R	Y	Mundt R	Y
CALIFORNIA		**LOUISIANA**		**NEW JERSEY**		**TENNESSEE**	
Knowland R	Y	Ellender D	Y	Case R	Y	Gore D	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Long D	Y	Smith R	Y	Kefauver D	√
COLORADO		**MAINE**		**NEW MEXICO**		**TEXAS**	
Allott R	Y	Payne R	Y	Anderson D	Y	Daniel D	Y
Millikin R	?	Smith R	Y	Chavez D	√	Johnson D	√
CONNECTICUT		**MARYLAND**		**NEW YORK**		**UTAH**	
Bush R	Y	Beall R	Y	Ives R	Y	Bennett R	Y
Purtell R	Y	Butler R	Y	Lehman D	Y	Watkins R	Y
DELAWARE		**MASSACHUSETTS**		**NORTH CAROLINA**		**VERMONT**	
Frear D	Y	Kennedy D	Y	Ervin D	Y	Aiken R	Y
Williams R	Y	Saltonstall R	Y	Scott D	Y	Flanders R	Y
FLORIDA		**MICHIGAN**		**NORTH DAKOTA**		**VIRGINIA**	
Holland D	Y	McNamara D	Y	Langer R	Y	Byrd D	Y
Smathers D	√	Potter R	Y	Young R	Y	Robertson D	Y
GEORGIA		**MINNESOTA**		**OHIO**		**WASHINGTON**	
George D	Y	Humphrey D	Y	Bender R	Y	Jackson D	Y
Russell D	√	Thye R	Y	Bricker R	Y	Magnuson D	Y
IDAHO		**MISSISSIPPI**		**OKLAHOMA**		**WEST VIRGINIA**	
Dworshak R	Y	Eastland D	Y	Kerr D	Y	Kilgore D	Y
Welker R	Y	Stennis D	Y	Monroney D	Y	Neely D	Y
ILLINOIS		**MISSOURI**		**OREGON**		**WISCONSIN**	
Dirksen R	Y	Hennings D	Y	Morse D	Y	McCarthy R	Y
Douglas D	Y	Symington D	Y	Neuberger D	Y	Wiley R	Y
INDIANA		**MONTANA**		**PENNSYLVANIA**		**WYOMING**	
Capehart R	Y	Mansfield D	Y	Duff R	Y	Barrett R	Y
Jenner R	Y	Murray D	Y	Martin R	Y	O'Mahoney D	Y

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Motion to Recommit Natural Gas Bill, Three Proposed Amendments Rejected

2. Natural Gas (S 1853), Amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. Potter (R Mich.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected, 30-64, Feb. 6. (See story, p. 469)

3. Natural Gas (S 1853), Pastore (D R.I.) amendment to require Federal Power Commission to consider interest of consumer in determining the reasonable market price of natural gas. Rejected, 40-53, Feb. 6.

4. Natural Gas (S 1853), Potter (R Mich.) amendments (considered en bloc) to substitute "fair and equitable price" for "reasonable market price" as criterion for determining price of natural gas. Rejected, 33-59, Feb. 6.

5. Natural Gas (S 1853), Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to declare escalation clauses in contracts for purchase of natural gas contrary to public interest and unenforceable in court. Rejected, 33-59, Feb. 6. (For further votes on the bill, see next chart.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	2	3	4	5		Vote No.	2	3	4	5		Vote No.	2	3	4	5	
Yea	30	40	33	33		Yea	19	25	20	19		Yea	11	15	13	14	
Nay	64	53	59	59		Nay	30	23	29	29		Nay	34	30	30	30	

	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	N	N	N
Hayden D	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	N	N	N
McClellan D	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	N	N	N
Kuchel R	N	N	N	N
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	N	N	N
Millikin R	X	?	X	X
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	N	N	N
Williams R	N	Y	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	N	N
Smathers D	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA				
George D	N	?	N	N
Russell D	N	N	N	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	N	N	N
Welker R	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	N	N	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	N	N	N	N
Jenner R	N	Y	?	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	N	N	N
Martin R	N	N	N	N
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel R	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	N	N
Long D	N	N	N	N
MAINE				
Payne R	N	N	N	N
Smith R	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	N	N	N
Butler R	N	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Potter R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye R	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	N	N	N
Stennis D	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	√
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	Y	N	N
Murray D	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	N	N	N
Hruska R	N	N	N	N
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	N	N	N
Malone R	N	N	X	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	N	N	N	N
Cotton R	N	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	?	?	?	?
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	N	N	N
Chavez D	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK				
Ives R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	Y	N	N
Scott D	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young R	N	N	N	N
OHIO				
Bender R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	N	N	N
Monroney D	N	N	N	N
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	N	N	N
Thurmond D	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	N	N	N
Johnson D	N	N	N	N
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	N	N	N
Watkins R	N	N	N	N
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	N	N	N
Robertson D	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	N	N	N	N
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	N	N	X
O'Mahoney D	N	N	N	N

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Natural Gas Bill Passes, Select Committee Authorized, Sugar Bill Amendment Rejected

6. Natural Gas (S 1853). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment, in nature of a substitute, to exempt only "small," independent producers from control. Rejected, 35-58, Feb. 6. (See story, p. 469 and Senate Votes 2-5 on preceding chart.)

7. Natural Gas (HR 6645). Passage of bill (after substituting text and number of House bill for Senate bill). Passed, 53-38, Feb. 6.

8. Select Committee (S Res 205). Resolution to create a select committee to investigate campaign contribution offered to Sen. Case (R S.D.). Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 90-0, Feb. 7. (See story, p. 472)

9. Sugar (HR 7030). Amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to establish different pro rata import quotas as to future U.S. sugar consumption increases. Rejected, 30-56, Feb. 8. (See story, p. 493)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	6	7	8	9		Vote No.	6	7	8	9		Vote No.	6	7	8	9	
Yea	35	53	90	30		Yea	21	22	45	5		Yea	14	31	45	25	
Nay	58	38	0	56		Nay	28	24	0	39		Nay	30	14	0	17	

	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman D	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	Y	Y	N
Millikin R	X	√	√	X
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	N	Y	N
Purtell R	N	N	Y	√
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	Y	Y	N
Williams R	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers D	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA				
George D	N	X	Y	N
Russell D	N	N	√	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	N
Welker R	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	Y	Y	√
Douglas D	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	N	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Y	N
Martin R	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	Y	N	Y	N
Clements D	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	Y	Y	Y
Long D	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	Y	Y	Y
Butler R	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	Y	N	√	N
Saltonstall R	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	N	√	N
Potter R	Y	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y	N
Thye R	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis D	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	Y	N	Y	N
Symington D	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	Y	Y	N
Murray D	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	Y	Y	N
Malone R	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton R	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith R	?	√	?	?
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	Y	Y	N
Chavez D	N	√	Y	N
NEW YORK				
Ives R	Y	N	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	X	Y	N
Scott D	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	N	Y	Y
Young R	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO				
Bender R	Y	N	Y	√
Bricker R	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	Y	Y	N
Monroney D	N	Y	Y	X
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	N	Y	N
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	Y	N	Y	Y
Pastore D	Y	N	Y	√
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	N
Thurmond D	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	N	Y	N
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	N	Y	N
Kefauver D	Y	N	Y	?
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	Y	Y	N
Johnson D	N	Y	Y	X
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	N	Y	N
Robertson D	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	N	Y	N
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	Y	N	Y	N
Neely D	Y	N	Y	X
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	N	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	X	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	√	N

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Special Committee Established to Probe Corrupt Practices; 1952 Treaty Ratified

10. Treaty on Importing Trade Samples (Exec Q, 83rd Congress, first session). The treaty would relax rules on the importation of commercial sample goods and advertising matter. Legislation still is required for the treaty to take effect. (Two-thirds majority, or 51 "yeas" required.) Ratified 76-0, Feb. 22. (See story, p. 606)

11. Corrupt Practices Probe (S Res 219). Establish a special committee to investigate corrupt practices involving campaign contributions, lobbying or other activities. Adopted 79-1, Feb. 22. (See story in Investigations section)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	10	11				Vote No.	10	11				Vote No.	10	11			
Yea	76	79				Yea	41	42				Yea	35	37			
Nay	0	1				Nay	0	0				Nay	0	1			

	10	11		10	11		10	11		10	11
ALABAMA			**IOWA**			**NEBRASKA**			**RHODE ISLAND**		
Hill D	Y	Y	Hickenlooper R	?	Y	Curtis R	Y	Y	Green D	√	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Martin R	Y	Y	Hruska R	Y	Y	Pastore D	Y	Y
ARIZONA			**KANSAS**			**NEVADA**			**SOUTH CAROLINA**		
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Carlson R	Y	Y	Bible D	Y	Y	Johnston D	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	Schoeppel R	?	Y	Malone R	Y	Y	Thurmond D	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			**KENTUCKY**			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**			**SOUTH DAKOTA**		
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Barkley D	Y	Y	Bridges R	Y	Y	Case R	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Clements D	Y	Y	Cotton R	Y	Y	Mundt R	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			**LOUISIANA**			**NEW JERSEY**			**TENNESSEE**		
Knowland R	Y	Y	Ellender D	Y	Y	Case R	√	√	Gore D	√	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Long D	Y	Y	Smith R	√	√	Kefauver D	√	√
COLORADO			**MAINE**			**NEW MEXICO**			**TEXAS**		
Allott R	Y	Y	Payne R	Y	Y	Anderson D	Y	Y	Daniel D	Y	Y
Millikin R	?	√	Smith R	Y	Y	Chavez D	√	√	Johnson D	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			**MARYLAND**			**NEW YORK**			**UTAH**		
Bush R	√	√	Beall R	√	Y	Ives R	Y	Y	Bennett R	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	Y	Butler R	Y	Y	Lehman D	Y	Y	Watkins R	Y	Y
DELAWARE			**MASSACHUSETTS**			**NORTH CAROLINA**			**VERMONT**		
Frear D	Y	Y	Kennedy D	Y	Y	Ervin D	Y	Y	Aiken R	Y	Y
Williams R	Y	Y	Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Scott D	√	√	Flanders R	Y	Y
FLORIDA			**MICHIGAN**			**NORTH DAKOTA**			**VIRGINIA**		
Holland D	Y	Y	McNamara D	Y	Y	Langer R	Y	N	Byrd D	Y	Y
Smathers D	√	√	Potter R	Y	Y	Young R	Y	Y	Robertson D	Y	Y
GEORGIA			**MINNESOTA**			**OHIO**			**WASHINGTON**		
George D	Y	Y	Humphrey D	Y	Y	Bender R	Y	Y	Jackson D	Y	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	Thye R	Y	Y	Bricker R	Y	Y	Magnuson D	Y	Y
IDAHO			**MISSISSIPPI**			**OKLAHOMA**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Eastland D	Y	Y	Kerr D	Y	Y	Kilgore D	√	√
Welker R	Y	Y	Stennis D	Y	Y	Monroney D	Y	Y	Neely D	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			**MISSOURI**			**OREGON**			**WISCONSIN**		
Dirksen R	√	√	Hennings D	Y	Y	Morse D	Y	Y	McCarthy R	?	√
Douglas D	√	√	Symington D	Y	√	Neuberger D	Y	Y	Wiley R	√	√
INDIANA			**MONTANA**			**PENNSYLVANIA**			**WYOMING**		
Capehart R	Y	Y	Mansfield D	Y	Y	Duff R	Y	Y	Barrett R	√	√
Jenner R	?	√	Murray D	Y	Y	Martin R	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D	Y	Y

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90 Percent Farm Price Supports Rejected; Minimum Corn Acreage Defeated, Tabled

12. Farm Program (S 3183). Agricultural Act of 1956. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment to delete provision calling for 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to, 54-41, March 8. (See story, p. 375)

13. Farm Program (S 3183). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to establish minimum national acreage allotment for corn at 50 million acres. Rejected, 44-46, March 8.

14. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider Humphrey amendment. Agreed to, 47-44, March 8. (For further votes on the bill, see next chart.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	12	13	14			Vote No.	12	13	14			Vote No.	12	13	14		
Yea	54	44	47			Yea	13	42	3			Yea	41	2	44		
Nay	41	46	44			Nay	35	3	42			Nay	6	43	2		

	12	13	14
ALABAMA			
Hill D	N	Y	N
Sparkman D	N	Y	N
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	Y	N	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	N	Y	N
McClellan D	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	Y	N	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	Y	N	Y
Millikin R	Y	X	√
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	Y	N	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	Y	Y	N
Williams R	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	Y	N
Smathers D	Y	√	X
GEORGIA			
George D	N	√	X
Russell D	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	Y	N	Y
Welker R	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	Y	N	Y
Douglas D	N	Y	N
INDIANA			
Capehart R	Y	N	Y
Jenner R	Y	N	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	Y
Martin R	Y	N	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	N	Y	N
Clements D	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	N	Y	N
Long D	N	Y	N
MAINE			
Payne R	Y	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	Y	N	Y
Butler R	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall R	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	N	Y	N
Potter R	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	N	Y	N
Thye R	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	N	Y
Stennis D	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	N	Y	N
Symington D	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	N	Y	N
Murray D	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	Y	N	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible D	Y	Y	N
Malone R	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	Y	N	Y
Cotton R	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	Y	N	Y
Smith R	Y	X	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	Y	N
Chavez D	N	Y	N
NEW YORK			
Ives R	Y	N	Y
Lehman D	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	N	Y	N
Scott D	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	N	Y	N
Young R	N	Y	N
OHIO			
Bender R	Y	N	Y
Bricker R	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	N	Y	N
Monroney D	N	Y	N
OREGON			
Morse D	N	Y	N
Neuberger D	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	N	Y
Martin R	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	Y	N
Pastore D	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	N	Y	N
Thurmond D	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	N	N	Y
Mundt R	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	N	Y	N
Kefauver D	N	Y	N
TEXAS			
Daniel D	N	Y	N
Johnson D	N	Y	N
UTAH			
Bennett R	Y	N	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	Y	N	Y
Flanders R	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	Y	?	?
Robertson D	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	N	Y	N
Magnuson D	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
Vacancy			
Neely D	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	N	N	Y
Wiley R	Y	N	Y
WYOMING			
Barrett R	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	N

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Nixon Breaks Tie to Eliminate 90% Supports For Millable Wheat; 3 Amendments Rejected

15. Farm Program (S 3183). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment (to Kerr amendment, Vote 16) to provide incentive payments of not more than $1,200 annually to producers who market cattle and hogs at lighter than normal weights. Rejected, 41-53, March 9. (For earlier votes on the bill, see previous chart)

16. Farm Program (S 3183). Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to provide 75 percent price supports on hogs and beef, or at the level of corn supports, whichever was higher. Rejected, 32-61, March 9. (See story, p. 375)

17. Farm Program (S 3183). Aiken (R Vt.) amendment to eliminate from the bill 90 percent price supports for millable wheat. Adopted, 46-45, March 9 after Vice President Richard M. Nixon cast a tie-breaking vote.

18. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider Aiken amendment (Vote 17). Adopted, 46-41, March 9.

19. Farm Program (S 3183). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment (to Williams amendment, Vote 21) to provide 90 percent price supports to farmers who had not received more than $5,000 in loans from the Commodity Credit Corp., and limiting to $50,000 price support loans to all producers. Rejected, 36-56, March 12. (For more votes on the bill, see next chart)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	15	16	17	18	19	Vote No.	15	16	17	18	19	Vote No.	15	16	17	18	19
Yea	41	32	45	46	36	Yea	35	31	11	6	32	Yea	6	1	34	40	4
Nay	53	61	45	41	56	Nay	12	15	34	35	15	Nay	41	46	11	6	41

	15	16	17	18	19
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	N	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	Y	N	N	N
McClellan D	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Kuchel R	N	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	N	N	Y	N
Millikin R	N	N	√	√	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Purtell R	N	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams R	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers D	X	X	?	?	N
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	N	√	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Welker R	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Jenner R	N	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Martin R	N	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	N	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel R	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	N	N	N	N	N
Long D	Y	Y	N	N	N
MAINE					
Payne R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Butler R	N	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	N	N	Y	√	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y	Y	X
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Potter R	N	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thye R	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	N	X	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	N	N	Y	N
Hruska R	N	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	N	N	Y	Y	N
Malone R	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Cotton R	N	N	Y	Y	X
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	N	N	Y	Y	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Young R	Y	N	N	N	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Bricker R	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Martin R	N	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	N	N	N	N	N
Pastore D	N	N	Y	X	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	Y	N	N	N	N
Mundt R	Y	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	N	N	√
TEXAS					
Daniel D	N	N	N	N	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Watkins R	N	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Flanders R	N	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	N	N	√	?	N
Robertson D	N	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Vacancy					
Neely D	Y	√	X	X	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	Y	N	X	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	N	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N	N	Y

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Domestic Parity Approved for Wheat, Rejected For Cotton; Tariff Unit Nominations Confirmed

20. Farm Program (S 3183). Jenner (R Ind.) amendment (to Williams amendment, Vote 21) to limit to $25,000 payments to producers participating in the acreage reserve program. Adopted, 84-9, March 12. (For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding charts)

21. Farm Program (S 3183). Williams (R Del.) amendment (as amended by Jenner amendment, Vote 20, and Russell amendment, voice vote) to limit to $100,000 price-support loans to producers. Adopted, 78-11, March 12. (See story, p. 375)

22. Confirmation of nominations of William E. Dowling and James Weldon Jones to be members of Tariff Commission. Confirmed, 92-0, March 13. (See story, p. 650)

23. Farm Program (S 3183). Carlson (R Kan.) amendment to provide for domestic parity for wheat and for apportionment of domestic food quota for wheat on basis of preceding 10 years' production. Adopted, 54-39, March 13.

24. Farm Program (S 3183). Russell (D Ga.) amendment to provide for domestic parity for cotton and import quotas on processed cotton. Rejected, 33-57, March 13. (For more votes on the bill, see next chart)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	20	21	22	23	24	Vote No.	20	21	22	23	24	Vote No.	20	21	22	23	24
Yea	84	78	92	54	33	Yea	38	35	46	37	27	Yea	46	43	46	17	6
Nay	9	11	0	39	57	Nay	9	10	0	10	19	Nay	0	1	0	29	38

	20	21	22	23	24
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hayden D	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	N	Y	N	N
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
Allott R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Millikin R	Y	?	Y	Y	?
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Purtell R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smathers D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					
Capehart R	Y	?	Y	N	N
Jenner R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	N	N	Y	Y	N
Long D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Payne R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND					
Beall R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Butler R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Potter R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thye R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	N	N	Y	N	N
Stennis D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	Y	Y	√	X	X
Cotton R	√	√	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Bricker R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thurmond D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Kefauver D	√	√	√	√	X
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Flanders R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	Y	√	N	N
Robertson D	Y	√	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Vacancy					
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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Amendment to Eliminate Dual Parity Rejected; Average Cotton Grade Made Support Standard

25. Farm Program (S 3183). George (D Ga.) amendment to eliminate language to establish the average length of cotton as the standard for receiving cotton price supports. Rejected, 42-47, March 14. (For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding charts)

26. Farm Program (S 3183). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to permit use of CCC funds for extension of school milk program and brucellosis control. Adopted, 89-0, March 14. (See story, p. 375)

27. Farm Program (S 3183). Payne (R Maine) amendment to include in acreage reserve program all commodities in surplus supply. Rejected, 29-58, March 14.

28. Farm Program (S 3183). Aiken (R Vt.) amendment to eliminate dual parity provision. Rejected, 44-45, March 15.

29. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider Aiken amendment. Agreed to, 49-42, March 15. (For more votes on the bill, see next chart, Votes 31-32)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	25	26	27	28	29	Vote No.	25	26	27	28	29	Vote No.	25	26	27	28	29
Yea	42	89	29	44	49	Yea	36	45	10	9	42	Yea	6	44	19	35	7
Nay	47	0	58	45	42	Nay	10	0	33	35	4	Nay	37	0	25	10	38

	25	26	27	28	29
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Hayden D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	Y	N	X	√
McClellan D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Millikin R	X	√	?	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Purtell R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams R	N	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	Y	N	N	N
Welker R	Y	√	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	X	Y	√	Y	N
Douglas D	N	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Martin R	N	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	Y	N	N	√
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Clements D	√	√	X	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Long D	Y	Y	N	X	√
MAINE					
Payne R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Butler R	N	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	N	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Potter R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thye R	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	N	Y	N	Y	N
Stennis D	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	Y	N	N	N
Hruska R	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	N	√	Y
Malone R	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	X	√	?	√	N
Cotton R	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smith R	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	N	Y	N	Y	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Bricker R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney D	Y	√	X	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	Y	Y	Y	X
Martin R	N	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	√	Y	N	N	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	N	Y	N	√	Y
Kefauver D	?	√	?	X	√
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Watkins R	N	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Flanders R	N	Y	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Robertson D	N	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	–	–	–	N	Y
Neely D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Wiley R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	Y	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N	N	Y

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School Milk Extension Recommittal Fails; Two Additional Farm Bill Amendments Rejected

30. School Milk - Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Extend for 90 days the school milk and brucellosis-eradication programs. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) motion to recommit conference report. Rejected, 46-48, March 15. (See story, p. 442)

31. Farm Program (S 3183). Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to increase by $75 million conservation reserve contract authorization to allow cattle producers to place grazing land in reserve. Rejected, 24-63, March 15. (See story, p. 375 -- For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding charts)

32. Farm Program (S 3183). Morse (D Ore.) amendment to eliminate provision requiring 15 percent state contribution to cost of commodities furnished for disaster relief. Rejected, 42-43, March 15; subsequently agreed to -- see Votes 40 and 41. (For more votes on the bill, see next chart)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	30	31	32			Vote No.	30	31	32			Vote No.	30	31	32		
Yea	46	24	42			Yea	0	23	39			Yea	46	1	3		
Nay	48	63	43			Nay	47	18	0			Nay	1	45	43		

	30	31	32		30	31	32		30	31	32		30	31	32
ALABAMA				**IOWA**				**NEBRASKA**				**RHODE ISLAND**			
Hill D	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper R	Y	N	N	Curtis R	Y	N	N	Green D	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y	Y	Martin R	Y	N	N	Hruska R	Y	N	N	Pastore D	N	N	Y
ARIZONA				**KANSAS**				**NEVADA**				**SOUTH CAROLINA**			
Goldwater R	Y	N	N	Carlson R	Y	N	N	Bible D	N	N	Y	Johnston D	N	Y	Y
Hayden D	N	N	Y	Schoeppel R	Y	N	N	Malone R	Y	N	N	Thurmond D	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				**KENTUCKY**				**NEW HAMPSHIRE**				**SOUTH DAKOTA**			
Fulbright D	N	Y	Y	Barkley D	N	N	Y	Bridges R	Y	N	N	Case R	Y	Y	N
McClellan D	N	N	Y	Clements D	N	N	Y	Cotton R	Y	N	N	Mundt R	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA				**LOUISIANA**				**NEW JERSEY**				**TENNESSEE**			
Knowland R	Y	N	N	Ellender D	N	N	X	Case R	Y	N	N	Gore D	N	?	√
Kuchel R	Y	N	Y	Long D	X	√	√	Smith R	Y	N	N	Kefauver D	X	√	√
COLORADO				**MAINE**				**NEW MEXICO**				**TEXAS**			
Allott R	Y	N	N	Payne R	Y	N	N	Anderson D	N	N	Y	Daniel D	N	√	√
Millikin R	Y	X	X	Smith R	Y	N	N	Chavez D	N	Y	Y	Johnson D	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				**MARYLAND**				**NEW YORK**				**UTAH**			
Bush R	Y	N	N	Beall R	Y	N	N	Ives R	Y	N	N	Bennett R	Y	N	N
Purtell R	Y	N	N	Butler R	Y	N	N	Lehman D	N	Y	Y	Watkins R	Y	N	N
DELAWARE				**MASSACHUSETTS**				**NORTH CAROLINA**				**VERMONT**			
Frear D	N	N	Y	Kennedy D	N	N	Y	Ervin D	N	N	Y	Aiken R	Y	N	N
Williams R	Y	N	N	Saltonstall R	Y	N	N	Scott D	N	Y	Y	Flanders R	Y	N	N
FLORIDA				**MICHIGAN**				**NORTH DAKOTA**				**VIRGINIA**			
Holland D	N	N	Y	McNamara D	N	Y	Y	Langer R	Y	N	Y	Byrd D	N	?	?
Smathers D	N	Y	Y	Potter R	Y	N	N	Young R	N	N	Y	Robertson D	N	N	√
GEORGIA				**MINNESOTA**				**OHIO**				**WASHINGTON**			
George D	N	N	Y	Humphrey D	N	Y	Y	Bender R	Y	N	N	Jackson D	N	Y	Y
Russell D	N	N	X	Thye R	Y	N	N	Bricker R	Y	N	N	Magnuson D	N	√	Y
IDAHO				**MISSISSIPPI**				**OKLAHOMA**				**WEST VIRGINIA**			
Dworshak R	Y	N	N	Eastland D	N	N	Y	Kerr D	N	Y	Y	Laird D	N	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	N	N	Stennis D	N	N	Y	Monroney D	N	Y	Y	Neely D	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				**MISSOURI**				**OREGON**				**WISCONSIN**			
Dirksen R	Y	N	N	Hennings D	N	Y	Y	Morse D	N	Y	Y	McCarthy R	Y	N	N
Douglas D	N	Y	Y	Symington D	N	Y	Y	Neuberger D	N	Y	Y	Wiley R	Y	N	N
INDIANA				**MONTANA**				**PENNSYLVANIA**				**WYOMING**			
Capehart R	Y	N	N	Mansfield D	N	Y	Y	Duff R	Y	N	N	Barrett R	Y	N	N
Jenner R	Y	N	N	Murray D	N	√	√	Martin R	Y	N	N	O'Mahoney D	N	?	√

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50-50 Cargo Shipping Kept; Supports Ruled Out For Surplus Crops Raised on Reclaimed Land

33. Farm Program (S 3183). Agricultural Act of 1956. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment to eliminate provision reallocating 174,000 acres among cotton producing states according to number of small cotton farmers. Adopted, 46-43, March 16. (See story, p. 375 -- For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding charts)

34. Farm Program (S 3183). Young (R N.D.) amendment to limit imports of surplus crops to annual average of preceding three years. Rejected, 43-47, March 16.

35. Farm Program (S 3183). Welker (R Idaho) amendment to prohibit crop loans and price supports for surplus crops raised on newly irrigated or reclaimed land in federal irrigation or drainage projects. Adopted, 63-28, March 16.

36. Farm Program (S 3183). Magnuson (D Wash.) amendment to eliminate section repealing 50-50 cargo preference requirement on farm commodities sold to foreign countries. Adopted, 57-23, March 16. (For more votes on the bill, see next chart)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	33	34	35	36	Vote No.	33	34	35	36	Vote No.	33	34	35	36
Yea	46	43	63	57	Yea	12	22	22	30	Yea	34	21	41	27
Nay	43	47	28	23	Nay	32	22	22	7	Nay	11	25	6	16

	33	34	35	36
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	X	√	√	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	N	N	Y
Hayden D	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	N	Y	N
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	Y	N	Y	√
Millikin R	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	√	X	Y	Y
Williams R	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	Y	N
Smathers D	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	N	Y	Y	√
Russell D	N	Y	Y	?
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	Y	Y	Y	X
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	Y	N
Martin R	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS				
Carlson R	X	Y	Y	?
Schoeppel R	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	Y	N	N	Y
Clements D	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	N	Y
Long D	X	X	X	√
MAINE				
Payne R	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	N	Y	Y
Butler R	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	N	N	√	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	N	N	√
Potter R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	Y
Thye R	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	Y	N	N
Stennis D	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	Y	N	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	N	Y	√
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	Y	N	√
Murray D	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	Y	Y	N	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	Y	N	N	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	N	?
NEW YORK				
Ives R	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott D	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	Y	N	N
Young R	N	Y	N	N
OHIO				
Bender R	√	X	Y	Y
Bricker R	Y	N	Y	√
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	N	N	Y
Monroney D	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	N	Y	Y
Pastore D	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond D	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	Y	Y	N
Mundt R	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	N	N	N
Kefauver D	X	X	X	?
TEXAS				
Daniel D	√	X	√	√
Johnson D	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	N	Y	N
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	N	Y	N
Flanders R	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	N	Y	?
Robertson D	N	N	Y	?
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	N	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	N	?

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Soil Bank Made Compulsory; Processors Required To Certify That They Paid Producers Fair Price

37. Farm Program (S 3183). Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to require certification by processors that price paid producers was not less than support price or fair price as determined by Secretary of Agriculture. Adopted, 49-44, March 19. (See story, p. 375 -- For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding charts)

38. Farm Program (S 3183). Motion to table a motion to reconsider Kerr amendment (Vote 37). Adopted, 52-42, March 19.

39. Farm Program (S 3183). Holland (D Fla.) amendment requiring farmers to allocate a certain portion of their land to the soil bank in order to receive price supports. Tung nut producers were excluded from the amendment. Adopted, 48-46, March 19.

40. Farm Program (S 3183). Murray (D Mont.) motion to reconsider an amendment by Morse (D Ore.) previously rejected (Vote 32, p. 157). Adopted, 47-45, March 19. (For more votes on the bill, see next chart)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	37	38	39	40	Vote No.	37	38	39	40	Vote No.	37	38	39	40
Yea	49	52	48	47	Yea	41	46	12	45	Yea	8	6	36	2
Nay	44	42	46	45	Nay	8	3	37	3	Nay	36	39	9	42

	37	38	39	40
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	N	Y	N
Hayden D	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	N	N	N
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	√
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	N	Y	N
Millikin R	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	X	N	Y	N
Purtell R	X	X	√	X
DELAWARE				
Frear D	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers D	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	Y	Y	N	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	N	X
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	N	Y	N
Welker R	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	N	N	N	N
Jenner R	N	N	N	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	N
Martin R	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel R	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	Y	Y	N	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	N	N
Long D	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	N	N	Y	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	N	Y	N
Butler R	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	Y
Potter R	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	Y
Thye R	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	Y	N	Y
Stennis D	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	Y	Y	N	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	N	Y	N
Hruska R	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible D	Y	Y	N	Y
Malone R	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	N	N	Y	N
Cotton R	N	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	N	Y	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives R	N	N	√	X
Lehman D	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	Y	N	Y
Young R	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	N	N	Y	N
Bricker R	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney D	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	N	Y	N
Martin R	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond D	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	N	N	N
Mundt R	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS				
Daniel D	Y	Y	N	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	N	Y	N
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	N	Y	N
Flanders R	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson D	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	Y	Y	N	Y
Neely D	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	√	N	Y	N
Wiley R	Y	√	Y	N
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N	Y

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Farm Bill Returned to House on 93-2 Vote After Mandatory 'Set-Asides' Adopted, 50-44

41. Farm Program (S 3183). Reconsideration of Morse (D Ore.) amendment to eliminate provision requiring 15 percent state contribution to cost of commodities furnished for disaster relief. (See Votes 40 and 32) Adopted, 47-45, March 19. (For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding charts)

42. Farm Program (S 3183). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to make mandatory set-asides for corn, upland cotton and wheat and to increase set-asides for upland cotton and wheat. Adopted, 50-44, March 19. (See story, p. 375)

43. Farm Program (HR 12). Passage of Agricultural Act of 1956 after substituting text of S 3183 for text of House bill (HR 12). Passed, 93-2, March 19. (For vote on conference report on HR 12, see Vote 49, p. 162)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	41	42	43			Vote No.	41	42	43			Vote No.	41	42	43		
Yea	47	50	93			Yea	45	44	49			Yea	2	6	44		
Nay	45	44	2			Nay	3	5	0			Nay	42	39	2		

	41	42	43
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	N	N	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	√	N	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	N	N	Y
Millikin R	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	N	N	N
Purtell R	X	X	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	N	Y	Y
Williams R	N	N	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	N	Y
Smathers D	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
George D	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	X	Y	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	N	N	Y
Welker R	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	N	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	N	N	Y
Jenner R	N	N	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	N	Y	Y
Long D	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	N	Y
Butler R	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y
Potter R	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y
Thye R	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	N	Y
Stennis D	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	N	Y
Hruska R	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible D	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	N	N	Y
Cotton R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	X	X	√
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	Y	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	Y	Y
Young R	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
Bender R	N	N	Y
Bricker R	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	Y	Y	Y
Monroney D	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond D	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	N	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	Y	Y	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	N	Y
Watkins R	N	N	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	N	Y
Flanders R	N	N	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	N	N	Y
Robertson D	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Laird D	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	N	Y	Y
Wiley R	N	N	Y
WYOMING			
Barrett R	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y

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Four Proposals to Change Existing Method Of Electing Chief Executive Considered

44. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31). Langer (R N.D.) substitute proposal to nominate Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates by direct vote in a national primary and elect them by direct popular vote. Rejected, 13-69, March 27. (See story, p. 448)

45. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31). Lehman (D N.Y.) substitute proposal to abolish electoral college and elect President and Vice President by direct popular vote. Rejected, 17-66, March 27.

46. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31.) Case (R N.J.) substitute proposal to make electoral vote in each state depend on the percentage of eligible voters balloting. Rejected, 20-66, March 27.

47. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31). Daniel (D Texas)-Thurmond (D S.C.)-Mundt (R S.D.) substitute proposal offering states a choice of dividing electoral votes in proportion to popular vote or providing for electors on Congressional district basis. Adopted, 48-37, March 27, (but fell short of two-thirds favorable vote necessary for passage of a constitutional amendment).

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).	N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	44	45	46	47		Vote No.	44	45	46	47		Vote No.	44	45	46	47	
Yea	13	17	20	48		Yea	11	16	10	26		Yea	2	1	10	22	
Nay	69	66	66	37		Nay	28	25	34	18		Nay	41	41	32	19	

	44	45	46	47
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	X	X	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	N	N	Y
Hayden D	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	N	N	Y
McClellan D	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	N	Y	N
Millikin R	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	N	N	Y	N
Purtell R	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	N	N	Y
Williams R	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	N	Y
Smathers D	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	N	N	N	Y
Russell D	X	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	N	N	Y
Welker R	?	?	?	√
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	N	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	X	X	X	X
Jenner R	N	N	N	Y

	44	45	46	47
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	√	√	?	X
Clements D	N	X	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	N	N
Long D	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE				
Payne R	N	N	N	N
Smith R	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	N	N	N
Butler R	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	N	N	N	N
Saltonstall R	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	Y	N	N
Potter R	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	√	√	√	X
Thye R	?	?	?	?
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	N	N	Y
Stennis D	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	Y	Y	N
Symington D	N	N	N	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	√	√	√	X

	44	45	46	47
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	N	N	Y
Hruska R	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	N	N	Y
Malone R	N	N	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	N	N	N	Y
Cotton R	N	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	N	Y	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	N	N	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives R	N	N	Y	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	X	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	Y	N	N
Young R	N	N	N	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	N	N	Y	N
Bricker R	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	N	N	Y
Monroney D	X	X	X	?
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	N
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	N	N	N
Martin R	N	N	N	N

	44	45	46	47
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	N	N	N
Pastore D	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	X	N	N	Y
Thurmond D	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	N	N	Y
Mundt R	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	Y	N	Y
Kefauver D	?	?	?	?
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	N	N	Y
Johnson D	N	N	N	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	N	N	Y
Watkins R	N	N	N	N
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	N	N	N
Flanders R	N	X	X	X
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	N	N	Y
Robertson D	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson D	√	√	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	Y	Y	N	N
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	N	N	N	Y
Wiley R	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N	N

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Senate Adopts Farm Program Compromise, 50-35; Joint Committee to Oversee CIA Rejected, 27-59

48. Joint Committee on CIA (S Con Res 2). Establish joint Senate-House committee to supervise activities of Central Intelligence Agency. Rejected, 27-59, April 11. (See story, p. 509)

49. Farm Program (HR 12). Agricultural Act of 1956. Adoption of conference report providing 90 percent mandatory price supports on basic crops for one year and including soil bank provisions. Adopted, 50-35, April 11. (See story, p. 375. Earlier votes on the bill start on chart p. 153, Vote 12. Votes on second farm bill (HR 10875) start on chart p. 167, Vote 61.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	48	49				Vote No.	48	49				Vote No.	48	49			
Yea	27	50				Yea	19	35				Yea	8	15			
Nay	59	35				Nay	21	4				Nay	38	31			

	48	49		48	49		48	49		48	49
ALABAMA			**IOWA**			**NEBRASKA**			**RHODE ISLAND**		
Hill D	Y	Y	Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Curtis R	N	Y	Green D	Y	X
Sparkman D	√	Y	Martin R	N	Y	Hruska R	N	N	Pastore D	Y	X
ARIZONA			**KANSAS**			**NEVADA**			**SOUTH CAROLINA**		
Goldwater R	N	N	Carlson R	N	Y	Bible D	N	Y	Johnston D	N	Y
Hayden D	N	Y	Schoeppel R	N	Y	Malone R	N	N	Wofford D	N	Y
ARKANSAS			**KENTUCKY**			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**			**SOUTH DAKOTA**		
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Barkley D	N	Y	Bridges R	N	N	Case R	N	Y
McClellan D	N	Y	Clements D	Y	Y	Cotton R	N	N	Mundt R	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			**LOUISIANA**			**NEW JERSEY**			**TENNESSEE**		
Knowland R	N	N	Ellender D	N	Y	Case R	N	N	Gore D	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	N	Long D	?	Y	Smith R	N	N	Kefauver D	Y	Y
COLORADO			**MAINE**			**NEW MEXICO**			**TEXAS**		
Allott R	N	N	Payne R	Y	N	Anderson D	?	X	Daniel D	N	Y
Millikin R	N	N	Smith R	Y	N	Chavez D	√	√	Johnson D	N	√
CONNECTICUT			**MARYLAND**			**NEW YORK**			**UTAH**		
Bush R	N	N	Beall R	N	N	Ives R	X	X	Bennett R	N	N
Purtell R	N	N	Butler R	N	N	Lehman D	Y	Y	Watkins R	N	N
DELAWARE			**MASSACHUSETTS**			**NORTH CAROLINA**			**VERMONT**		
Frear D	N	Y	Kennedy D	Y	N	Ervin D	Y	Y	Aiken R	N	N
Williams R	N	N	Saltonstall R	N	N	Scott D	N	Y	Flanders R	N	N
FLORIDA			**MICHIGAN**			**NORTH DAKOTA**			**VIRGINIA**		
Holland D	N	N	McNamara D	Y	Y	Langer R	Y	Y	Byrd D	X	X
Smathers D	√	X	Potter R	N	N	Young R	N	Y	Robertson D	N	X
GEORGIA			**MINNESOTA**			**OHIO**			**WASHINGTON**		
George D	√	Y	Humphrey D	Y	Y	Bender R	N	N	Jackson D	Y	Y
Russell D	N	Y	Thye R	N	Y	Bricker R	N	N	Magnuson D	√	√
IDAHO			**MISSISSIPPI**			**OKLAHOMA**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
Dworshak R	N	Y	Eastland D	N	N	Kerr D	Y	Y	Laird D	N	Y
Welker R	Y	Y	Stennis D	N	Y	Monroney D	?	√	Neely D	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			**MISSOURI**			**OREGON**			**WISCONSIN**		
Dirksen R	N	N	Hennings D	N	Y	Morse D	Y	Y	McCarthy R	Y	Y
Douglas D	N	Y	Symington D	N	Y	Neuberger D	Y	Y	Wiley R	N	Y
INDIANA			**MONTANA**			**PENNSYLVANIA**			**WYOMING**		
Capehart R	N	Y	Mansfield D	Y	Y	Duff R	N	N	Barrett R	Y	N
Jenner R	Y	N	Murray D	Y	Y	Martin R	N	N	O'Mahoney D	N	N

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Three Treaties Approved; Amendment Adopted To Limit U. S. Funds to ILO If Reds Seated

50. Civil Aviation (Exec F, 84th Congress, second session). Provide for a meeting of the assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization every three years instead of every year. Travel Conventions (Exec A, 84th Congress, second session), (Exec B, 84th Congress, second session). Simplify and standardize customs procedures in connection with international transportation of personal belongings and automobiles of tourists. Ratification of treaties. (A single roll call was taken on the three treaties; two-thirds majority or 54 "yeas" required.) Ratified, 81-0, April 19. (See story, p. 606)

51. FAO-ILO (S J Res 97). Amend certain laws providing for U.S. membership and participation in Food and Agriculture Organization and International Labor Organization. Bricker (R Ohio) amendment providing that not more than $1.75 million be appropriated for ILO if, during preceding year, delegates representing any Communist nation were permitted to vote in International Labor Conference or other meeting under auspices of ILO. Agreed to, 43-40, April 19. (See story, p. 488)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	50	51				Vote No.	50	51				Vote No.	50	51			
Yea	81	43				Yea	39	8				Yea	42	35			
Nay	0	40				Nay	0	32				Nay	0	8			

	50	51		50	51		50	51		50	51
ALABAMA			**IOWA**			**NEBRASKA**			**RHODE ISLAND**		
Hill D	√	?	Hickenlooper R	?	?	Curtis R	Y	Y	Green D	Y	N
Sparkman D	Y	N	Martin R	Y	Y	Hruska R	Y	Y	Pastore D	Y	N
ARIZONA			**KANSAS**			**NEVADA**			**SOUTH CAROLINA**		
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Carlson R	Y	Y	Bible D	Y	N	Johnston D	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	N	Schoeppel R	Y	Y	Malone R	Y	Y	Wofford D	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			**KENTUCKY**			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**			**SOUTH DAKOTA**		
Fulbright D	Y	N	Barkley D	Y	N	Bridges R	Y	Y	Case R	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Clements D	Y	N	Cotton R	Y	Y	Mundt R	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			**LOUISIANA**			**NEW JERSEY**			**TENNESSEE**		
Knowland R	Y	Y	Ellender D	Y	Y	Case R	Y	N	Gore D	Y	N
Kuchel R	Y	N	Long D	Y	N	Smith R	Y	N	Kefauver D	√	?
COLORADO			**MAINE**			**NEW MEXICO**			**TEXAS**		
Allott R	Y	N	Payne R	Y	Y	Anderson D	Y	N	Daniel D	√	?
Millikin R	Y	Y	Smith R	Y	Y	Chavez D	Y	N	Johnson D	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			**MARYLAND**			**NEW YORK**			**UTAH**		
Bush R	Y	N	Beall R	Y	Y	Ives R	√	X	Bennett R	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	Y	Butler R	√	Y	Lehman D	Y	N	Watkins R	Y	Y
DELAWARE			**MASSACHUSETTS**			**NORTH CAROLINA**			**VERMONT**		
Frear D	Y	Y	Kennedy D	Y	N	Ervin D	Y	N	Aiken R	Y	N
Williams R	Y	Y	Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Scott D	√	X	Flanders R	Y	Y
FLORIDA			**MICHIGAN**			**NORTH DAKOTA**			**VIRGINIA**		
Holland D	Y	N	McNamara D	Y	N	Langer R	Y	N	Byrd D	√	√
Smathers D	√	?	Potter R	Y	N	Young R	Y	Y	Robertson D	Y	Y
GEORGIA			**MINNESOTA**			**OHIO**			**WASHINGTON**		
George D	√	?	Humphrey D	Y	N	Bender R	Y	Y	Jackson D	Y	N
Russell D	Y	Y	Thye R	Y	Y	Bricker R	Y	Y	Magnuson D	Y	N
IDAHO			**MISSISSIPPI**			**OKLAHOMA**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Eastland D	√	√	Kerr D	Y	N	Laird D	Y	N
Welker R	Y	Y	Stennis D	Y	Y	Monroney D	√	?	Neely D	Y	N
ILLINOIS			**MISSOURI**			**OREGON**			**WISCONSIN**		
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Hennings D	Y	N	Morse D	Y	N	McCarthy R	√	?
Douglas D	Y	N	Symington D	Y	N	Neuberger D	Y	N	Wiley R	√	X
INDIANA			**MONTANA**			**PENNSYLVANIA**			**WYOMING**		
Capehart R	Y	Y	Mansfield D	√	N	Duff R	Y	Y	Barrett R	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	Y	Murray D	Y	N	Martin R	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D	Y	N

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One Amendment Adopted, Two Rejected for Bill To Define and Control Bank Holding Companies

52. Bank Holding Companies (S 2577). Define bank holding companies, control their expansion and require divestment of their non-banking interests. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to bar bank holding companies from acquiring assets of a bank in another state unless authorized by the state where the bank is located. Adopted, 58-18, April 24. (See story, p. 557)

53. Bank Holding Companies (S 2577). Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to permit bank holding companies to retain non-banking assets. Rejected, 12-69, April 25.

54 Bank Holding Companies (S 2577). Morse (D Ore.) amendment to revise definition of bank holding company to apply to companies controlling only one bank instead of two. Rejected, 28-51, April 25.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	52	53	54			Vote No.	52	53	54			Vote No.	52	53	54		
Yea	58	12	28			Yea	36	2	20			Yea	22	10	8		
Nay	18	69	51			Nay	5	38	21			Nay	13	31	30		

	52	53	54
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	√	?	?
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	?	Y	Y
Hayden D	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	N	N
McClellan D	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	√	N	X
Millikin R	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	?	N	N
Purtell R	Y	N	N
DELAWARE			
Frear D	N	N	N
Williams R	N	N	N
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	N	N
Smathers D	Y	N	N
GEORGIA			
George D	Y	N	N
Russell D	Y	Y	X
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	?	N	N
Welker R	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	Y	N	N
Douglas D	Y	N	N
INDIANA			
Capehart R	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	?	?	?
Martin R	Y	N	N
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	N	N
Schoeppel R	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	Y	N	Y
Clements D	?	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	Y	X	N
Long D	Y	N	N
MAINE			
Payne R	Y	N	N
Smith R	Y	N	N
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	Y	?
Butler R	N	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	?	N	N
Saltonstall R	?	N	N
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	N	Y
Potter R	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y
Thye R	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	N	N
Stennis D	√	X	?
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	N	N
Symington D	Y	N	N
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	Y	?	?
Murray D	Y	?	?
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	Y	N	N
Hruska R	Y	N	N
NEVADA			
Bible D	N	Y	Y
Malone R	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	Y	N	N
Cotton R	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	Y	N	N
Smith R	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	N	Y
Chavez D	?	?	?
NEW YORK			
Ives R	?	?	?
Lehman D	Y	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	√	N
Scott D	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	N	Y
Young R	N	N	Y
OHIO			
Bender R	?	Y	N
Bricker R	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	Y	N	Y
Monroney D	√	N	N
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	N	X
Martin R	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	N	N	N
Pastore D	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	N	N
Wofford D	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	N	N	N
Mundt R	N	N	N
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	√	N	Y
Kefauver D	Y	?	√
TEXAS			
Daniel D	Y	N	N
Johnson D	Y	N	N
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	?	?
Watkins R	X	?	?
VERMONT			
Aiken R	Y	N	N
Flanders R	X	N	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	Y	N	N
Robertson D	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Laird D	Y	N	Y
Neely D	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	Y	N	N
Wiley R	?	?	?
WYOMING			
Barrett R	√	N	N
O'Mahoney D	√	N	Y

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Approval Given to Bills for D.C. Transit Authority, Disaster Insurance Program

55. D.C. Transit (S 3073). Create public corporation to provide a transportation system for the District of Columbia for an interim period of three years. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to provide that the interim corporation be considered a federal agency for this legislation, thus prohibiting strikes. Rejected, 32-42, May 9. (See story, p. 603)

56. D.C. Transit (S 3073). Passage of bill. Passed, 41-31, May 9.

57. Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Authorize $3 billion five-year experimental flood disaster insurance program. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to require states to pay part of the cost after June 30, 1959. Adopted, 39-31, May 10. (See story, p. 451)

58. Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Passage of bill. Passed, 61-7, May 10.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	55	56	57	58		Vote No.	55	56	57	58		Vote No.	55	56	57	58	
Yea	32	41	39	61		Yea	7	27	4	26		Yea	25	14	35	35	
Nay	42	31	31	7		Nay	28	6	28	5		Nay	14	25	3	2	

	55	56	57	58
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	?	?	Y	Y
Hayden D	N	Y	N	√
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	?	X	√
McClellan D	?	?	?	?
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	?	?	N	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	N	Y	N	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	√	?	Y	N
Williams R	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers D	?	?	X	√
GEORGIA				
George D	?	?	?	?
Russell D	?	?	Y	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	Y	N	Y	Y
Welker R	?	?	√	√
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	?	?	Y	Y
Jenner R	?	?	Y	Y

	55	56	57	58
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	?	?
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	Y	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Vacancy				
Clements D	X	√	X	√
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	?	?
Long D	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	Y	√	√
Butler R	Y	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	N	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	Y	N	Y
Potter R	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	N	Y	N	Y
Thye R	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis D	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	Y	X	√
Symington D	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	Y	N	Y
Murray D	N	Y	N	Y

	55	56	57	58
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	X	√	?	?
Malone R	?	?	?	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	N	√	?
Cotton R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	Y	X	?
Chavez D	N	Y	X	√
NEW YORK				
Ives R	?	?	?	√
Lehman D	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	Y	N	Y
Scott D	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	Y	N	N
Young R	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	N	Y	Y	Y
Bricker R	Y	N	?	√
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	Y	Y	N
Monroney D	X	√	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y

	55	56	57	58
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	Y	N	Y
Pastore D	?	?	X	√
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	Y	N	Y
Wofford D	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt R	Y	N	√	X
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	Y	X	√
Kefauver D	X	√	X	√
TEXAS				
Daniel D	Y	N	N	Y
Johnson D	√	X	N	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	N	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	Y	N	?	?
Robertson D	Y	?	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	X	√	N	Y
Neely D	X	√	X	√
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	N	N	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	?	?	?	?
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	?	?

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New York State Power Authority Given Approval To Develop Power Resources of the Niagara River

59. Niagara Power (S 1823). Authorize New York State development of the Niagara River for power. Bush (R Conn.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected, 38-48, May 16. (See story, p. 500)

60. Niagara Power (S 1823). Passage of bill. Passed, 48-39, May 16.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	59	60				Vote No.	59	60				Vote No.	59	60			
Yea	38	48				Yea	3	40				Yea	35	8			
Nay	48	39				Nay	43	6				Nay	5	33			

	59	60		59	60		59	60		59	60
ALABAMA			**IOWA**			**NEBRASKA**			**RHODE ISLAND**		
Hill D	N	Y	Hickenlooper R	Y	N	Curtis R	Y	N	Green D	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y	Martin R	Y	N	Hruska R	Y	N	Pastore D	N	Y
ARIZONA			**KANSAS**			**NEVADA**			**SOUTH CAROLINA**		
Goldwater R	√	X	Carlson R	?	?	Bible D	N	Y	Johnston D	N	Y
Hayden D	N	Y	Schoeppel R	Y	N	Malone R	?	?	Wofford D	N	N
ARKANSAS			**KENTUCKY**			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**			**SOUTH DAKOTA**		
Fulbright D	N	Y	Vacancy			Bridges R	Y	N	Case R	Y	Y
McClellan D	N	Y	Clements D	N	Y	Cotton R	Y	N	Mundt R	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			**LOUISIANA**			**NEW JERSEY**			**TENNESSEE**		
Knowland R	Y	N	Ellender D	N	Y	Case R	N	Y	Gore D	N	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Long D	N	Y	Smith R	Y	N	Kefauver D	N	Y
COLORADO			**MAINE**			**NEW MEXICO**			**TEXAS**		
Allott R	Y	N	Payne R	Y	N	Anderson D	N	Y	Daniel D	N	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	Smith R	N	Y	Chavez D	N	Y	Johnson D	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			**MARYLAND**			**NEW YORK**			**UTAH**		
Bush R	Y	N	Beall R	Y	N	Ives R	Y	N	Bennett R	Y	N
Purtell R	Y	N	Butler R	Y	N	Lehman D	N	Y	Watkins R	Y	N
DELAWARE			**MASSACHUSETTS**			**NORTH CAROLINA**			**VERMONT**		
Frear D	N	N	Kennedy D	N	Y	Ervin D	X	√	Aiken R	N	Y
Williams R	Y	N	Saltonstall R	Y	N	Scott D	X	√	Flanders R	√	X
FLORIDA			**MICHIGAN**			**NORTH DAKOTA**			**VIRGINIA**		
Holland D	Y	N	McNamara D	N	Y	Langer R	N	Y	Byrd D	Y	N
Smathers D	N	N	Potter R	Y	N	Young R	X	Y	Robertson D	Y	N
GEORGIA			**MINNESOTA**			**OHIO**			**WASHINGTON**		
George D	N	Y	Humphrey D	N	Y	Bender R	X	√	Jackson D	N	Y
Russell D	N	Y	Thye R	Y	N	Bricker R	Y	N	Magnuson D	N	Y
IDAHO			**MISSISSIPPI**			**OKLAHOMA**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
Dworshak R	Y	N	Eastland D	N	Y	Kerr D	N	Y	Laird D	N	Y
Welker R	√	X	Stennis D	N	Y	Monroney D	N	Y	Neely D	N	Y
ILLINOIS			**MISSOURI**			**OREGON**			**WISCONSIN**		
Dirksen R	Y	N	Hennings D	N	Y	Morse D	N	Y	McCarthy R	Y	N
Douglas D	N	Y	Symington D	N	Y	Neuberger D	N	Y	Wiley R	Y	N
INDIANA			**MONTANA**			**PENNSYLVANIA**			**WYOMING**		
Capehart R	Y	N	Mansfield D	N	Y	Duff R	Y	N	Barrett R	Y	N
Jenner R	Y	N	Murray D	N	Y	Martin R	Y	N	O'Mahoney D	N	Y

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Senate Adopts Three Amendments to New Farm Bill Compromise; Rejects Two Others Proposed

61. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Agricultural Act of 1956. Young (R N.D.) amendment to permit sale of up to 100 million bushels of surplus government wheat annually for low prices as livestock feed. Adopted, 49-31, May 18. (See story, p. 375)

62. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Williams (R Del.) amendment to eliminate mandatory price supports for feed grains. Rejected, 39-44, May 18. (Votes on vetoed farm bill (S 3183 -- HR12) start on chart p. 153, Vote 12)

63. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Holland (D Fla.) amendment to remove non-commercial corn and small feed grains from acreage reserve; alter price supports on those commodities. Adopted, 73-14, May 18.

64. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Smith (R N.J.) amendment to eliminate a section directing sale of government-held cotton for export at competitive world prices. Rejected, 13-71, May 18.

65. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Williams (R Del.) amendment to limit to $25,000 a year soil bank payments to a producer in any one state. Adopted, 44-29, May 18. (Reconsidered on Vote 66 and rejected on Vote 67 -- see next chart)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65
Yea	49	39	73	13	44	Yea	16	8	33	1	10	Yea	33	31	40	12	34
Nay	31	44	14	71	29	Nay	21	31	10	41	24	Nay	10	13	4	30	5

	61	62	63	64	65
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	√	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	√	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Hayden D	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	√	X	√	X	?
McClellan D	Y	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	Y	Y	Y	X	√
Purtell R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	N	Y	N	N
Smathers D	X	N	Y	N	X
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	N	Y	X	N
Russell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker R	√	√	√	X	√
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Douglas D	N	N	Y	Y	√
INDIANA					
Capehart R	N	Y	Y	N	N
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	N	Y

	61	62	63	64	65
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson R	√	X	√	X	√
Schoeppel R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Vacancy					
Clements D	N	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	N	N	N	N	N
Long D	N	N	Y	N	N
MAINE					
Payne R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Butler R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	√	√	√	X	?
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	N	N	Y	N	Y
Potter R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	N	N	N	N	Y
Thye R	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Stennis D	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	N	N	Y	N	N
Symington D	N	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Murray D	X	N	Y	N	?

	61	62	63	64	65
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible D	N	N	Y	N	N
Malone R	√	?	√	?	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	N	N	Y	N	N
Chavez D	Y	N	N	N	?
NEW YORK					
Ives R	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Lehman D	√	√	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	X	N	Y	N	N
Scott D	X	X	X	X	X
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Young R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	Y	Y	Y	?
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	N	N	N	N	N
Monroney D	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON					
Morse D	√	X	√	X	√
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	61	62	63	64	65
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	N	X
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	N	N	Y	N	N
Wofford D	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	?	?	?	X	?
Kefauver D	X	X	Y	N	N
TEXAS					
Daniel D	N	N	N	N	N
Johnson D	N	N	N	N	N
UTAH					
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken R	Y	N	Y	N	N
Flanders R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Robertson D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Neely D	√	N	Y	N	X
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	?	N	Y	N	Y
Wiley R	Y	N	Y	N	X
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	N	Y	N	?

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Stand on Soil Bank Payment Limit Reconsidered, Switched; Retirement Bill Amendments Rejected

66. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Saltonstall (R Mass.) motion to reconsider Vote 65 limiting price support and soil bank payments. Adopted, 49-22, May 18. (See story, p. 375. For earlier votes, see preceding charts)

67. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Reconsideration of Williams (R Del.) amendment, Vote 65. Rejected, 28-43, May 18.

68. Civil Service Retirement (S 2875). Civil Service Retirement Act amendments of 1956. Carlson (R Kan.) amendment to delete provision to permit federal employees to retire after 30 years of service regardless of age. Rejected, 36-46, May 23. (See story, p. 531)

69. Civil Service Retirement (S 2875). Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to delete provision to give retirees automatic survivor rights on first $2400 of annuities. Rejected, 16-65, May 23.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	66	67	68	69
Yea	49	28	36	16	Yea	30	7	6	1	Yea	19	21	30	15
Nay	22	43	46	65	Nay	3	26	35	40	Nay	19	17	11	25

	66	67	68	69
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman D	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	?	?	N	N
McClellan D	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	X	√	Y	N
Purtell R	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	Y	Y	N
Williams R	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	Y	N	N	N
Smathers D	√	X	N	N
GEORGIA				
George D	Y	N	N	X
Russell D	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	Y
Welker R	X	√	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas D	X	√	N	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	Y	N	N	N
Jenner R	N	Y	?	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	?	?
Martin R	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS				
Carlson R	X	√	Y	N
Schoeppel R	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Vacancy				
Clements D	Y	N	X	X
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	Y	N	N	N
Long D	Y	N	N	N
MAINE				
Payne R	N	Y	Y	N
Smith R	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	N	N	N
Butler R	Y	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	?	?	N	N
Saltonstall R	Y	N	√	√
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	N
Potter R	N	Y	?	?
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	N
Thye R	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	√	X	N	N
Stennis D	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	Y	N	N	N
Symington D	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	N
Murray D	?	?	N	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible D	Y	N	N	N
Malone R	X	√	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	X	√	Y	Y
Cotton R	N	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	N	Y	N
Smith R	?	?	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	Y	N	N	N
Chavez D	?	?	X	N
NEW YORK				
Ives R	?	?	N	N
Lehman D	Y	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	N	X	X
Scott D	√	X	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	Y	N	N
Young R	N	Y	N	N
OHIO				
Bender R	Y	N	X	X
Bricker R	?	?	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	N	√	N
Monroney D	Y	N	N	N
OREGON				
Morse D	X	√	N	N
Neuberger D	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	N	N	N
Martin R	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	?	?	N	N
Pastore D	√	X	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	Y	N	N	N
Wofford D	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	?	?	Y	?
Kefauver D	Y	N	X	X
TEXAS				
Daniel D	Y	N	N	N
Johnson D	Y	N	X	X
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	N	Y	N
Watkins R	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	N	Y	N
Flanders R	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	?	?	Y	Y
Robertson D	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson D	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	Y	N	N	N
Neely D	√	X	X	X
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	N	Y	N	N
Wiley R	√	X	?	?
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	?	?	N	N

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Republican Move to Substitute Smaller Public Housing Program in New Bill Rejected, 38-41

70. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Extend and amend laws relating to provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums and conservation and development of urban communities. Payne (R Maine) amendment to raise interest rate on government loans in college housing program from 2-3/4 percent to 3-1/8 percent. Rejected, 40-41, May 24. (See story, p. 511)

71. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Fulbright (D Ark.) motion to table motion to reconsider vote on Payne amendment, Vote 70. Adopted, 41-39, May 24.

72. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to provide 35,000 units of public housing for each of next two years instead of 135,000 a year for next four years. Rejected, 38-41, May 24.

73. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Bush (R Conn.) amendment to require cities to have a "workable program" for slum clearance before they could get subsidies for public housing. Rejected, 32-44, May 24.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	70	71	72	73	Vote No.	70	71	72	73	Vote No.	70	71	72	73
Yea	40	41	38	32	Yea	2	40	7	2	Yea	38	1	31	30
Nay	41	39	41	44	Nay	40	1	34	40	Nay	1	38	7	4

	70	71	72	73
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	Y	N	N
Sparkman D	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	N	Y	Y
Hayden D	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	Y	N	N
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	Y	N	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	N	N	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	Y	N	N
Williams R	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers D	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA				
George D	N	Y	Y	N
Russell D	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	√	?	?	?
Welker R	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	N	Y	?
Douglas D	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	√	X	√	?
Jenner R	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	?	?	?	?
Martin R	√	N	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	Y	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Vacancy				
Clements D	X	√	X	X
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	Y	N	N
Long D	N	Y	X	N
MAINE				
Payne R	Y	N	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	X	√	?
Butler R	Y	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	N	Y	N	N
Saltonstall R	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	Y	N	N
Potter R	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	N	Y	N	N
Thye R	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	X	√	√	?
Stennis D	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	Y	N	N
Symington D	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	Y	N	N
Murray D	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	Y	N	N
Malone R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	N	Y	?
Cotton R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	N	N	N
Smith R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	Y	N	N
Chavez D	N	Y	N	N
NEW YORK				
Ives R	Y	N	N	N
Lehman D	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	X	√	?	?
Scott D	X	√	X	X
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	Y	N	N
Young R	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	√	X	X	X
Bricker R	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	Y	N	N
Monroney D	N	Y	N	N
OREGON				
Morse D	N	Y	N	N
Neuberger D	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	N	X	√
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	Y	N	N
Pastore D	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	Y	N	N
Wofford D	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	Y	N	N
Kefauver D	X	√	X	X
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	Y	N	N
Johnson D	N	Y	N	N
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	N	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	?	?	X	?
Flanders R	Y	N	Y	?
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	Y	N	Y	Y
Robertson D	Y	X	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson D	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	N	Y	N	N
Neely D	X	√	X	X
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	?	?	√	?
Wiley R	?	?	?	?
WYOMING				
Barrett R	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	N	N

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After Four Votes, Labor Secretary Is Named To Set Wage Rates for Highway Construction

74. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act by authorizing appropriations for construction of highways; amend Internal Revenue Code to provide additional revenue for highways. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to provide that locally prevailing wage rate, to be determined by state authority, be paid in interstate highway system construction. Tentatively adopted, 40-39, after Vice President Nixon cast a tie-breaking vote; May 29. (See story, p. 398)

75. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Bridges (R N.H.) motion to table move to reconsider Knowland amendment. Adopted, 41-39, May 29.

76. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to table Chavez (D N.M.) amendment, Vote 77, to provide for payment of prevailing wages determined by Secretary of Labor. Rejected, 37-41, May 29.

77. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Chavez (D N.M.) amendment to provide that locally prevailing wage rate, as determined by Secretary of Labor, be paid in interstate highway system construction. Adopted, 42-37, May 29.

78. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to provide formula for apportioning authorized appropriations among the states on the basis of cost estimates. Rejected, 27-55, May 29. (For more votes on the bill, see Votes 79 and 84)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	74	75	76	77	78	Vote No.	74	75	76	77	78	Vote No.	74	75	76	77	78
Yea	39	41	37	42	27	Yea	14	14	12	27	11	Yea	25	27	25	15	16
Nay	39	39	41	37	55	Nay	26	26	27	12	30	Nay	13	13	14	25	25

	74	75	76	77	78
ALABAMA					
Hill D	N	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman D	?	?	?	√	X
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hayden D	N	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	√	√	Y	N	N
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel R	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	X	Y	X	√	N
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers D	Y	Y	√	X	Y
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	Y	N	X
Russell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Douglas D	N	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA					
Capehart R	√	√	N	Y	Y
Jenner R	?	?	X	√	√
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	?	?	?	?	?
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Schoeppel R	√	√	√	X	X
KENTUCKY					
Vacancy					
Clements D	X	X	X	√	√
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	√	√	√	X	Y
Long D	X	X	X	√	X
MAINE					
Payne R	N	N	N	Y	N
Smith R	N	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Butler R	N	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Potter R	N	N	X	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	N	N	N	Y	N
Thye R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	Y	√	X	N
Stennis D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	N	N	N	Y	N
Symington D	N	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	N	N	N	Y	N
Murray D	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	N	N	N	Y	N
Chavez D	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Ives R	?	?	?	√	?
Lehman D	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Scott D	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	N	N	N	Y	N
Young R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO					
Bender R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bricker R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	N	N	N	Y	N
Monroney D	N	N	N	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse D	N	N	N	Y	N
Neuberger D	N	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	N	N	Y	N
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	N	N	N	Y	N
Pastore D	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Wofford D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	N	N	N	Y	N
Kefauver D	X	X	X	√	X
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Johnson D	?	?	?	?	?
UTAH					
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	√	√	√	X	X
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Robertson D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson D	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	N	N	N	Y	N
Neely D	X	X	X	√	X
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	√	Y	Y	N	N
Wiley R	?	?	?	√	?
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	N	N	Y	N

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Review of Highway Wages Approved; Tungsten Limits Rejected; Auto Dealers' Suits Permitted

79. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to table reconsideration of provision providing for review and appeal of wage determinations made by Secretary of Labor. Adopted, 36-33, May 29. (See story, p. 398. For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding chart. For vote on conference report, see next chart, Vote 84).)

80. Strategic Minerals (S 3982). To provide for the maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the U.S., its territories and possessions. Dworshak (R Idaho) amendment limiting purchase by General Services Administration of tungsten to 5,000 short-ton units from any one producer in any calendar month. Rejected 22-32, June 18. (See story, p. 560)

81. Auto Dealer Franchises (S 3879). To enable automobile dealers to sue automobile manufacturers in connection with termination of dealer franchises. Passage of bill. Passed, 75-1, June 19. (See story, p. 562)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	79	80	81			Vote No.	79	80	81			Vote No.	79	80	81		
Yea	36	22	75			Yea	15	3	38			Yea	21	19	37		
Nay	33	32	1			Nay	23	27	0			Nay	10	5	1		

	79	80	81
ALABAMA			
Hill D	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	Y	?	?
Hayden D	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	N	√
McClellan D	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	Y	X	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	N	?	?
Purtell R	?	?	?
DELAWARE			
Frear D	Y	N	Y
Williams R	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	N	Y
Smathers D	Y	?	√
GEORGIA			
George D	Y	?	Y
Russell D	√	?	√
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	?	Y
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	Y	N	Y
Douglas D	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	?	?	?
Jenner R	?	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	?	?	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	Y	?	Y
Schoeppel R	√	?	Y
KENTUCKY			
Vacancy			
Clements D	X	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	√	X	Y
Long D	X	N	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	?	Y
Butler R	?	?	√
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	X	N	Y
Saltonstall R	?	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	N	?	Y
Potter R	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	N	N	Y
Thye R	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	Y	Y
Stennis D	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	N	?	Y
Symington D	N	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	N	N	Y
Murray D	X	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	?	?	?
NEVADA			
Bible D	Y	N	√
Malone R	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	Y	?	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	N	Y	Y
Smith R	?	√	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	N	?	Y
Chavez D	N	X	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	?	?	?
Lehman D	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	X	√
Scott D	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	N	N	Y
Young R	Y	?	Y
OHIO			
Bender R	?	Y	Y
Bricker R	Y	?	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	N	N	Y
Monroney D	N	?	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	N	?	√
Neuberger D	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	N	?	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	N	N	√
Pastore D	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	?	Y
Wofford D	Y	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	?	?	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	N	N	Y
Kefauver D	X	N	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	Y	?	√
Johnson D	?	N	Y
UTAH			
Bennett R	√	Y	√
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	√	Y
Flanders R	√	?	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	Y	?	Y
Robertson D	Y	N	√
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	N	N	Y
Magnuson D	X	?	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Laird D	N	N	Y
Neely D	X	X	√
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	?	√	Y
Wiley R	?	?	√
WYOMING			
Barrett R	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	X	Y

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Policy Agreed Upon to Disperse U.S. Industry; Highway Bill Passed; Aircraft Funds Boosted

82. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9852). To extend the Act as amended until June 30, 1958. Bush (R Conn.) motion to table the committee amendment declaring Congressional policy to be promotion of geographical dispersal of United States industrial facilities in interest of national defense. Rejected 20-50, June 22. (See story, p. 519)

83. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9852). Committee amendment declaring Congressional policy to be promotion of geographical dispersal of U.S. industrial facilities in interest of national defense. Agreed to 48-13, June 22.

84. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Conference report on the Federal Highway and Highway Revenue Acts. Adopted 89-1, June 26. (See story, p. 398. For earlier votes, see preceding charts, Votes 74-79.)

85. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Bridges (R N.H.) amendments reducing by $460 million committee amendments proposing increased funds for aircraft and Air Force operations. Rejected 42-47, June 26. (See story, p. 609)

86. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Committee amendment increasing by $800 million funds for aircraft and related procurement. Adopted 48-40, June 26. (For vote on passage, see next chart)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86	Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86	Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86
Yea	20	48	89	42	48	Yea	7	26	47	3	43	Yea	13	22	42	39	5
Nay	50	13	1	47	40	Nay	26	2	1	44	3	Nay	24	11	0	3	37

	82	83	84	85	86
ALABAMA					
Hill D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Kuchel R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Millikin R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Purtell R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	√	Y	Y	N
Smathers D	N	√	Y	X	√
GEORGIA					
George D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Russell D	?	?	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker R	X	√	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	?	Y	Y	N
Douglas D	X	√	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	?	?	√	√	X
Jenner R	Y	N	?	?	?
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Martin R	X	√	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Humphreys D	–	–	Y	N	Y
Clements D	X	√	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	N	Y	Y	N	X
Long D	N	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE					
Payne R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	?	?	Y	Y	N
Butler R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	Y	X	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	?	?	Y	N	Y
Potter R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	X	√	Y	N	Y
Thye R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	X	√	Y	N	Y
Stennis D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	X	√	Y	N	Y
Symington D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	√	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	X	√	Y	N	Y
Malone R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	√	X	Y	Y	N
Cotton R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	√	X	Y	Y	N
Smith R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives R	?	?	Y	Y	N
Lehman D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Young R	?	?	?	?	?
OHIO					
Bender R	Y	N	√	√	X
Bricker R	?	?	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney D	X	√	Y	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	√	X	Y	Y	N
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	√	?	Y	N	Y
Pastore D	Y	X	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Wofford D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Kefauver D	X	√	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
Daniel D	X	√	Y	N	Y
Johnson D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Watkins R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Flanders R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	?	?	Y	Y	N
Robertson D	X	√	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	X	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Neely D	X	√	√	X	√
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Wiley R	N	Y	√	X	√
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	Y	N	Y

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Defense Appropriations Approved; Foreign Aid Reduction, Cut in Aid to Tito Rejected

87. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Passage of the bill. Passed 88-0, June 26. (For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding chart)

88. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1957. Young (R N.D.) amendment to limit imports of agricultural commodities or derivative products declared surplus in U.S. to average of previous three years' imports unless already subject to import quotas. Rejected 43-45, June 28. (See story, p. 418)

89. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment to add as conditions for continued aid to Yugoslavia requirement that the President find Yugoslavia is not part of Communist world conquest conspiracy, and that he report to Congress reasons for decision to continue aid. Adopted 52-36, June 28.

90. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days. Rejected 38-50, June 28.

91. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Long (D La.) amendment to reduce total authorization (including unobligated and unreserved funds continued available) to $2.8 billion. Rejected 27-58, June 28. (For more votes on the bill, see next chart)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	87	88	89	90	91	Vote No.	87	88	89	90	91	Vote No.	87	88	89	90	91
Yea	88	43	52	38	27	Yea	48	25	41	15	15	Yea	40	18	11	23	12
Nay	0	45	36	50	58	Nay	0	20	3	29	28	Nay	0	25	33	21	30

	87	88	89	90	91
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	N	Y	N	N
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	N	N	Y	N
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
Allott R	Y	N	N	N	N
Millikin R	Y	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	Y	N	N	N	N
Purtell R	Y	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smathers D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Russell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	Y	N	N	N	N
Douglas D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					
Capehart R	√	?	?	√	√
Jenner R	?	?	X	√	√
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	N	N	N
Martin R	Y	N	N	N	X
KANSAS					
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Schoeppel R	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Humphreys D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Long D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Payne R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND					
Beall R	Y	N	N	N	N
Butler R	Y	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Saltonstall R	Y	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Potter R	Y	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Thye R	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Symington D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Murray D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Cotton R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smith R	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEW YORK					
Ives R	√	Y	Y	N	N
Lehman D	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young R	?	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	√	Y	N	N	X
Bricker R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	Y	N	Y	N	N
Martin R	Y	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wofford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Kefauver D	Y	X	√	X	X
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	√	X	√	√
Johnson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
UTAH					
Bennett R	Y	N	Y	N	N
Watkins R	Y	N	N	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	Y	N	N	N	N
Flanders R	Y	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Robertson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	Y	√	√	√	X
Neely D	√	√	√	√	X
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	√	√	N	Y	Y
Wiley R	√	√	X	√	X
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y	N	?

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Four Amendments to Foreign Aid Authorization Bill Rejected; None Would Have Changed Funds

92. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to limit, pending action by Tariff Commission and President, imports of cotton and derivatives to average of previous three years' imports when cotton is in surplus in U.S. Rejected 36-52, June 28. (See story, p. 418. For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding chart.)

93. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to establish a mixed commission of 12 members to "conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the operations of the present and past foreign aid programs" and to report with recommendations by Feb. 15, 1957. Rejected 41-45, June 28.

94. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). McCarthy (R Wis.) amendment to suspend for 12 months aid to countries shipping to the Soviet bloc materials embargoed by the U.S. Rejected 23-60, June 28.

95. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment to direct the executive branch to furnish any information on mutual security program requested by committees of Congress. Rejected 23-58, June 29. (For further votes on the bill, see next chart.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	92	93	94	95		Vote No.	92	93	94	95		Vote No.	92	93	94	95	
Yea	36	41	23	23		Yea	22	0	9	18		Yea	14	41	14	5	
Nay	52	45	60	58		Nay	22	44	33	22		Nay	30	1	27	36	

	92	93	94	95
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman D	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	N	N	N
McClellan D	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	Y	N	N
Kuchel R	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	Y	N	N
Millikin R	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	Y	N	N
Purtell R	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE				
Frear D	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams R	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	N	N
Smathers D	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA				
George D	Y	N	N	N
Russell D	Y	X	?	?
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	N
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	Y	N	N
Douglas D	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	?	?	?	?
Jenner R	?	√	√	?

	92	93	94	95
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	N	N
Martin R	N	√	X	X
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	√	X	X
Schoeppel R	N	Y	√	X
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	Y	N	X	X
Clements D	Y	N	N	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	Y	Y
Long D	N	N	N	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	Y	Y	N	N
Smith R	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	Y	N	N
Butler R	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	Y	N	N	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	N	N	N
Potter R	N	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	N	N	N	Y
Thye R	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	Y	N	N	Y
Stennis D	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	N	N	N
Symington D	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	N	N	N
Murray D	N	N	N	Y

	92	93	94	95
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible D	Y	N	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	N
Cotton R	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	Y	N	N
Smith R	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	N	N	N
Chavez D	√	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives R	Y	Y	N	N
Lehman D	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott D	Y	N	N	X
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	N	Y	Y
Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	N	Y	N	N
Bricker R	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	N	N	N
Monroney D	N	N	N	N
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	N	N	N
Neuberger D	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	Y	N	N
Martin R	N	Y	N	N

	92	93	94	95
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	Y	N	N	X
Pastore D	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	Y	N	Y	Y
Wofford D	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	Y	N	N
Mundt R	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	N	N	N
Kefauver D	X	N	N	N
TEXAS				
Daniel D	√	X	√	√
Johnson D	N	N	N	N
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	Y	N	N
Watkins R	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	Y	N	N
Flanders R	N	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	N	N	?
Robertson D	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson D	N	X	?	?
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	√	X	?	?
Neely D	√	X	?	X
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	?	√	?	?
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	N	X	Y

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Senate Rejects Move to Cut Aid to India; Passes Foreign Aid Authorization, 54-25

96. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce from $70 million to $35 million development assistance and from $10 million to $5 million technical cooperation funds for India. Rejected 23-56, June 29. (See story, p. 418. For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding charts.)

97. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Passage of the bill. Passed 54-25, June 29. (For votes on foreign aid appropriations, see votes 116-124, p. 181.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	96	97				Vote No.	96	97				Vote No.	96	97			
Yea	23	54				Yea	56	27				Yea	15	27			
Nay	56	25				Nay	32	13				Nay	24	12			

	96	97
ALABAMA		
Hill D	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y
ARIZONA		
Goldwater R	√	X
Hayden D	N	Y
ARKANSAS		
Fulbright D	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	N
CALIFORNIA		
Knowland R	N	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y
COLORADO		
Allott R	N	Y
Millikin R	N	Y
CONNECTICUT		
Bush R	N	Y
Purtell R	N	Y
DELAWARE		
Frear D	Y	N
Williams R	Y	N
FLORIDA		
Holland D	N	Y
Smathers D	N	Y
GEORGIA		
George D	N	Y
Russell D	√	X
IDAHO		
Dworshak R	N	N
Welker R	Y	N
ILLINOIS		
Dirksen R	N	Y
Douglas D	N	Y
INDIANA		
Capehart R	?	X
Jenner R	√	X
IOWA		
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y
Martin R	√	√
KANSAS		
Carlson R	X	√
Schoeppel R	√	√
KENTUCKY		
Humphreys D	X	√
Clements D	N	Y
LOUISIANA		
Ellender D	N	N
Long D	N	N
MAINE		
Payne R	N	Y
Smith R	N	Y
MARYLAND		
Beall R	N	Y
Butler R	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy D	N	Y
Saltonstall R	N	Y
MICHIGAN		
McNamara D	N	Y
Potter R	N	Y
MINNESOTA		
Humphrey D	N	Y
Thye R	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
Eastland D	Y	N
Stennis D	N	N
MISSOURI		
Hennings D	N	Y
Symington D	N	Y
MONTANA		
Mansfield D	N	Y
Murray D	N	Y
NEBRASKA		
Curtis R	Y	N
Hruska R	Y	N
NEVADA		
Bible D	Y	N
Malone R	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges R	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
Case R	N	Y
Smith R	N	Y
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson D	N	Y
Chavez D	Y	N
NEW YORK		
Ives R	N	Y
Lehman D	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ervin D	Y	N
Scott D	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
Langer R	Y	N
Young R	Y	N
OHIO		
Bender R	X	√
Bricker R	Y	N
OKLAHOMA		
Kerr D	N	N
Monroney D	N	Y
OREGON		
Morse D	X	√
Neuberger D	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
Duff R	N	Y
Martin R	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
Green D	X	√
Pastore D	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston D	Y	N
Wofford D	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Case R	Y	N
Mundt R	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
Gore D	N	Y
Kefauver D	N	Y
TEXAS		
Daniel D	√	X
Johnson D	N	Y
UTAH		
Bennett R	N	Y
Watkins R	N	Y
VERMONT		
Aiken R	N	Y
Flanders R	N	Y
VIRGINIA		
Byrd D	√	X
Robertson D	N	Y
WASHINGTON		
Jackson D	N	Y
Magnuson D	√	X
WEST VIRGINIA		
Laird D	X	√
Neely D	X	√
WISCONSIN		
McCarthy R	Y	N
Wiley R	X	√
WYOMING		
Barrett R	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	N	N

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Senate Says Certain Airline Equipment Sales Would Not Count as Revenue in Fixing Subsidies

98. Air Carriers (S 3449). Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit a bill to provide that airline capital gains from the sale of flight equipment, if reinvested in new equipment, should not be counted as revenue in determining air subsidies. Rejected 22-62, July 9. (See story, p. 575)

99. Air Carriers (S 3449). Williams (R Del.) amendment to deduct capital gains derived from sales of flight equipment reinvested in new equipment from depreciation base of the new equipment for purposes of determining air subsidies; provide for recovery by Treasury of balance of retained capital gains if airline goes off subsidy. Rejected 37-46, July 9.

100. Air Carriers (S 3449). Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to restrict application of formula in the bill to airlines with annual gross income of less than $50 million. Rejected, 32-43, July 9.

101. Air Carriers (S 3449). Passage of the bill. Passed 53-22, July 9.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	98	99	100	101	Vote No.	98	99	100	101	Vote No.	98	99	100	101
Yea	22	37	32	53	Yea	5	12	24	24	Yea	17	25	8	29
Nay	62	46	43	22	Nay	33	30	14	14	Nay	24	16	29	8

	98	99	100	101
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	N	N	Y
Hayden D	N	?	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan D	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	Y	?	?
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	?	?	?	?
Purtell R	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	√	√	√	X
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	N	Y
Smathers D	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	N	N	?	?
Russell D	Y	Y	√	X
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker R	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	√	√	?	?
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	N	N	N	Y
Jenner R	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	N	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	N	?	?
Schoeppel R	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	N	N	N	Y
Clements D	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	?	√
Long D	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	N	N	N	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	N	?	?
Butler R	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	√	√	√	X
Saltonstall R	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	N	Y	N
Potter R	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	N	Y	Y	N
Thye R	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis D	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	?	?	?	?
Symington D	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray D	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	N	N	Y
Hruska R	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	N	N	Y
Malone R	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	N	N	N	Y
Cotton R	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith R	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	N	Y	N
Chavez D	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK				
Ives R	?	?	?	?
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	N	Y	N
Young R	?	?	?	?
OHIO				
Bender R	N	Y	N	Y
Bricker R	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	N	N	Y
Monroney D	N	N	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	N	Y	Y	N
Neuberger D	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	N	Y	Y
Pastore D	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	N	Y	Y
Wofford D	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	X	√
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	Y	Y	N
Kefauver D	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS				
Daniel D	X	X	X	√
Johnson D	N	N	N	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	Y	N	N
Flanders R	X	X	X	√
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	Y	Y	?	?
Robertson D	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	N	Y	N
Magnuson D	X	X	X	√
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	N	N	N	Y
Neely D	N	N	?	?
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	Y	Y	N	Y
Wiley R	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	Y	N

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Bill Passed to Speed Up Civilian Atomic Power; Wheat Agreement, 3 Friendship Treaties Ratified

102. Wheat Agreement (Exec I, 84th Congress, second session). Providing for participation of the U.S. in the International Wheat Agreement, 1954. (Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required). Ratified 85-2, July 11. (See story, p. 605)

103. Friendship Treaties (Iran, Exec E, 84th Congress, second session; Nicaragua, Exec G, 84th Congress, second session; Netherlands, Exec H, 84th Congress, second session). Treaties of friendship and commerce between the U.S. and the respective countries considered en bloc. (Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required.) Ratified 88-0, July 11. (See story, p. 593)

104. Atomic Power (S 4146). On passage of a bill to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. Passed 49-40, July 12. (See story, p. 542)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	102	103	104			Vote No.	102	103	104			Vote No.	102	103	104		
Yea	85	88	49			Yea	44	46	46			Yea	41	42	3		
Nay	2	0	40			Nay	1	0	0			Nay	1	0	40		

	102	103	104
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	Y	√
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	Y	Y	N
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	Y	Y	N
Millikin R	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	Y	Y	N
Purtell R	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE			
Frear D	N	Y	Y
Williams R	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	Y	Y
Smathers D	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
George D	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	Y	Y	N
Welker R	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	Y	Y	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	Y	Y	N
Jenner R	Y	Y	N
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	N
Martin R	Y	Y	N
KANSAS			
Carlson R	Y	Y	?
Schoeppel R	√	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Humphreys D	√	Y	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y
Long D	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	Y	Y	N
Smith R	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND			
Beall R	Y	Y	N
Butler R	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y
Potter R	√	√	?
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y
Thye R	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	√	√	√
Stennis D	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible D	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	Y	Y	N
Cotton R	Y	√	N
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	Y	Y	N
Smith R	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	Y	Y	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	Y	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	Y	Y
Young R	√	?	?
OHIO			
Bender R	Y	Y	N
Bricker R	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	Y	Y	Y
Monroney D	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	Y	N
Martin R	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y
Wofford D	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	√	√	√
Mundt R	√	√	N
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	√	√	√
Johnson D	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
Bennett R	Y	Y	N
Watkins R	Y	Y	N
VERMONT			
Aiken R	Y	Y	N
Flanders R	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	Y	Y	Y
Robertson D	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Laird D	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	√	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	Y	Y	N
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
Barrett R	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	?	Y

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Simon Sobeloff Confirmed as Appeals Judge, 64-19; Motion to Return Nomination to Committee Rejected

105. Sobeloff. The nomination of Simon E. Sobeloff to U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit. Johnston (D S.C.) motion to recommit. Rejected 20-63, July 16. (See story, p. 648)

106. Sobeloff. On confirming the nomination. Confirmed 64-19, July 16.

107. Social Security (HR 7225). To amend the Social Security Act to extend Old Age and Survivors' Insurance coverage. Modified Long (D La.) amendment to extend the 1952 matching formula and to increase federal share of old-age assistance and aid to the blind and disabled. Agreed to 62-21, July 16. (See story, p. 392. For further votes, see next chart.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	105	106	107			Vote No.	105	106	107			Vote No.	105	106	107		
Yea	20	64	62			Yea	15	29	41			Yea	5	35	21		
Nay	63	19	21			Nay	29	15	3			Nay	34	4	18		

	105	106	107
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	X	√	√
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	N	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	Y	N
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	N	Y	N
Millikin R	X	√	X
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	Y	N	N
Williams R	Y	N	N
FLORIDA			
Holland D	N	N	Y
Smathers D	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
George D	√	X	√
Russell D	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	N	Y	N
Douglas D	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	N	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	N	N

	105	106	107
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	N
Martin R	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	Y	N
Schoeppel R	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
Humphreys D	N	Y	Y
Clements D	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	Y	N	Y
Long D	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	Y	Y
Butler R	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	N	Y	Y
Potter R	?	?	?
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	N	Y	Y
Thye R	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	N	Y
Stennis D	√	X	√
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	N	Y	Y
Symington D	N	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	N	Y	Y
Murray D	N	Y	Y

	105	106	107
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	Y	N
Hruska R	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible D	N	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	X	√	?
Cotton R	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	N	Y	N
Smith R	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	N	Y	Y
Chavez D	X	√	√
NEW YORK			
Ives R	N	Y	Y
Lehman D	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	N	Y
Scott D	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	N	Y	Y
Young R	?	?	?
OHIO			
Bender R	N	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	N	Y	Y
Monroney D	N	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	N	Y	Y
Neuberger D	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	Y	N

	105	106	107
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	N	Y	Y
Pastore D	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	N	Y
Wofford D	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	?	√	?
Mundt R	?	?	?
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	N	Y	Y
Kefauver D	X	√	√
TEXAS			
Daniel D	√	X	√
Johnson D	N	Y	Y
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	Y	N
Watkins R	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	Y	N	N
Robertson D	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	N	Y	Y
Magnuson D	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Laird D	N	Y	Y
Neely D	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	Y	N	Y
Wiley R	X	√	√
WYOMING			
Barrett R	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	Y

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George Amendment to Pay OASI Benefits to Disabled At Age 50 Approved, 47-45; Bill Passes Unanimously

108. Social Security (HR 7225). George (D Ga.) amendment to pay OASI benefits to disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65; set up a separate trust fund for disability payments and increase OASI taxes. Agreed to 47-45, July 17. (See story, p. 392)

109. Social Security (HR 7225). Pastore (D R.I.) motion to lay on the table a motion by Johnson (D Texas) to reconsider the vote (CQ Senate Vote 108) by which the George amendment was agreed to. Agreed to 49-43, July 17.

110. Social Security (HR 7225). Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to make OASI benefits available to women at age 62, instead of 65. Agreed to 86-7, July 17.

111. Social Security (HR 7225). Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to permit states, in determining need of recipients of old-age assistance, to disregard first $50 of monthly income. Agreed to 56-34, July 17. (For earlier vote, see preceding chart, Vote 107.)

112. Social Security (HR 7225). Passage of the bill. Passed 90-0, July 17.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	108	109	110	111	112	Vote No.	108	109	110	111	112	Vote No.	108	109	110	111	112
Yea	47	49	86	56	90	Yea	41	46	46	38	45	Yea	6	3	40	18	45
Nay	45	43	7	34	0	Nay	7	2	2	8	0	Nay	38	41	5	26	0

	108	109	110	111	112
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Kuchel R	√	√	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Millikin R	N	N	X	X	√
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams R	N	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Welker R	N	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	N	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Humphreys D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Payne R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Butler R	N	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y	√	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Potter R	√	√	√	?	√
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye R	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Stennis D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	N	N	N	Y
Hruska R	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton R	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	√	?	Y	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wofford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Daniel D	X	X	√	√	√
Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	N	N	N	Y
Watkins R	N	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	N	N	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	N	N	N	N	Y
Robertson D	N	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y	?	√

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Federal High Dam Rejected for Hells Canyon, 41-51; Tax Conventions Ratified with France, Honduras

113. Hells Canyon (S 1333). On passage of the bill authorizing construction, operation and maintenance of a federal Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Rejected 41-51, July 19. (See story, p. 499)

114. Tax Conventions (France, Exec J, 84th Congress, second session; Honduras, Exec K, 84th Congress, second session). Conventions relating to the avoidance of double taxation considered en bloc. (Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required.) Ratified 87-0, July 19. (See story, p. 606)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	113	114				Vote No.	113	114				Vote No.	113	114			
Yea	41	87				Yea	39	43				Yea	2	44			
Nay	51	0				Nay	8	0				Nay	43	0			

	113	114		113	114		113	114		113	114
ALABAMA			**IOWA**			**NEBRASKA**			**RHODE ISLAND**		
Hill D	Y	Y	Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Curtis R	N	Y	Green D	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Martin R	N	Y	Hruska R	N	Y	Pastore D	Y	Y
ARIZONA			**KANSAS**			**NEVADA**			**SOUTH CAROLINA**		
Goldwater R	N	Y	Carlson R	N	Y	Bible D	Y	Y	Johnston D	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	Schoeppel R	N	Y	Malone R	N	Y	Wofford D	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			**KENTUCKY**			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**			**SOUTH DAKOTA**		
Fulbright D	Y	√	Humphreys D	Y	√	Bridges R	N	Y	Case R	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Clements D	Y	Y	Cotton R	N	Y	Mundt R	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			**LOUISIANA**			**NEW JERSEY**			**TENNESSEE**		
Knowland R	N	Y	Ellender D	Y	Y	Case R	N	Y	Gore D	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Long D	N	Y	Smith R	N	Y	Kefauver D	Y	Y
COLORADO			**MAINE**			**NEW MEXICO**			**TEXAS**		
Allott R	N	Y	Payne R	N	Y	Anderson D	Y	Y	Daniel D	X	√
Millikin R	N	Y	Smith R	N	Y	Chavez D	Y	Y	Johnson D	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			**MARYLAND**			**NEW YORK**			**UTAH**		
Bush R	N	Y	Beall R	N	√	Ives R	N	Y	Bennett R	N	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Butler R	N	Y	Lehman D	Y	Y	Watkins R	N	Y
DELAWARE			**MASSACHUSETTS**			**NORTH CAROLINA**			**VERMONT**		
Frear D	N	Y	Kennedy D	Y	Y	Ervin D	N	Y	Aiken R	N	Y
Williams R	N	Y	Saltonstall R	N	Y	Scott D	Y	Y	Flanders R	N	Y
FLORIDA			**MICHIGAN**			**NORTH DAKOTA**			**VIRGINIA**		
Holland D	X	√	McNamara D	Y	Y	Langer R	Y	Y	Byrd D	N	Y
Smathers D	N	Y	Potter R	X	√	Young R	√	Y	Robertson D	N	Y
GEORGIA			**MINNESOTA**			**OHIO**			**WASHINGTON**		
George D	Y	Y	Humphrey D	Y	Y	Bender R	N	Y	Jackson D	Y	Y
Russell D	N	Y	Thye R	N	Y	Bricker R	N	Y	Magnuson D	Y	Y
IDAHO			**MISSISSIPPI**			**OKLAHOMA**			**WEST VIRGINIA**		
Dworshak R	N	Y	Eastland D	N	Y	Kerr D	Y	Y	Laird D	Y	Y
Welker R	N	Y	Stennis D	Y	Y	Monroney D	Y	Y	Neely D	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			**MISSOURI**			**OREGON**			**WISCONSIN**		
Dirksen R	N	Y	Hennings D	Y	Y	Morse D	Y	Y	McCarthy R	N	√
Douglas D	Y	Y	Symington D	Y	Y	Neuberger D	Y	Y	Wiley R	Y	Y
INDIANA			**MONTANA**			**PENNSYLVANIA**			**WYOMING**		
Capehart R	N	Y	Mansfield D	Y	Y	Duff R	N	Y	Barrett R	N	Y
Jenner R	N	Y	Murray D	Y	√	Martin R	N	Y	O'Mahoney D	Y	√

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Three Attempts to Cut Military Aid Funds Rejected, Committee Aid Increase Accepted, Hoffman Confirmed

115. Hoffman Nomination. Confirming the nomination of Paul G. Hoffman to be U.S. representative to the 11th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Confirmed 64-22, July 20. (See story, p. 650)

116. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Making appropriations for mutual security program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. Ellender (D La.) amendment reducing military assistance from $2.3 billion to $1.7 billion. Rejected 42-46, July 20. (See story, p. 427. For votes on the authorization bill, see Votes 88-91, p. 173.

117. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Ellender amendment, as modified, reducing military assistance to $2 billion. Rejected 37-44, July 20.

118. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Ellender amendment reducing military assistance to $2.1 billion. Rejected 42-44, July 20.

119. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Committee amendment to increase military assistance from $1.7 billion to $2.3 billion. Agreed to 50-39, July 20. (For further votes on the bill, see next chart.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	115	116	117	118	119	Vote No.	115	116	117	118	119	Vote No.	115	116	117	118	119
Yea	64	42	37	42	50	Yea	37	29	24	26	18	Yea	27	13	13	16	32
Nay	22	46	44	44	39	Nay	6	15	15	15	26	Nay	16	31	29	29	13

	115	116	117	118	119
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	Y	√	Y	N
Hayden D	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	N	N	?	Y
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Millikin R	Y	X	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smathers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Russell D	?	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker R	X	√	√	√	X
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	N	N	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Humphreys D	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE					
Payne R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Butler R	N	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Potter R	?	?	X	?	?
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Thye R	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Stennis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	√	√	N
Murray D	Y	X	X	X	√
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Malone R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	N	N	N	N	Y
Cotton R	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Ives R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Lehman D	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	?	Y	√	Y	N
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Young R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
Bender R	√	N	N	N	Y
Bricker R	N	Y	?	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	Y	√	Y	N
Monroney D	Y	Y	√	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	√	X	X	?	√
Pastore D	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Wofford D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	?	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kefauver D	√	X	X	X	√
TEXAS					
Daniel D	X	√	√	√	X
Johnson D	Y	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken R	Y	N	N	N	Y
Flanders R	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson D	√	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Neely D	Y	X	X	X	√
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	N	Y	√	Y	N
Wiley R	Y	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

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Mutual Security Money Bill Passes After Amendment Limiting Funds for Yugoslavia Is Accepted, 50-42

120. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Four Ellender (D La.) amendments to reduce defense support funds for Europe, the Near East and Africa and Asia by 10 percent; to reduce development assistance funds from $293 million to $278.7 million. Considered en bloc. Rejected 36-54, July 24. (See story, p. 427. For earlier votes see preceding chart.)

121. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Committee amendments increasing defense support and development assistance funds. Agreed to 57-33, July 24.

122. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to suspend Senate rule to permit an amendment of a legislative nature to an appropriation bill. (Two-thirds majority or 62 "yeas" required for passage.) Rejected 59-33, July 24.

123. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Knowland (R Calif.) amendment, as modified, to bar use of funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to 50-42, July 24.

124. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). Passage of the bill. Passed 60-30, July 24.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					
Vote No.	120	121	122	123	124
Yea	36	57	59	50	60
Nay	54	33	33	42	30

DEMOCRAT					
Vote No.	120	121	122	123	124
Yea	23	25	28	24	30
Nay	24	20	19	23	15

REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	120	121	122	123	124
Yea	13	32	31	26	30
Nay	30	13	14	19	15

	120	121	122	123	124
ALABAMA					
Hill D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	?	N	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Williams R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers D	√	X	?	√	√
GEORGIA					
George D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Russell D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Welker R	√	X	√	√	X
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Douglas D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Jenner R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Humphreys D	N	√	N	N	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Long D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MAINE					
Payne R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Butler R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Saltonstall R	N	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Potter R	?	?	?	?	?
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Thye R	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis D	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Murray D	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Malone R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	N	Y	Y	X
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Lehman D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Scott D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Young R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
Bender R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Bricker R	?	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Monroney D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	N	Y	Y	N	√
Neuberger D	N	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Wofford D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Kefauver D	N	Y	N	N	Y
TEXAS					
Daniel D	√	X	√	√	X
Johnson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins R	N	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	Y	N	N	Y
Flanders R	N	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Robertson D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Laird D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	N	√	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wiley R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	N	Y	Y	N

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Resolution Against Seating Red China in UN Adopted; Depressed Area, 2nd Supplemental Amendments Rejected

125. Communist China (H Con Res 265). Expressing the sense of Congress against admitting the Communist regime in China as the representative of China in the United Nations. Adopted 86-0, July 23. (See story, p. 496)

126. Adjournment for Five Minutes. Douglas (D Ill.) motion to adjourn for five minutes in order that there be a morning hour, a parliamentary move to bring the civil rights bill to the floor. Rejected 6-76, July 24. (See story, p. 458)

127. Second Supplemental Appropriation (HR 12350). Mcnroney (D Okla.) amendment to provide $12.9 million for additional airport for the District of Columbia. Rejected 32-56, July 25. (See story, p. 639)

128. Depressed Areas (S 2663). Smith (R N.J.) amendment to place the proposed Area Redevelopment Administration within the Department of Commerce to be headed by an Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Rejected 43-43, July 25. (See story, p. 517. For passage of the bill, see next chart.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	125	126	127	128	Vote No.	125	126	127	128	Vote No.	125	126	127	128
Yea	86	6	32	43	Yea	43	3	29	0	Yea	43	3	3	43
Nay	0	76	56	43	Nay	0	39	15	42	Nay	0	37	41	1

	125	126	127	128
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman D	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	√	N	N	Y
Hayden D	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	Y	N	N	N
McClellan D	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	Y	?	N	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	Y	N	N	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	N	?
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	N	N	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	Y	N	N	N
Williams R	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	Y	N	N	N
Smathers D	√	X	Y	N
GEORGIA				
George D	Y	N	?	?
Russell D	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	Y	N	N	Y
Welker R	√	X	X	√
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	?	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	Y	N	N	Y
Jenner R	Y	?	N	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	N	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	Y	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	N	?	Y
KENTUCKY				
Humphreys D	Y	N	Y	N
Clements D	Y	N	N	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	√	N	N	N
Long D	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE				
Payne R	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	N	N	Y
Butler R	Y	?	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	√	N	Y	N
Saltonstall R	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	?	Y	N
Potter R	√	?	?	?
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y	N
Thye R	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	Y	N	N	N
Stennis D	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	√	Y	N	N
Symington D	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	N	Y	N
Murray D	Y	N	Y	X
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	N	N	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	Y	N	Y	N
Malone R	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	N	N	Y
Cotton R	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	N	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	Y	N	√	N
Chavez D	Y	?	?	?
NEW YORK				
Ives R	Y	Y	N	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	N	Y	N
Scott D	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	Y	N	N
Young R	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	Y	Y	N	Y
Bricker R	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	N	Y	N
Monroney D	Y	N	Y	N
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	√	N	N
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	Y	N	Y	N
Pastore D	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	Y	N	Y	N
Wofford D	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	N	N	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	Y	N	Y	N
Kefauver D	Y	?	?	X
TEXAS				
Daniel D	√	X	X	X
Johnson D	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	?	N	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	N	N	Y
Flanders R	√	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	√	N	N	?
Robertson D	Y	N	N	?
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	N	Y	N
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Laird D	Y	X	Y	N
Neely D	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	Y	N	N	Y
Wiley R	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	Y	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	N	Y	N

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CQ Senate Vote 129.

Bill to Set Up Program of Aid to Depressed Areas Approved by the Senate on a 60-30 Roll-Call Vote

129. Depressed Areas (S 2663). Passage of a bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. Passed 60-30, July 26. (See story, p. 517. For vote on amendment, see preceding chart.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL		DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN	
Vote No.	129	Vote No.	129	Vote No.	129
Yea	60	Yea	44	Yea	16
Nay	30	Nay	3	Nay	27

	129
ALABAMA	
Hill D	Y
Sparkman D	Y
ARIZONA	
Goldwater R	N
Hayden D	Y
ARKANSAS	
Fulbright D	Y
McClellan D	Y
CALIFORNIA	
Knowland R	N
Kuchel R	Y
COLORADO	
Allott R	N
Millikin R	N
CONNECTICUT	
Bush R	N
Purtell R	N
DELAWARE	
Frear D	Y
Williams R	N
FLORIDA	
Holland D	Y
Smathers D	Y
GEORGIA	
George D	Y
Russell D	N
IDAHO	
Dworshak R	N
Welker R	X
ILLINOIS	
Dirksen R	Y
Douglas D	Y
INDIANA	
Capehart R	?
Jenner R	N
IOWA	
Hickenlooper R	N
Martin R	N
KANSAS	
Carlson R	Y
Schoeppel R	N
KENTUCKY	
Humphreys D	Y
Clements D	Y
LOUISIANA	
Ellender D	Y
Long D	Y
MAINE	
Payne R	Y
Smith R	Y
MARYLAND	
Beall R	Y
Butler R	N
MASSACHUSETTS	
Kennedy D	Y
Saltonstall R	N
MICHIGAN	
McNamara D	Y
Potter R	?
MINNESOTA	
Humphrey D	Y
Thye R	Y
MISSISSIPPI	
Eastland D	Y
Stennis D	Y
MISSOURI	
Hennings D	Y
Symington D	Y
MONTANA	
Mansfield D	Y
Murray D	Y
NEBRASKA	
Curtis R	N
Hruska R	N
NEVADA	
Bible D	Y
Malone R	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Bridges R	N
Cotton R	N
NEW JERSEY	
Case R	Y
Smith R	N
NEW MEXICO	
Anderson D	Y
Chavez D	Y
NEW YORK	
Ives R	Y
Lehman D	Y
NORTH CAROLINA	
Ervin D	Y
Scott D	Y
NORTH DAKOTA	
Langer R	?
Young R	Y
OHIO	
Bender R	Y
Bricker R	N
OKLAHOMA	
Kerr D	Y
Monroney D	Y
OREGON	
Morse D	Y
Neuberger D	Y
PENNSYLVANIA	
Duff R	Y
Martin R	N
RHODE ISLAND	
Green D	Y
Pastore D	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Johnston D	Y
Wofford D	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Case R	N
Mundt R	N
TENNESSEE	
Gore D	Y
Kefauver D	Y
TEXAS	
Daniel D	√
Johnson D	Y
UTAH	
Bennett R	N
Watkins R	N
VERMONT	
Aiken R	Y
Flanders R	Y
VIRGINIA	
Byrd D	N
Robertson D	N
WASHINGTON	
Jackson D	Y
Magnuson D	Y
WEST VIRGINIA	
Laird D	√
Neely D	Y
WISCONSIN	
McCarthy R	N
Wiley R	Y
WYOMING	
Barrett R	N
O'Mahoney D	Y

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Testing an Increase in the Amount of Water Diverted From Lake Michigan for Illinois Waterway Authorized

130. Lake Michigan Water (HR 3210). To permit local officials, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test the effect of increasing amount of water diverted from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. Passed 43-33, July 27. (See story, p. 570)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	130					Vote No.	130					Vote No.	130				
Yea	43					Yea	37					Yea	6				
Nay	33					Nay	3					Nay	30				

	130		130		130		130
ALABAMA		**IOWA**		**NEBRASKA**		**RHODE ISLAND**	
Hill D	Y	Hickenlooper R	?	Curtis R	N	Green D	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Martin R	N	Hruska R	Y	Pastore D	Y
ARIZONA		**KANSAS**		**NEVADA**		**SOUTH CAROLINA**	
Goldwater R	?	Carlson R	N	Bible D	Y	Johnston D	Y
Hayden D	Y	Schoeppel R	N	Malone R	N	Wofford D	Y
ARKANSAS		**KENTUCKY**		**NEW HAMPSHIRE**		**SOUTH DAKOTA**	
Fulbright D	√	Humphreys D	Y	Bridges R	Y	Case R	Y
McClellan D	Y	Clements D	Y	Cotton R	N	Mundt R	Y
CALIFORNIA		**LOUISIANA**		**NEW JERSEY**		**TENNESSEE**	
Knowland R	N	Ellender D	Y	Case R	N	Gore D	Y
Kuchel R	N	Long D	?	Smith R	N	Kefauver D	Y
COLORADO		**MAINE**		**NEW MEXICO**		**TEXAS**	
Allott R	?	Payne R	N	Anderson D	N	Daniel D	?
Millikin R	?	Smith R	N	Chavez D	Y	Johnson D	Y
CONNECTICUT		**MARYLAND**		**NEW YORK**		**UTAH**	
Bush R	?	Beall R	N	Ives R	N	Bennett R	N
Purtell R	N	Butler R	?	Lehman D	N	Watkins R	N
DELAWARE		**MASSACHUSETTS**		**NORTH CAROLINA**		**VERMONT**	
Frear D	Y	Kennedy D	√	Ervin D	Y	Aiken R	N
Williams R	N	Saltonstall R	X	Scott D	Y	Flanders R	X
FLORIDA		**MICHIGAN**		**NORTH DAKOTA**		**VIRGINIA**	
Holland D	Y	McNamara D	N	Langer R	N	Byrd D	?
Smathers D	Y	Potter R	?	Young R	N	Robertson D	?
GEORGIA		**MINNESOTA**		**OHIO**		**WASHINGTON**	
George D	Y	Humphrey D	Y	Bender R	N	Jackson D	Y
Russell D	?	Thye R	N	Bricker R	N	Magnuson D	Y
IDAHO		**MISSISSIPPI**		**OKLAHOMA**		**WEST VIRGINIA**	
Dworshak R	N	Eastland D	Y	Kerr D	Y	Laird D	Y
Welker R	X	Stennis D	Y	Monroney D	Y	Neely D	√
ILLINOIS		**MISSOURI**		**OREGON**		**WISCONSIN**	
Dirksen R	Y	Hennings D	Y	Morse D	Y	McCarthy R	N
Douglas D	Y	Symington D	Y	Neuberger D	Y	Wiley R	N
INDIANA		**MONTANA**		**PENNSYLVANIA**		**WYOMING**	
Capehart R	Y	Mansfield D	Y	Duff R	N	Barrett R	N
Jenner R	?	Murray D	√	Martin R	N	O'Mahoney D	Y

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CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 3, 4, 5.)

Approval Given to Eliminate Farm Gas Tax, Grant Committee Funds, Authorize Naval Ships

1. Farm Machinery Gas Tax (HR 8780). Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from paying excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels for farm use. Passage of bill under suspension of rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 258 "yeas" required.) Passed 387-0, Jan. 31. (See story, p. 457)

2. Un-American Activities Committee Funds (H Res 352). Grant $275,000 to the Committee on Un-American Activities for its investigations. Adopted, 385-1, Jan. 31. (See story in Investigations section)

3. Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 7993). Authorize $1.4 billion Navy shipbuilding and ship-modernization program. Passed, 360-3, Feb. 1. (See story, p. 454)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1	2	3			Vote No.	1	2	3			Vote No.	1	2	3		
Yea	387	385	360			Yea	207	204	190			Yea	180	181	170		
Nay	0	1	3			Nay	0	1	2			Nay	0	0	1		

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	?	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	?	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	?	?	?
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	?	?	?
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt R	Y	?	Y
30 Wilson R	?	?	?
9 Younger R	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	?
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw R	?	?	?
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	?
22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	Y
17 King D	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	Y	Y
4 Monroe R	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	?	?	?
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	Y	?	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	?	?	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	Y	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	?	?	?
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends R	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	Y
25 Gray D	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack D	?	?	?
15 Mason R	Y	Y	Y
24 Price D	?	?	?
14 Reed R	?	?	?
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde R	?	?	?
23 Vursell R	?	?	?
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	Y
8 Gordon D	?	?	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	?
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	?
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	?	?	?
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	√	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	√	?	?
3 George R	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	?	?	?
4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	?
6 Smith R	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler R	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence D	Y	Y	?
6 Watts D	Y	Y	?
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	?
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y
8 Long D	Y	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 3, 4, 5.)

	1	2	3
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis D	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire R . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	Y	?
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	?
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y	?
1 Miller R	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D .	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	?	?	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	?
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Knox R	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	?	?	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	Y	?
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	?	Y	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y	?
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y	?
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	Y	?
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier D.	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	?
5 Winstead D . .	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	?	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Short R.	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	Y	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller R	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	Y	?
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y	?
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	?	?	?
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	?	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	Y	?
2 Derounian R . .	Y	Y	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	?	?	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	Y	?
40 Miller R	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	?	?	?
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y	Y
43 Reed R.	Y	Y	?
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	Y	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	?	?	?
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y	√
18 Donovan D . .	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	Y	Y
22 Vacancy. . . .			
25 Fino R	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein D	Y	Y	Y
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D . . .	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	?	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	?	?	?
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	Y	?
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D . . .	?	?	?
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y	?
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	Y	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	Y	?
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	?	?	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	Y
16 Bow R	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R . .	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan D . . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	?
15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor R . .	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck R . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	?	?	?
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed D	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D.	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
2 Coon R	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Vacancy. . . .			
17 Bush R.	Y	Y	?
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	Y	?
11 Flood D	Y	Y	?
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 James R	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	?	?	?
8 King R.	?	?	?
13 McConnell R .	?	?	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	?	?	?
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	?
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	Y	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter D . . .	?	?	?
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	?	?	?
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	?
4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	Y	?
2 Granahan D. .	?	?	?
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	?
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan D. .	Y	Y	?
5 Richards D. . .	?	?	?
2 Riley D	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	Y	Y	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	?
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	Y	Y
14 Bell D.	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	Y	Y	?
AL Dies D.	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman D . . .	Y	?	Y
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith D	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack R	?	?	?
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D.	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	?	?	Y
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	?	?	?
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 4 through 7.

[Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 7,8,10,14.)

Colorado River Project, Rubber Plant Sale, Advertised Bids on Defense Contracts Voted

4. Rubber Producing Facilities (H Res 396). Disapprove sale of copolymer plant at Institute, W.Va. Adoption of resolution. Rejected, 61-310, Feb. 8. (See story, p. 593)

5. Military Procurement (HR 8710). Amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to deny use of a Presidential emergency proclamation as authority for negotiating contracts instead of letting them through advertised competitive bidding. Passage of bill. Passed 372-2, Feb. 20. (See story, p. 530)

6. Colorado River Storage (H Res 311). To provide for the consideration of HR 3383, a bill to authorize construction of the Colorado River storage project, under an open rule. Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 354-26, Feb. 28.

7. Colorado River Irrigation and Reclamation Project (HR 3383). Passage of bill. Passed, 256-136, March 1. (See story, p. 408)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	4	5	6	7		Vote No.	4	5	6	7		Vote No.	4	5	6	7	
Yea	61	372	354	256		Yea	59	201	188	136		Yea	2	171	166	120	
Nay	310	2	26	136		Nay	143	2	12	63		Nay	167	0	14	73	

	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	N	Y	?	Y
1 Boykin D	N	Y	√	√
7 Elliott D	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	N	?	?	?
4 Roberts D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	X	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	N	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble D	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	N	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	?	Y	Y	N
11 Johnson R	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	?	Y	Y	N
8 Miller D	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss D	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	N	?	N	N
1 Scudder R	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	X	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	N	Y	N	N
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R	N	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	N	Y	N	N
30 Wilson R	N	Y	N	N
9 Younger R	N	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	N	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand R	N	?	Y	N
25 Hillings R	N	?	N	X
20 Hinshaw R	N	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield D	N	Y	N	N
22 Holt R	X	Y	N	N
18 Hosmer R	N	Y	N	N
16 Jackson R	N	Y	N	N
17 King D	N	Y	N	N
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough R	N	Y	N	N
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	√	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano R	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	?	Y	Y	Y
At. Sadlak R.	?	?	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R.	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
At. McDowell D	N	?	Y	√
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y	N
1 Cramer R	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	N	Y	Y	N
7 Haley D	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong D	N	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews D	N	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes D	N	?	Y	N
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	N	Y	N	?
10 Brown D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	N	N	N	N
4 Flynt D	N	Y	N	N
3 Forrester D	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	N	Y	?	Y
1 Preston D	N	Y	Y	√
6 Vinson D	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	N	Y	Y	N
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends R	N	Y	√	Y
19 Chiperfield R	?	?	?	Y
25 Gray D	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Mack D	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Mason R	N	?	N	N
24 Price D	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed R	?	–	–	–
20 Simpson R	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer R	N	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	N	?	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	?	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	√	?	Y	?
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Church R	N	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson D	√	Y	Y	Y
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	?	?	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McVey R	N	Y	Y	N
3 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien D	√	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	X	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray R	N	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson R	?	?	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton D	Y	Y	√	√
2 Halleck R	N	?	Y	Y
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D	N	Y	Y	N
9 Wilson R	N	Y	N	N
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	N	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	N	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Tollo R	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	N	Y	Y	Y
3 George R	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	?	Y	?
6 Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	N	Y	Y	N
1 Gregory D	N	Y	Y	?
2 Natcher D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler R	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence D	?	Y	Y	N
6 Watts D	N	Y	?	?
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	N	?	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Long D	N	?	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 4 through 7.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 7,8,10,14.)

	4	5	6	7
6 Morrison D. . .	X	?	?	Y
5 Passman D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson D . .	N	?	Y	Y
3 Willis D	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
1 Hale R	N	Y	Y	N
3 McIntire R . . .	N	Y	?	N
2 Nelson R . . .	N	Y	Y	?
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon D	N	Y	Y	N
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	Y	?	N
6 Hyde R	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller R	N	?	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	X	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D . .	N	Y	?	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D .	N	Y	?	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	?	?	?	Y
12 McCormack D.	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	N	?	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	X	Y	?	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	?	Y
5 Ford R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
3 Johansen R. . .	N	?	Y	N
11 Knox R	N	Y	Y	N
2 Meader R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	N	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott R . . .	?	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	N	?	Y	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	Y	?	N
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	?	?	Y	X
6 Marshall D . .	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	?	?	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier D.	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	N	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
3 Smith D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	Y	X
4 Williams D. . .	N	Y	?	N
5 Winstead D . .	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	N	?	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jones D	N	Y	?	N
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Short R.	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	?	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
4 Miller R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Young R	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	N	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow R . . .	N	Y	?	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	?	Y	N
2 Hand R.	N	?	Y	N
12 Kean R.	N	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers R . . .	N	Y	X	N
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D . .	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	✓	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	X	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D .	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R.	N	?	Y	Y
2 Derounian R . .	N	Y	Y	✓
26 Gamble R . . .	?	?	?	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Miller R	N	?	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	?	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	?	Y	N	N
41 Radwan R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Reed R.	?	?	?	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	N	?	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R	N	Y	Y	N
31 Taylor R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R .	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	N	?	?	?
34 Williams R. . .	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	Y	Y	✓
5 Bosch R	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	✓	?	Y	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	?	Y	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	X	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan D . .	N	Y	Y	?
12 Dorn R.	N	Y	Y	N
22 Healey D. . . .	–	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y	Y	N
6 Holtzman D . .	✓	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	?	Y	Y
19 Klein D	Y	?	?	✓
4 Latham R . . .	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y	Y	✓
16 Powell D . . .	Y	?	?	Y
15 Ray R	N	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D . . .	✓	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	Y	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	N	Y	Y	N
3 Barden D. . . .	?	?	?	N
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
7 Carlyle D . . .	N	Y	N	N
5 Chatham D. . .	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
8 Deane D. . . .	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain D . .	N	Y	?	?
10 Jonas R	X	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	N	Y	N	N
12 Shuford D . . .	N	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	?	Y	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres R	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	Y	Y	N
8 Betts R.	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	Y	Y	N
16 Bow R	N	?	Y	N
7 Brown R	N	Y	Y	N
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	?	?	?	X
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hess R.	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins R . . .	N	Y	?	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R .	N	?	?	N
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	?	?	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y	?	Y
2 Edmondson D .	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D.	N	?	Y	Y
OREGON				
2 Coon R	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D . . .	X	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad R. . .	?	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Vacancy. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Bush R.	N	Y	Y	N
10 Carrigg R . . .	N	Y	?	N
25 Clark D	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
9 Dague R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
28 Eberharter D. .	✓	?	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
11 Flood D	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	N	Y	?	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	?	?	N
7 James R	?	Y	?	N
24 Kearns R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	N	Y	Y	X
8 King R.	?	Y	?	X
13 McConnell R .	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	N	Y	?	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
19 Quigley D. . .	N	Y	?	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
18 Simpson R . . .	N	?	?	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y	?	N
15 Walter D . . .	✓	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	✓	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan D. .	Y	Y	?	?
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott R	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y	Y	N
5 Richards D. . .	N	Y	?	Y
2 Riley D	N	Y	X	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	X	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	N	Y	?	?
1 Reece R	N	?	Y	Y
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	N	Y	Y	N
14 Bell D.	?	?	?	✓
2 Brooks D. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y	Y	N
AL Dies D.	N	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher D. . . .	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard D	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D. . . .	N	Y	N	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D . .	N	Y	Y	✓
10 Thornberry D .	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D . .	N	?	Y	N
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	Y	N
8 Smith D	?	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y	X
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan R	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack R	?	Y	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Tollefson R . .	N	Y	?	?
2 Westland R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	N	Y	Y	✓
4 Burnside D . .	N	Y	?	X
6 Byrd D.	N	Y	Y	X
5 Kee D.	N	Y	Y	X
1 Mollohan D . .	X	?	?	X
2 Staggers D . .	N	Y	Y	✓
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	N	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R . .	N	Y	N	N
5 Reuss D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	N	Y	Y	X
3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 8 through 9.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 15,16)

Corporate and Excise Tax Rates Extended; Eleven Supergrade GSA Jobs Authorized

8. Independent Offices Appropriation (HR 9739). Authorize funds for U.S. executive bureaus, boards, commissions, agencies and corporations for fiscal 1957. Dowdy (D Texas) amendment to eliminate authorization of 11 supergrade positions in the General Services Administration. Rejected 151-231, March 7. (See story, p. 628)

9. Tax Rate Extension (HR 9166). Extend for one year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. Passage of bill under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority vote required). Passed, 366-4, March 13. (See story, p. 510)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	8	9				Vote No.	8	9				Vote No.	8	9			
Yea	151	366				Yea	87	198				Yea	64	168			
Nay	231	4				Nay	109	1				Nay	122	3			

	8	9
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews D. . .	N	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	Y	Y
7 Elliott D . . .	Y	?
2 Grant D	Y	?
9 Huddleston D .	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y
5 Rains D	?	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	Y	Y
6 Selden D . . .	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
1 Rhodes R . . .	N	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y
ARKANSAS		
1 Gathings D . .	Y	Y
4 Harris D	N	?
5 Hays D	N	Y
2 Mills D	N	Y
6 Norrell D . . .	N	Y
3 Trimble D . . .	?	?
CALIFORNIA		
7 Allen R	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R . . .	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y
10 Gubser R . . .	?	Y
14 Hagen D. . . .	Y	Y
11 Johnson R . . .	N	Y
4 Mailliard R . .	Y	Y
8 Miller D. . . .	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y
29 Phillips R . . .	N	Y
1 Scudder R . . .	N	Y
5 Shelley D . . .	N	?
27 Sheppard D . .	?	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y
13 Teague R . . .	N	Y
28 Utt R	N	Y
30 Wilson R. . . .	N	Y
9 Younger R . . .	Y	Y
Los Angeles County		
23 Doyle D	N	Y
21 Hiestand R. . .	N	Y
25 Hillings R . . .	N	?
20 Hinshaw R . . .	N	Y
19 Holifield D . .	N	Y
22 Holt R	N	√
18 Hosmer R . . .	?	Y
16 Jackson R . . .	N	Y
17 King D	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R . .	N	Y
15 McDonough R .	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D . .	N	Y
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall D. . .	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R .	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y
1 Rogers D . . .	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
3 Cretella R . .	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	N	?
4 Morano R . . .	N	?
5 Patterson R . .	N	Y
AL Sadlak R. . . .	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R.	Y	?
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell D .	Y	Y
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett D . . .	Y	Y
1 Cramer R . . .	N	Y
4 Fascell D . . .	Y	Y
7 Haley D . . .	Y	Y
5 Herlong D . . .	N	Y
8 Matthews D . .	Y	Y
6 Rogers D . . .	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	?	?
GEORGIA		
8 Blitch D	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	?
4 Flynt D	Y	Y
3 Forrester D. . .	Y	Y
9 Landrum D. . .	Y	Y
7 Lanham D . . .	Y	?
2 Pilcher D . . .	Y	Y
1 Preston D . . .	N	Y
6 Vinson D . . .	Y	Y
IDAHO		
2 Budge R	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y
ILLINOIS		
16 Allen R	N	Y
17 Arends R. . . .	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R .	N	?
25 Gray D	N	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y
15 Mason R	Y	N
24 Price D	N	Y
14 Vacancy. . . .		
20 Simpson R . . .	N	Y
22 Springer R . . .	N	Y
18 Velde R	N	?
23 Vursell R . . .	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County		
7 Bowler D . . .	?	?
12 Boyle D	Y	Y
13 Church R . . .	Y	Y
1 Dawson D . . .	N	Y
8 Gordon D . . .	N	Y
10 Hoffman R . . .	?	?
5 Kluczynski D .	N	Y
4 McVey R . . .	Y	Y
3 Murray D . . .	N	Y
6 O'Brien D . . .	N	Y
2 O'Hara D . . .	N	Y
11 Sheehan R . . .	N	?
9 Yates D	N	Y
INDIANA		
4 Adair R	Y	Y
5 Beamer R . . .	N	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y
11 Brownson R . .	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R .	N	N
8 Denton D . . .	N	Y
2 Halleck R. . . .	N	Y
6 Harden R . . .	Y	Y
10 Harvey R . . .	N	Y
1 Madden D . . .	N	Y
9 Wilson R . . .	N	Y
IOWA		
5 Cunningham R .	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R . . .	N	Y
3 Gross R	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R . . .	N	Y
7 Jensen R. . . .	N	Y
4 LeCompte R . .	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R .	?	Y
2 Tolle R	N	Y
KANSAS		
1 Avery R	Y	Y
3 George R . . .	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	?
2 Scrivner R . . .	N	Y
6 Smith R	Y	Y
KENTUCKY		
4 Chelf D	N	Y
1 Gregory D. . .	?	Y
2 Natcher D. . .	N	Y
7 Perkins D . . .	N	Y
3 Robsion R . . .	N	Y
8 Siler R.	N	Y
5 Spence D . . .	N	Y
6 Watts D	?	?
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs D	N	Y
4 Brooks D. . . .	N	Y
1 Hebert D . . .	N	Y
8 Long D	N	Y

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CQ House Votes 8 through 9.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 15,16)

	8	9
6 Morrison D. . .	?	?
5 Passman D. . .	?	Y
7 Thompson D . .	?	?
3 Willis D	N	?
MAINE		
1 Hale R.	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	N	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	N	?
MARYLAND		
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	N	Y
6 Hyde R	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	?	Y
1 Miller R	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS		
6 Bates R	N	Y
2 Boland D . . .	N	✓
10 Curtis R	N	✓
4 Donohue D . .	?	?
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	N	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	N	Y
12 McCormack D .	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	?	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y
MICHIGAN		
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	?
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	Y
5 Ford R.	N	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y	?
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y
11 Knox R	N	Y
2 Meader R . . .	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	N	?
Detroit-Wayne County		
13 Diggs D	?	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	N	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	?
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	Y
MINNESOTA		
7 Andersen R . .	Y	?
1 Andresen R . .	N	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	?	Y
5 Judd R.	N	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	?	?
6 Marshall D . .	N	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	?	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	Y	Y
3 Wier D.	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	Y	Y
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	?	?
8 Carnahan D . .	N	Y
4 Christopher D .	N	Y
2 Curtis R	N	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	Y
7 Short R.	?	?
3 Sullivan D. . .	N	Y
MONTANA		
2 Fjare R	N	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y
NEBRASKA		
2 Chase R	?	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y
4 Miller R	N	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y
NEVADA		
AL Young R	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2 Bass R	Y	?
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	?
NEW JERSEY		
11 Addonizio D. .	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	N	Y
12 Kean R.	N	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	?
10 Rodino D . . .	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	N	Y
4 Thompson D . .	N	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	N	Y
NEW MEXICO		
AL Dempsey D . .	N	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	N	Y
NEW YORK		
3 Becker R. . . .	N	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	?
2 Derounian R . .	N	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	?	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	N	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	N	?
38 Keating R . . .	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	N	Y
40 Miller R	N	?
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	Y
39 Ostertag R . . .	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	N	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	?	Y
43 Reed R.	?	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	N	Y
28 St. George R .	?	Y
36 Taber R	N	Y
31 Taylor R. . . .	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R .	N	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y
New York City		
8 Anfuso D . . .	N	Y
5 Bosch R	?	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	N	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	N	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	N	Y
20 Davidson D . .	N	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	N	?
12 Dorn R.	N	Y
22 Healey D . . .	N	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	N	Y
10 Kelly D	?	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	N	Y
19 Klein D	N	Y
4 Latham R . . .	N	Y
13 Multer D . . .	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	N	Y
15 Ray R	N	?
14 Rooney D . . .	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	N	Y
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	?	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	?	Y
4 Cooley D . . .	N	Y
8 Deane D. . . .	N	Y
6 Durham D . . .	N	Y
2 Fountain D . .	?	Y
10 Jonas R	N	Y
11 Jones D	Y	?
12 Shuford D . . .	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Burdick R . . .	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y
OHIO		
9 Ashley D . . .	N	Y
14 Ayres R	N	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	?	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	Y
16 Bow R	?	Y
7 Brown R	N	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y
20 Feighan D. . .	N	Y
18 Hays D	N	Y
15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	N	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	?	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y
12 Vorys R	N	Y
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert D. . . .	N	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y
2 Edmondson D .	N	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y
4 Steed D	N	Y
6 Wickersham D.	N	Y
OREGON		
2 Coon R	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	N	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	?	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
30 Holland D . .	Y	?
17 Bush R.	N	Y
10 Corrigg R . . .	N	?
25 Clark D	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	N	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y
11 Flood D	N	?
27 Fulton R. . . .	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y
7 James R	N	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	?
21 Kelley D . . .	N	Y
8 King R.	Y	?
13 McConnell R .	N	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	N	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	N	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	N	?
Philadelphia		
1 Barrett D . . .	?	Y
3 Byrne D	N	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	Y
2 Granahan D. .	Y	?
5 Green D. . . .	?	✓
6 Scott R	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty D . . .	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y
2 Riley D	Y	?
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Berry R	N	Y
1 Lovre R	N	Y
TENNESSEE		
2 Baker R	N	Y
6 Bass D.	Y	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	?	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y
4 Evins D	N	?
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	?	Y
5 Priest D	?	Y
1 Reece R	?	?
TEXAS		
5 Alger R	N	Y
14 Bell D.	Y	Y
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y
AL Dies D.	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	Y
13 Ikard D	N	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	?	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	N	Y
1 Patman D . . .	N	Y
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y
9 Thompson D . .	N	Y
10 Thornberry D .	N	Y
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y
UTAH		
2 Dawson R . . .	N	Y
1 Dixon R	N	Y
VERMONT		
AL Prouty R . . .	N	N
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y
3 Gary D	?	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y
8 Smith D	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y
WASHINGTON		
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y
5 Horan R	N	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	?	?
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Bailey D . . .	Y	Y
4 Bumside D . .	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	?	Y
5 Kee D.	N	?
1 Mollohan D . .	?	?
2 Staggers D . .	N	Y
WISCONSIN		
8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y
2 Davis R	N	Y
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y	?
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y
WYOMING		
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y

CQ House Votes 10 through 12.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll Call Vote Nos. 19, 20, 21.)

Extension of School Milk, Brucellosis Programs Voted; Justice Dept. Appointment Authorized

10. School Milk - Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Extend for 90 days the school milk and brucellosis-eradication programs. Adoption of conference report. Rejected, 195-215, March 21.

11. School Milk - Brucellosis Eradication (HR 8320). Motion to recede from House provisions and concur in Senate amendments extending the programs for two years. Agreed to, 406-0, March 21. (See story, p. 442)

12. Justice Department Appointment (S 1271). Authorize appointment of Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard (ret.) to a civilian position in the Department of Justice. Motion to recommit to Committee on Armed Services. Rejected, 80-311, March 21. (See story, p. 497)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	10	11	12			Vote No.	10	11	12			Vote No.	10	11	12		
Yea	195	406	80			Yea	195	213	67			Yea	0	193	13		
Nay	215	0	311			Nay	22	0	139			Nay	193	0	172		

	10	11	12
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin D	√	?	?
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	N
2 Grant D	?	?	?
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N
8 Jones D	Y	Y	N
5 Rains D	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	N	Y	N
2 Udall D	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	N
4 Harris D	Y	Y	N
5 Hays D	Y	Y	N
2 Mills D	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell D	Y	?	N
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	N	Y	N
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	N
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	N	Y	N
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	N
11 Johnson R	N	Y	N
4 Mailliard R	N	Y	N
8 Miller D	Y	Y	?
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	N	Y	?
1 Scudder R	N	Y	N
5 Shelley D	√	?	?
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	?
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R	N	Y	N
28 Utt R	N	Y	N
30 Wilson R	N	Y	N
9 Younger R	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	N
25 Hillings R	N	Y	N
20 Hinshaw R	N	Y	N
19 Holifield D	Y	?	Y
22 Holt R	X	√	√
18 Hosmer R	N	Y	N
16 Jackson R	N	Y	N
17 King D	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	N
15 McDonough R	N	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth R	N	Y	N
2 Hill R	N	Y	N
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	N	Y	N
1 Dodd D	N	Y	N
4 Morano R	N	Y	N
5 Patterson R	N	Y	N
AL Sadlak R	N	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	N	Y	N
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	N
1 Cramer R	N	Y	N
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong D	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes D	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	N
10 Brown D	Y	Y	N
5 Davis D	Y	Y	N
4 Flynt D	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	N
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	N
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	?
1 Preston D	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	N	Y	N
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	N	Y	N
17 Arends R	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	N	Y	N
25 Gray D	Y	Y	N
21 Mack D	N	Y	N
15 Mason R	N	Y	?
24 Price D	Y	Y	N
14 Vacancy			
20 Simpson R	N	Y	N
22 Springer R	N	Y	N
18 Velde R	N	Y	N
23 Vursell R	N	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	N
12 Boyle D	N	Y	N
13 Church R	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	N
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	?
10 Hoffman R	N	Y	?
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	N
4 McVey R	N	Y	N
3 Murray D	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	N
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	N
9 Yates D	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	N	Y	N
5 Beamer R	N	Y	N
7 Bray R	N	Y	N
11 Brownson R	N	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	N
8 Denton D	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	N	Y	N
6 Harden R	N	Y	N
10 Harvey R	N	Y	N
1 Madden D	Y	Y	N
9 Wilson R	N	Y	N
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	N	Y	N
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	N
3 Gross R	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	N
7 Jensen R	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	N	Y	N
1 Schwengel R	N	Y	N
2 Talle R	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	N	Y	N
3 George R	N	Y	N
5 Hope R	N	Y	?
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	N
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	N
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	N
3 Robsion R	N	Y	N
8 Siler R	N	Y	N
5 Spence D	Y	Y	?
6 Watts D	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	√	?	?
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	N
8 Long D	?	Y	N

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CQ House Votes 10 through 12.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record (Roll Call Vote Nos. 19,20,21.)

	10	11	12
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	Y	N
5 Passman D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	?
3 Willis D	Y	Y	N
MAINE			
1 Hale R	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	N	Y	N
2 Nelson R . . .	N	Y	?
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y	N
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	?
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	Y	?
6 Hyde R	N	Y	N
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y	N
1 Miller R	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	N	Y	N
2 Boland D . . .	N	Y	N
10 Curtis R	N	Y	N
4 Donohue D . .	N	Y	N
1 Heselton R. . .	N	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	N	Y	N
8 Macdonald D .	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	N	Y	N
12 McCormack D .	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	N
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin D . . .	N	Y	N
5 Rogers R	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y	N
8 Bentley R . . .	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg R . .	N	Y	?
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	N
5 Ford R	N	Y	N
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	N
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	N
11 Knox R	N	Y	N
2 Meader R . . .	N	Y	N
9 Thompson R . .	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott R . . .	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	?	?	?
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	N	Y	N
1 Andresen R . .	N	Y	N
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	N	Y	N
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	?	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara R . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Wier D.	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	√	?	?
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	Y	N
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y	N
2 Curtis R	N	Y	N
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Short R.	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	N
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	N	Y	N
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y	Y

	10	11	12
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	N	Y	N
3 Harrison R . . .	?	?	?
4 Miller R	N	Y	N
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Young R	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	N	Y	N
1 Merrow R . . .	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	N	Y	N
8 Canfield R . .	X	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	N
2 Hand R.	N	Y	N
12 Kean R.	N	Y	N
9 Osmers R . . .	N	Y	N
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall R . . .	N	Y	N
6 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	Y	N
AL Fernandez D. .	N	Y	N
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	N	Y	N
37 Cole R.	N	Y	N
2 Derounian R . .	N	Y	N
26 Gamble R . . .	X	?	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	X	?	?
32 Kearney R . . .	N	Y	N
38 Keating R . . .	N	Y	N
33 Kilburn R . . .	N	Y	Y
40 Miller R	N	Y	N
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	Y	N
39 Ostertag R . . .	N	Y	N
42 Pillion R . . .	N	Y	N
41 Radwan R . . .	N	Y	N
43 Reed R.	N	Y	?
35 Riehlman R . .	N	Y	N
28 St. George R .	N	Y	N
36 Taber R	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	X	?	?
1 Wainwright R .	N	Y	N
29 Wharton R . . .	N	Y	N
34 Williams R. . .	N	Y	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Bosch R	N	Y	N
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	Y	?
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	X	?	?
20 Davidson D . .	Y	Y	?
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y	N
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan D . .	N	Y	N
12 Dorn R.	N	Y	N
22 Healey D . . .	Y	Y	N
25 Fino R.	N	Y	N
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y	N
19 Klein D	Y	Y	?
4 Latham R . . .	N	Y	N
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D . . .	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray R	N	Y	N
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y	N
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y	N
3 Barden D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham D. . .	Y	Y	N
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	Y	N
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Durham D . . .	Y	?	N

	10	11	12
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y	N
10 Jonas R	N	Y	N
11 Jones D	Y	Y	N
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	N	Y	?
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley D	N	Y	N
14 Ayres R	N	Y	N
13 Baumhart R . .	X	?	?
8 Betts R.	N	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	Y	N
16 Bow R	N	Y	N
7 Brown R	N	Y	N
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	N
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y	N
18 Hays D	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	N
2 Hess R.	N	Y	N
10 Jenkins R . . .	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch R .	N	Y	N
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	N
23 Minshall R . .	N	Y	N
6 Polk D.	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	N
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y	N
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y	N
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Steed D	Y	Y	N
6 Wickersham D.	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
2 Coon R	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R . .	N	Y	N
3 Green D . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Holland D . . .	Y	Y	N
17 Bush R.	N	Y	N
10 Carrigg R . . .	N	Y	N
25 Clark D	N	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	N	Y	N
9 Dague R. . . .	N	Y	N
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y	N
11 Flood D	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton R	N	Y	N
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y	N
7 James R	N	Y	N
24 Kearns R . . .	N	Y	N
21 Kelley D . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 King R.	N	Y	N
13 McConnell R .	N	Y	N
26 Morgan D . . .	√	?	?
16 Mumma R . . .	N	Y	N
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor R	N	Y	N
18 Simpson R . . .	N	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y	N
15 Walter D . . .	√	?	?
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	N
4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan D. .	Y	Y	N
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Scott R	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	N	Y	N
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan D. .	Y	Y	N

	10	11	12
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	N
2 Riley D	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	√	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	N	Y	N
1 Lovre R	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	N	Y	N
6 Bass D.	Y	Y	N
8 Cooper D . . .	N	Y	N
9 Davis D	X	?	?
4 Evins D	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Murray D . . .	N	Y	N
5 Priest D	Y	Y	N
1 Reece R	N	Y	N
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	N	Y	N
14 Bell D.	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
AL Dies D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Gentry D . . .	Y	Y	?
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	?	Y
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry D .	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	N	Y	N
1 Dixon R	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R . . .	N	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	N
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y	N
8 Smith D	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	N	Y	N
5 Horan R	N	Y	N
3 Mack R	N	Y	N
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly R	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	X	?	N
2 Westland R . .	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	√	?	?
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y	N
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y	N
5 Kee D.	Y	Y	N
1 Mollohan D . .	√	?	?
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Davis R	N	Y	N
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski R . .	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	N	Y	Y
1 Smith R	N	Y	?
6 Van Pelt R . .	N	Y	N
3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	N

CQ House Votes 13 through 15.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 23, 24, 25.)

Omnibus Farm Bill Approved After Recommittal Motion Fails; Military Construction Bill Passed

13. Farm Program (HR 12). Agricultural Act of 1956. Martin (R Mass.) motion to recommit the conference report with instructions to substitute 82.5 percent supports and to delete dual parity provisions, mandatory supports for feed grains and domestic parity plans for wheat and rice. Rejected, 181-238, April 11. (See story, p. 375)

14. Farm Program (HR 12). Adoption of conference report providing 90 percent mandatory supports and including soil bank provisions. Adopted, 237-181, April 11. (For vote on veto, see next chart)

15. Military Construction (HR 9893). Passage of bill to authorize $2 billion for certain construction at military installations. Passed, 377-3, April 12. (See story, p. 567)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	13	14	15			Vote No.	13	14	15			Vote No.	13	14	15		
Yea	181	237	377			Yea	14	189	203			Yea	167	48	174		
Nay	238	181	3			Nay	211	35	1			Nay	27	146	2		

	13	14	15
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	N	Y	?
7 Elliott D	N	Y	Y
2 Grant D	X	√	?
9 Huddleston D	N	Y	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	Y
5 Rains D	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	N	Y	Y
6 Selden D	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	Y	N	Y
2 Udall D	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	N	Y	Y
4 Harris D	N	Y	Y
5 Hays D	N	Y	Y
2 Mills D	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	N	N	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen D	N	N	Y
11 Johnson R	√	X	?
4 Mailliard R	Y	N	Y
8 Miller D	X	√	?
3 Moss D	N	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley D	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	N	Y	?
12 Sisk D	N	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	N	Y
28 Utt R	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	N	Y
9 Younger R	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	N	Y	?
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	N	?
19 Holifield D	N	Y	Y
22 Holt R	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N	Y
17 King D	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	?
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	N	Y	?
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	Y	N	Y
1 Dodd D	N	N	?
4 Morano R	Y	N	?
5 Patterson R	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	N	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	N	?
5 Herlong D	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews D	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	N	N	Y
3 Sikes D	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	N	Y	?
10 Brown D	N	Y	Y
5 Davis D	N	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	N	Y	Y
1 Preston D	N	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	N	Y	Y
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	Y	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	N	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason R	Y	N	Y
24 Price D	N	Y	Y
14 Vacancy			
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer R	N	Y	?
18 Velde R	Y	N	Y
23 Vursell R	Y	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	N	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	N	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson D	N	Y	Y
8 Gordon D	X	√	?
10 Hoffman R	Y	N	?
5 Kluczynski D	N	Y	Y
4 McVey R	√	X	?
3 Murray D	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	N	Y
9 Yates D	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N	Y
8 Denton D	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D	N	Y	?
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	Y
3 Gross R	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	N	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	N	Y	Y
3 George R	N	Y	Y
5 Hope R	N	Y	Y
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	N	?
6 Smith R	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	N	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher D	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	N	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	N	Y
8 Siler R	Y	N	Y
5 Spence D	N	Y	Y
6 Watts D	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	N	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	N	N	Y
8 Long D	N	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 13 through 15.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 23, 24, 25.)

	13	14	15
6 Morrison D. . .	N	Y	Y
5 Passman D . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson D . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Willis D	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R.	Y	N	?
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	N	?
2 Nelson R . . .	?	?	?
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	N	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	N	Y	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	?
4 Donahue D . .	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	N	Y
7 Lane D.	N	N	Y
8 Macdonald D .	Y	N	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D .	N	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	N	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R.	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y	N	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	N	Y
11 Knox R	Y	N	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	N	?
9 Thompson R . .	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	N	Y	N
1 Andresen R . .	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	N	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall D . .	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy D . .	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	X	✓	?
3 Wier D.	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	N	Y	Y
4 Christopher D .	N	Y	?
2 Curtis R	Y	N	Y
6 Hull D.	N	Y	Y
10 Jones D	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	N	Y	Y
7 Short R.	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	N	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	N	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller R	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y	Y
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	N	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	N	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	N	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	✓	X	?
10 Rodino D . . .	N	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson D . .	N	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	N	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	N	Y
2 Derounian R . .	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	✓	X	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	N	?
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	N	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	N	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R.	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	N	?
28 St. George R .	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	Y	N	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R .	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	N	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso D. . . .	N	Y	?
5 Bosch R	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	N	Y	?
11 Celler D. . . .	N	Y	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	N	?
20 Davidson D . .	N	Y	?
7 Delaney D. . .	N	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	N	Y	Y
18 Donovan D . .	N	N	?
12 Dorn R.	Y	N	Y
22 Healey D . . .	N	Y	Y
25 Fino R.	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	N	N	Y
10 Kelly D	N	N	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	N	Y	?
19 Klein D	N	Y	?
4 Latham R . . .	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D . . .	N	Y	?
16 Powell D . . .	?	✓	?
15 Ray R	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	N	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	N	Y	?
4 Cooley D . . .	N	Y	?
8 Deane D. . . .	N	Y	Y
6 Durham D . . .	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain D . .	N	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	N	Y	Y
11 Jones D	N	Y	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	N	Y	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R.	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan D. . .	N	Y	Y
18 Hays D	N	Y	Y
15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	N	?
6 Polk D.	N	Y	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D .	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Steed D	N	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D.	N	Y	Y
OREGON			
2 Coon R	N	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Holland D. . .	N	Y	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	N	Y
10 Corrigg R . . .	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D	N	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	N	?
28 Eberharter D. .	N	Y	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	N	Y
7 James R	Y	N	?
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	N	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	N	Y	Y
8 King R.	Y	N	?
13 McConnell R .	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	N	Y	?
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	N	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	N	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	N	N	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	N	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan D. .	N	Y	Y
5 Green D. . . .	N	Y	Y
6 Scott R	✓	X	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y	Y
5 Richards D. . .	N	?	Y
2 Riley D	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	N	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	N	Y	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	N	Y	Y
9 Davis D	N	Y	Y
4 Evins D	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Priest D	N	Y	Y
1 Reece R	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D.	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks D. . . .	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y	Y
AL Dies D.	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	?	?	Y
13 Ikard D	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Patman D . . .	N	Y	Y
11 Poage D. . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	~	~	~
18 Rogers D. . . .	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	N	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	N	Y	?
8 Thomas D . . .	N	N	Y
9 Thompson D . .	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	N	Y	Y
12 Wright D . . .	N	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	N	?
1 Dixon R	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	N	N	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	N	Y
9 Jennings D . .	N	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N	N	Y
8 Smith D	N	N	Y
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	N	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	N	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	X	✓	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Bumside D . .	N	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	N	Y	Y
5 Kee D.	N	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	X	?	?
2 Staggers D . .	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson D. . .	N	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	N	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	N	Y
6 Van Pelt R . . .	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	N	Y

CQ House Votes 16 through 18.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 27, 28, 34.)

Farm Bill Veto Sustained, D.C.-Va. Bridge Voted; Move Rejected to Halt Raise of 3 Immigration Aides

16. Farm Program (HR 12). Agricultural Act of 1956. Passage of bill over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 276 "yeas" required.) Failed to pass, 202-211, April 18. (See story, p. 375)
For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding chart. For votes on the second farm bill (HR 10875), see House Votes 20-23 and 29.

17. Potomac River Bridge (HR 7728). Provide for transfer of responsibility for building and operating bridge over Potomac River near Jones Point, Va., from Interior Department to Commerce Department and alter design of bridge. Passed, 284-8, April 23. (See story, p. 503)

18. State, Justice, Judiciary Appropriations (HR 10721). Make appropriations for Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal 1957. Murray (D Tenn.) amendment to delete provision to raise three positions in Immigration Department to grade GS-16. Rejected, 179-184, April 25. (See story, p. 623)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	16	17	18			Vote No.	16	17	18			Vote No.	16	17	18		
Yea	202	284	179			Yea	182	148	99			Yea	20	136	80		
Nay	211	8	184			Nay	38	1	92			Nay	173	7	92		

	16	17	18
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D. . .	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin D . . .	√	?	√
7 Elliott D . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D	Y	?	?
9 Huddleston D .	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D . . .	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R . . .	N	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	N
5 Hays D	Y	?	N
2 Mills D	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell D . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble D . . .	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	N	Y	N
6 Baldwin R . . .	N	Y	N
2 Engle D	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser R . . .	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen D. . . .	N	Y	N
11 Johnson R . . .	?	?	?
4 Mailliard R . .	N	Y	N
8 Miller D. . . .	Y	?	?
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R . . .	N	?	?
1 Scudder R . . .	N	Y	N
5 Shelley D . . .	Y	?	?
27 Sheppard D . .	Y	Y	X
12 Sisk D	Y	?	Y
13 Teague R . . .	N	Y	N
28 Utt R	N	N	Y
30 Wilson R. . . .	N	Y	N
9 Younger R . . .	N	Y	Y

	16	17	18
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	Y	?	Y
21 Hiestand R . . .	N	?	?
25 Hillings R . . .	N	?	N
20 Hinshaw R . . .	N	Y	N
19 Holifield D . .	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt R	N	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R . . .	X	Y	N
16 Jackson R . . .	X	?	N
17 King D	Y	?	Y
24 Lipscomb R . .	N	Y	N
15 McDonough R .	N	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D . .	Y	?	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R .	N	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y	N
1 Rogers D . . .	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R . .	N	?	N
1 Dodd D	N	Y	N
4 Morano R . . .	N	?	N
5 Patterson R . .	N	?	N
AL Sadlak R. . . .	N	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R.	N	Y	N
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D .	Y	?	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer R . . .	N	?	N
4 Fascell D . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Haley D . . .	X	?	X
5 Herlong D . . .	N	Y	?
8 Matthews D . .	Y	?	?
6 Rogers D . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	Y	?	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D		Y	Y

	16	17	18
4 Flynt D	Y	?	Y
3 Forrester D. . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum D. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham D . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D . . .	Y	?	Y
1 Preston D . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson D . . .	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	N	N	?
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	N	Y	?
17 Arends R. . . .	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R .	N	Y	Y
25 Gray D	Y	Y	N
21 Mack D	Y	Y	N
15 Mason R	N	N	√
24 Price D	Y	Y	N
14 Reed R			
20 Simpson R . . .	Y	Y	N
22 Springer R . . .	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	N	?	N
23 Vursell R . . .	N	?	?
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D . . .	Y	?	X
12 Boyle D	N	Y	N
13 Church R . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D . . .	Y	Y	?
8 Gordon D . . .	Y	Y	N
10 Hoffman R . . .	X	?	?
5 Kluczynski D .	Y	Y	N
4 McVey R . . .	N	Y	N
3 Murray D . . .	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara D . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Sheehan R . . .	N	?	N
9 Yates D	N	Y	N
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	N	Y	Y
5 Beamer R . . .	N	Y	Y

	16	17	18
7 Bray R	N	Y	Y
11 Brownson R . .	N	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R .	N	Y	N
8 Denton D . . .	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck R . . .	N	Y	?
6 Harden R . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey R . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Madden D . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Wilson R . . .	N	?	N
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R .	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven R . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R .	N	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	Y	Y
3 George R . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	?	Y
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R . . .	N	Y	?
6 Smith R	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	N
1 Gregory D. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher D. . .	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins D . . .	Y	?	Y
3 Robsion R . . .	N	Y	N
8 Siler R.	N	Y	Y
5 Spence D . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Watts D	Y	?	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	N
4 Brooks D. . . .	Y	?	?
1 Hebert D . . .	N	?	X
8 Long D	Y	Y	N

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CQ House Votes 16 through 18.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 27, 28, 34.)

	16	17	18
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	?	Y
5 Passman D . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	N
3 Willis D	Y	Y	X
MAINE			
1 Hale R.	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y	N
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	?	N
7 Friedel D . . .	N	Y	X
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	?	X
6 Hyde R	N	Y	N
5 Lankford D . .	Y	?	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	N	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	N	Y	N
10 Curtis R . . .	N	?	N
4 Donahue D . .	N	?	N
1 Heselton R. . .	N	N	Y
7 Lane D.	N	?	N
8 Macdonald D .	N	?	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	N	Y	N
12 McCormack D .	Y	?	N
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	?	N
3 Philbin D . . .	N	?	N
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	N	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	✓
5 Ford R.	N	Y	N
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	Y
11 Knox R	N	?	Y
2 Meader R . . .	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	?	?	N
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	Y	?	N
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y	?
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen R . .	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	✓	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	N	?	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	?	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y	?
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	?	N
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y	N
2 Curtis R	N	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	N
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	?	N
7 Short R.	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	N
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	N	Y	N
1 Metcalf D. . .	Y	?	Y

	16	17	18
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	N	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Miller R	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
AL Young R	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	N	?	N
1 Merrow R . . .	N	?	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	?	N
3 Auchincloss R .	N	Y	N
8 Canfield R . .	N	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	?	N
2 Hand R.	N	?	N
12 Kean R.	N	Y	?
9 Osmers R . . .	N	?	N
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	?	N
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	?	?
4 Thompson D . .	Y	?	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	X
7 Widnall R . . .	N	Y	N
6 Williams D. . .	N	Y	N
1 Wolverton R . .	N	Y	X
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez D. .	N	Y	N
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	N	Y	N
37 Cole R.	N	?	?
2 Derounian R . .	N	Y	N
26 Gamble R . . .	?	?	✓
27 Gwinn R. . . .	N	?	✓
32 Kearney R . . .	N	Y	N
38 Keating R . . .	N	Y	N
33 Kilburn R . . .	N	?	?
40 Miller R	N	?	N
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	Y	N
39 Ostertag R. . .	N	Y	N
42 Pillion R. . . .	N	?	?
41 Radwan R . . .	N	Y	N
43 Reed R.	N	Y	?
35 Riehlman R . .	N	Y	N
28 St. George R .	N	Y	Y
36 Taber R	N	N	N
31 Taylor R	N	?	N
1 Wainwright R .	N	?	N
29 Wharton R . . .	N	Y	N
34 Williams R. . .	X	?	?
New York City			
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	?	N
5 Bosch R	N	Y	N
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	?	X
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	?	N
17 Coudert R . . .	N	?	N
20 Davidson D . .	Y	?	N
7 Delaney D. . .	N	Y	N
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	?	N
18 Donovan D . .	X	?	N
12 Dorn R.	N	Y	N
22 Vacancy. . . .	✓	?	N
25 Fino R	N	?	N
6 Holtzman D . .	N	Y	N
10 Kelly D	N	?	X
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	?	N
19 Klein D	Y	?	N
4 Latham R . . .	N	Y	N
13 Multer D . . .	Y	?	N
16 Powell D . . .	N	?	N
15 Ray R	N	Y	N
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y	N
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	?	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	Y	?	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	?	✓
5 Chatham D. . .	Y	?	✓
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	?	N
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	?
6 Durham D . . .	Y	?	Y

	16	17	18
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	N	Y	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	Y	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	?	N
8 Betts R.	N	?	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	Y	?
16 Bow R.	N	Y	N
7 Brown R	N	Y	N
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	N
20 Feighan D . . .	Y	Y	N
18 Hays D	Y	Y	✓
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	N	?	?
10 Jenkins R . . .	N	?	N
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch R .	N	?	?
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	N
23 Minshall R . .	N	Y	N
6 Polk D.	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	N
1 Scherer R . . .	X	?	N
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	?	N
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Stead D	Y	Y	N
6 Wickersham D.	Y	?	N
OREGON			
2 Coon R	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R . .	N	Y	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	?	✓
1 Norblad R. . .	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Vacancy. . . .	Y	?	N
17 Bush R.	N	?	N
10 Carrigg R . . .	N	?	N
25 Clark D	N	?	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	N	?	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	N	?	N
28 Eberharter D. .	Y	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	?	N
11 Flood D	Y	?	N
27 Fulton R. . . .	N	?	?
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	?	N
7 James R	N	?	N
24 Kearns R . . .	N	?	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	Y	?	?
8 King R.	N	?	Y
13 McConnell R .	N	?	N
26 Morgan D . . .	✓	?	?
16 Mumma R . . .	N	?	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	N	Y	N
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	?	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	?	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	N	?	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y	N
15 Walter D . . .	X	?	X
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	?	?
3 Byrne D	Y	?	N
4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	?	?
2 Granahan D. .	Y	?	N
5 Green D. . . .	✓	?	N
6 Scott R	N	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	N	?	N
1 Forand D . . .	N	?	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	?	Y
6 McMillan D. .	Y	Y	Y

	16	17	18
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	N	Y	N
6 Bass D.	Y	Y	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	?	✓
4 Evins D	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece R	N	Y	N
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	N	Y	Y
14 Bell D.	Y	Y	✓
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	?	N
17 Burleson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
AL Dies D.	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	Y	?	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	?	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday D . . .	?	Y	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	?
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y	?
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y	N
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	Y	Y	N
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	N	Y	N
1 Dixon R	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	?	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	?	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	N	Y	N
5 Horan R	N	Y	N
3 Mack R	N	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly R	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	N	Y	Y
2 Westland R . .	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside D . .	N	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D.	Y	?	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	?	?	✓
2 Staggers D . .	N	Y	✓
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y	X
2 Davis R	N	Y	N
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y	X
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	?	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	N	Y	?
6 Van Pelt R . .	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y	?
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 19 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 36, 39, 40, 41, 42.)

Farm Bill Without Advance Soil Bank Payments Approved, Expanded Highway Program Passes

19 Highway Construction (HR 10660). Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act by authorizing appropriations for construction of highways; amend Internal Revenue Code to provide additional revenue for highways. Passed, 388-19, April 27. (See story, p. 398)

20. Farm Program (HR 10875). Agricultural Act of 1956. Albert (D Okla.) amendment to earmark $50 million to reduce grazing land acreage for 1956-59. Adopted, 199-195, May 3. (See story, p. 375)

21. Farm Program (HR 10875). Abernethy (D Miss.) amendment to fix at 84 percent of parity the support price for upland cotton. Rejected, 186-208, May 3.

22. Farm Program (HR 10875). Morano (R Conn.) motion to recommit to Agriculture Committee with instructions to write in an advance payment provision for soil bank program. Rejected, 184-211, May 3.

23. Farm Program (HR 10875). Passage of bill approving $1.2 billion soil bank program. Passed, 314-78, May 3. (For adoption of conference report, see Vote 29, p. 202)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23	Vote No.	19	20	21	22	23
Yea	388	199	186	184	314	Yea	200	191	183	1	191	Yea	188	8	3	183	123
Nay	19	195	208	211	78	Nay	15	17	24	207	16	Nay	4	178	184	4	62

	19	20	21	22	23
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D	?	√	√	X	?
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant D	?	?	?	X	?
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	Y	?	√	X	?
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	X	X	√	?
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	?	N	N	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Miller D	√	√	?	X	?
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Scudder R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Teague R	√	N	N	Y	N
28 Utt R	Y	N	N	Y	N
30 Wilson R	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Younger R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 Hillings R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw R	?	N	N	Y	N
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 King D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Dodd D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Morano R	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Patterson R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Fascell D	X	?	N	N	N
7 Haley D	√	√	√	X	?
5 Herlong D	Y	√	√	√	X
8 Matthews D	√	?	?	X	?
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	Y	√	√	?	√
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Flynt D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Forrester D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Pilcher D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Arends R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
25 Gray D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Mason R	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Price D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Vacancy					
20 Simpson R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Velde R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	?	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	√	X	X	√	?
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McVey R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	?	?	√	?
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Harden R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Madden D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gross R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 George R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	√	√	X	√
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Siler R	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Spence D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Long D	Y	Y	Y	X	Y

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CQ House Votes 19 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 36, 39, 40, 41, 42.)

	19	20	21	22	23
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	✓	?	?	?
5 Passman D . . .	N	✓	?	?	?
7 Thompson D . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis D	?	?	✓	?	?
MAINE					
1 Hale R.	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	Y	?	?	✓	?
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	X	X	N	N
6 Hyde R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Boland D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Donohue D . .	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Lane D.	Y	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Rogers R	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	✓	?	X	?
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y	?	?	?	?
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Knox R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	X	X	✓	?
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	✓	✓	X	?
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Andresen R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	N	X	X	X
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Short R.	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

	19	20	21	22	23
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Miller R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Kean R.	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
37 Cole R.	N	?	N	Y	N
2 Derounian R . .	Y	X	X	✓	?
26 Gamble R . . .	✓	N	N	Y	N
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	X	X	✓	X
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
38 Keating R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
33 Kilburn R . . .	?	N	N	Y	N
40 Miller R	Y	N	N	Y	N
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
42 Pillion R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
43 Reed R.	Y	X	N	Y	N
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 St. George R .	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 Taber R	Y	N	N	Y	N
31 Taylor R	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Wainwright R .	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Williams R. . .	✓	X	X	✓	?
New York City					
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	✓	✓	X	✓
11 Celler D. . . .	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Davidson D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	N	N	N	N
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	?	N	N	N	N
12 Dorn R.	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Healey D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Latham R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	N	N	Y	N
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	?	?	?	?	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	?	✓	?	?
5 Chatham D. . .	?	✓	✓	?	?
4 Cooley D . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Deane D. . . .	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

	19	20	21	22	23
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Bow R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Brown R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	N	N	Y	X
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	X	X	✓	✓
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y	✓	X	?
4 McCulloch R .	✓	N	N	Y	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	N	Y	✓
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Wickersham D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON					
2 Coon R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Green D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Holland D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Corrigg R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 Eberharter D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	N	N	N	N
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 James R	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	X	X	✓	?
21 Kelley D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 King R.	Y	N	N	N	N
13 McConnell R .	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	X	X	✓	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Walter D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Scott R	Y	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y	Y	N	Y

	19	20	21	22	23
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reece R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Bell D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Dies D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage D. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn D. . . .	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	?
8 Thomas D . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry D .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Poff R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D . . .	X	Y	Y	N	?
4 Bumside D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	?	?	X	?
5 Kee D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mollohan D. .	?	?	?	?	?
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Davis R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird R	✓	N	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y	X	X	✓	?
3 Withrow R . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 24 through 26.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47, 50.)

Defense Department Appropriation Passed; D. C. Transit Company Motion Rejected

24. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal 1957. Allen (R Ill.) amendment to delete provision requiring Congressional committee approval before disposal or transfer of work traditionally performed by civilian employees. Adopted, 222-156. May 10. (For July 24 vote on similar issues see vote 63, p. 224)

25. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Passage of bill. Passed, 377-0, May 10. (See story, p. 609)

26. D.C. Transit (HR 8901), amended. Return franchise of the Capital Transit Co., District of Columbia, to owners. Heselton (R Mass.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected, 161-172, May 18. (See story, p. 603)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	24	25	26			Vote No.	24	25	26			Vote No.	24	25	26		
Yea	222	377	161			Yea	64	199	95			Yea	158	178	66		
Nay	156	0	172			Nay	133	0	76			Nay	23	0	96		

	24	25	26
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	N	Y	N
1 Boykin D	X	?	N
7 Elliott D	N	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	N
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	N
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	N	Y	N
6 Selden D	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	N
4 Harris D	N	Y	N
5 Hays D	?	Y	N
2 Mills D	N	Y	N
6 Norrell D	N	Y	N
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	N	Y	X
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	Y
2 Engle D	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	N	Y	N
14 Hagen D	N	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	√	?	X
4 Mailliard R	N	Y	Y
8 Miller D	N	Y	√
3 Moss D	N	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	X
5 Shelley D	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	N	Y	√
12 Sisk D	N	Y	Y
13 Teague R	N	Y	N
28 Utt R	Y	Y	?
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	?
9 Younger R	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	N
25 Hillings R	√	?	N
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield D	N	Y	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	?
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	N
17 King D	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	√
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers D	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	?	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	N	Y	√
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell D	N	Y	N
7 Haley D	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong D	N	Y	N
8 Matthews D	N	Y	N
6 Rogers D	N	Y	N
3 Sikes D	N	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	√	?	N
10 Brown D	Y	Y	N
5 Davis D	Y	Y	X
4 Flynt D	Y	Y	N
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	N
7 Lanham D	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	N
1 Preston D	?	?	N
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N
1 Pfost D	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	N	Y	N
25 Gray D	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y	N
15 Mason R	Y	Y	?
24 Price D	N	Y	Y
14 Reed R			
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	N
22 Springer R	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	Y	X
23 Vursell R	Y	√	N
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	N	Y	√
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	?	?	Y
8 Gordon D	N	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	√	?	√
5 Kluczynski D	N	Y	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y	Y
3 Murray D	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	Y
11 Sheahan R	Y	Y	?
9 Yates D	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	Y	N
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	?
7 Bray R	N	Y	N
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	√	?	N
8 Denton D	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	N
6 Harden R	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	N
1 Madden D	N	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	X
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	N
3 Gross R	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel R	N	Y	?
2 Talle R	Y	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	Y	N
3 George R	Y	Y	N
5 Hope R	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	?
6 Smith R	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	N	Y	?
2 Natcher D	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	N	Y	√
3 Robsion R	N	Y	N
8 Siler R	Y	Y	N
5 Spence D	N	Y	Y
6 Watts D	X	?	?
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	X
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	N
8 Long D	Y	Y	X

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CQ House Votes 24 through 26.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47, 50.)

	24	25	26
6 Morrison D. . .	✓	?	X
5 Passman D . . .	N	Y	N
7 Thompson D . .	✓	?	N
3 Willis D	Y	Y	X
MAINE			
1 Hale R.	N	Y	N
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson R . . .	✓	?	?
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	N	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	N	Y	✓
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	N	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	N	Y	N
4 Donohue D . .	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	N	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	?	N
12 McCormack D .	N	Y	✓
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	X
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	✓	?	N
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y	?
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	Y	X
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	X	?	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	?	?	X
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Knox R	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	?	?	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	Y	?
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	Y	Y	?
1 Andresen R . .	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y	N
9 Knutson D . . .	X	?	Y
6 Marshall D . .	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	X	?	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	N
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	X
5 Winstead D . .	Y	Y	X
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	N	Y	✓
9 Cannon D . . .	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan D . .	X	?	Y
4 Christopher D .	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N
6 Hull D.	N	Y	N
10 Jones D	N	Y	N
1 Karsten D . . .	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	N	Y	✓
7 Short R.	?	?	?
3 Sullivan D. . .	N	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	N
1 Metcalf D . . .	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R . . .	?	?	?
4 Miller R	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino D . . .	N	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson D . .	X	?	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	N	Y	✓
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	N	Y	N
AL Fernandez D. .	N	Y	N
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	N
37 Cole R.	Y	Y	?
2 Derounian R . .	✓	?	N
26 Gamble R . . .	✓	?	X
27 Gwinn R. . . .	✓	?	X
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	Y	Y
40 Miller R	Y	Y	X
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	Y	?
41 Radwan R . . .	✓	?	?
43 Reed R.	Y	Y	?
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y	N
28 St. George R .	Y	Y	✓
36 Taber R	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R. . . .	✓	?	✓
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y	?
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	Y	N
34 Williams R. . .	✓	?	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso D. . .	X	?	✓
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	N
24 Buckley D . . .	X	?	✓
11 Celler D. . . .	X	?	✓
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y	N
20 Davidson D . .	X	?	✓
7 Delaney D. . .	N	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	N	Y	Y
18 Donovan D . .	Y	Y	✓
12 Dorn R.	N	Y	Y
22 Healey D. . . .	N	?	Y
25 Fino R	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	X	?	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	N	Y	✓
19 Klein D	X	?	X
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	N
13 Multer D . . .	X	?	Y
16 Powell D . . .	X	?	✓
15 Ray R	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D . . .	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	X	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y	X
3 Barden D. . . .	X	?	X
1 Bonner D. . . .	✓	Y	X
7 Carlyle D . . .	?	?	X
5 Chatham D. . .	?	?	X
4 Cooley D . . .	?	?	?
8 Deane D. . . .	?	?	X
6 Durham D . . .	Y	Y	X
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y	X
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	Y	Y	X
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	Y	X
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	N	Y	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	✓	?	Y
5 Clevenger R . .	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan D . . .	N	Y	✓
18 Hays D	N	Y	✓
15 Henderson R . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan D . . .	N	Y	✓
4 McCulloch R .	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor R . .	Y	Y	?
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	X	?	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	Y	N
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	N	Y	N
1 Belcher R . . .	✓	?	N
2 Edmondson D .	?	Y	✓
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Steed D	N	Y	?
6 Wickersham D.	Y	Y	?
OREGON			
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	?
3 Green D . . .	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Holland, D . .	N	Y	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	Y	N
10 Corrigg R . . .	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	N	Y	N
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	N
28 Eberharter D. .	X	?	✓
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Flood D	N	Y	✓
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 James R	Y	Y	?
24 Kearns R . . .	✓	?	X
21 Kelley D . . .	N	Y	Y
8 King R.	Y	?	Y
13 McConnell R .	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	N	Y	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y	N
19 Quigley D. . .	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	Y	✓
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	Y	✓
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	N	Y	✓
3 Byrne D	N	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D . . .	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan D. .	N	Y	✓
5 Green D. . . .	N	Y	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	N	Y	✓
1 Forand D . . .	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	N
3 Dorn D	N	Y	N
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y	N
5 Richards D. . .	N	Y	N
2 Riley D	N	Y	X
1 Rivers D. . . .	N	Y	X
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	N	Y	N
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Davis D	Y	Y	X
4 Evins D	N	Y	N
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	N	Y	N
1 Reece R	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	Y	?
14 Bell D.	N	Y	N
2 Brooks D. . . .	N	Y	N
17 Burleson D. . .	Y	Y	N
AL Dies D.	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Gentry D . . .	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard D	N	Y	N
20 Kilday D . . .	N	Y	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon D . . .	N	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	Y	Y	?
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	N	Y	X
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y	N
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y	N
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry D .	N	Y	X
12 Wright D . . .	N	Y	N
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	Y	N
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D . .	N	Y	N
6 Poff R	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y	N
8 Smith D	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	N
3 Mack R	Y	Y	N
AL Magnuson D. .	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson R . .	?	?	?
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y	✓
5 Kee D.	N	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	?	?	✓
2 Staggers D . .	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	N
2 Davis R	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson D. . .	N	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	Y	N
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y	N

CQ House Votes 27 through 29.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 52,53,54.)

Farm Conference Report Approved, Public Works Change Adopted, Judicial Dependents Bill Passed

27. Judicial Dependents (HR 11124). Provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of federal judges. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. (Two-thirds majority or 193 "yeas" required.) Passed, 238-52, May 21. (See story, p. 534)

28. Public Works Appropriation (HR 11319). Abernethy (D Miss.) amendment to provide $160,000 for resurvey of Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Adopted, 179-170, May 22. (See story, p. 633)

29. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Agricultural Act of 1956. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 305-59, May 23. (See story, p. 375. For earlier votes on the bill, see Votes 20-23, p. 198)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	27	28	29			Vote No.	27	28	29			Vote No.	27	28	29		
Yea	238	179	305			Yea	136	178	173			Yea	102	1	132		
Nay	52	170	59			Nay	19	4	12			Nay	33	166	47		

	27	28	29
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D. . .	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott D . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D .	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	?	Y	Y
6 Selden D . . .	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R . . .	Y	N	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble D . . .	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	?	X	Y
6 Baldwin R . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle D	?	√	?
10 Gubser R . . .	?	X	?
14 Hagen D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson R . . .	?	X	?
4 Mailliard R . .	Y	X	?
8 Miller D. . . .	?	√	?
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R . . .	?	N	N
1 Scudder R . . .	?	X	?
5 Shelley D . . .	Y	Y	?
27 Sheppard D . .	?	√	?
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R . . .	Y	N	N
28 Utt R	N	N	N
30 Wilson R. . . .	?	X	?
9 Younger R . . .	N	N	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	?	√	?
21 Hiestand R . . .	?	N	Y
25 Hillings R . . .	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R . . .	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield D . .	Y	Y	?
22 Holt R	?	X	?
18 Hosmer R . . .	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R . . .	Y	N	Y
17 King D	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R . .	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R .	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D . .	?	√	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R .	Y	N	Y
2 Hill R	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers D . . .	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R . .	?	N	N
1 Dodd D	?	Y	√
4 Morano R . . .	?	N	N
5 Patterson R . .	Y	N	N
AL Sadlak R. . . .	N	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R.	?	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D .	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer R . . .	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D . . .	?	√	?
7 Haley D	?	√	?
5 Herlong D . . .	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews D . .	N	?	Y
6 Rogers D . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes D	?	√	?
GEORGIA			
8 Bilrch D	Y	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	?	Y	Y
3 Forrester D. . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum D. . .	Y	√	Y
7 Lanham D . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson D . . .	Y	√	?
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	?	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	?	N	Y
17 Arends R. . . .	Y	X	Y
19 Chiperfield R .	N	N	Y
25 Gray D	?	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason R	?	X	Y
24 Price D	Y	Y	Y
14 Vacancy . . .			
20 Simpson R . . .	N	N	Y
22 Springer R . . .	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	?	X	?
23 Vursell R . . .	?	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D . . .	?	√	?
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson D . . .	Y	?	Y
8 Gordon D . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R . . .	X	X	?
5 Kluczynski D .	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey R . . .	N	N	Y
3 Murray D . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D . . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R . . .	?	X	Y
9 Yates D	?	Y	Y
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	X	?
5 Beamer R . . .	Y	N	Y
7 Bray R	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson R . .	?	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R .	?	X	N
8 Denton D . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R . . .	√	N	Y
6 Harden R . . .	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Madden D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R . . .	?	N	Y
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R .	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R . . .	?	X	Y
3 Gross R	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven R . . .	N	N	Y
7 Jensen R. . . .	Y	N	Y
4 LeCompte R . .	N	N	Y
1 Schwengel R .	N	N	Y
2 Talle R	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	N	Y
3 George R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Hope R	?	X	Y
4 Rees R	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner R . . .	N	N	Y
6 Smith R	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D. . .	?	√	?
2 Natcher D. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D . . .	?	Y	?
3 Robsion R . . .	Y	?	Y
8 Siler R.	N	N	Y
5 Spence D . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts D	?	√	?
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert D . . .	√	Y	N
8 Long D	Y	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 27 through 29.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 52,53,54.)

	27	28	29
6 Morrison D. . .	?	✓	?
5 Passman D . . .	?	?	?
7 Thompson D . .	?	✓	Y
3 Willis D	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R . . .	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	?	X	?
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	N	N	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	?	Y	?
6 Hyde R	?	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	N
4 Donohue D . .	?	Y	N
1 Heselton R . . .	Y	N	N
7 Lane D.	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	?	?	N
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D.	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D . . .	?	Y	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	?	Y	N
5 Rogers R	?	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	N	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	N	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	?	?	?
3 Johansen R. . .	N	N	Y
11 Knox R	Y	N	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	N	?
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	?	?	?
15 Dingell D . . .	?	?	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	?	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	?	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen R . .	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	?	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	X	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	?	Y	Y
6 Marshall D . .	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	?	✓	?
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	?	✓	?
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D .	Y	?	Y
2 Curtis R	?	N	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D . . .	?	Y	Y
7 Short R.	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan D . . .	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	?	X	?
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	N	N	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	N	N	Y
4 Miller R	N	N	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Young R	?	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	?	N	N
1 Merrow R . . .	?	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	N	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	?	X	?
2 Hand R.	✓	N	N
12 Kean R.	Y	N	N
9 Osmers R . . .	?	X	N
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	?	?
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	N	Y
6 Williams D. . .	?	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	N	N
37 Cole R.	?	N	N
2 Derounian R. .	?	N	N
26 Gamble R . . .	?	X	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	?	X	?
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	N	N
38 Keating R . . .	Y	N	N
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	N	N
40 Miller R	?	N	N
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	N	N
42 Pillion R. . . .	?	N	N
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	N	N
43 Reed R.	Y	N	N
35 Riehlman R . .	?	N	N
28 St. George R .	?	N	N
36 Taber R	Y	N	N
31 Taylor R	?	N	N
1 Wainwright R .	?	N	N
29 Wharton R . . .	N	N	N
34 Williams R. . .	N	N	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso D . . .	?	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	?	N	N
24 Buckley D . . .	?	✓	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	✓	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	?	N	N
20 Davidson D . .	?	?	?
7 Delaney D. . .	?	Y	N
23 Dollinger D . .	?	Y	Y
18 Donovan D . .	?	?	?
12 Dorn R.	?	N	N
22 Healey D. . . .	?	Y	Y
25 Fino R	?	X	N
6 Holtzman D . .	?	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	?	Y	N
9 Keogh D. . . .	✓	Y	Y
19 Klein D	?	Y	Y
4 Latham R . . .	?	N	N
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D . . .	?	Y	Y
15 Ray R	Y	N	N
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	?	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	?	✓	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	?	✓	?
5 Chatham D. . .	?	✓	?
4 Cooley D . . .	?	✓	?
8 Deane D	?	✓	?
6 Durham D . . .	?	✓	?
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	?	Y
11 Jones D	Y	N	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	?	✓	?
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	N	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	?	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	N	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	?	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	X	?
16 Bow R	N	N	Y
7 Brown R	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	?	✓	Y
15 Henderson R. .	Y	X	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	N	N
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	N	?
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor R. .	?	N	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	N	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	X	?
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed D	?	?	?
6 Wickersham D.	?	Y	Y
OREGON			
2 Coon R	N	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Holland D. . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	N	N
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D	?	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	?	N	N
9 Dague R. . . .	N	N	N
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	?	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	N	N
7 James R	Y	N	N
24 Kearns R . . .	?	X	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 King R.	X	N	N
13 McConnell R .	?	N	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	?	Y	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	?	N	?
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	?	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	N	N
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	?	Y	?
3 Byrne D	?	Y	?
4 Chudoff D. . .	?	Y	?
2 Granahan D. .	?	✓	?
5 Green D. . . .	?	✓	?
6 Scott R	?	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley D	?	Y	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	?	X	?
1 Lovre R	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	Y	N	Y
6 Bass D.	Y	Y	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	?
1 Reece R	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D.	?	✓	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y	Y
AL Dies D.	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	N	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman D . . .	?	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	Y	?	?
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	?	?	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	?	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	N	N	Y
3 Mack R	?	X	?
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	?	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	?	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	Y	Y	?
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	?	✓	?
5 Kee D.	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	?	Y	Y
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson D . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	N	N	Y
6 Van Pelt R . . .	N	N	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	N	Y

House Votes $5 Million to Crow Indians for Dam; Passes Bill to Merge Farm Credit Organizations

30. Indian Payment (S J Res 135). Adoption of conference report providing for payment of $5 million to Crow Indians for site for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir in Montana. Adopted, 176-126, May 24. (See story, p. 536.)

31. Farm Credit (HR 10285). Passage of Farm Credit Act of 1956 to merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks, provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks and provide supervision of production credit associations. Passed, 247-4, May 31. (See story, p. 597.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	30	31				Vote No.	30	31				Vote No.	30	31			
Yea	176	247				Yea	159	129				Yea	17	118			
Nay	126	4				Nay	1	2				Nay	125	2			

	30	31
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews D	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	√	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	?
2 Grant D	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	?
4 Roberts D	Y	?
6 Selden D	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
1 Rhodes R	N	?
2 Udall D	Y	Y
ARKANSAS		
1 Gathings D	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	?	?
3 Trimble D	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
7 Allen R	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y
2 Engle D	√	Y
10 Gubser R	X	?
14 Hagen D	Y	?
11 Johnson R	X	Y
4 Mailliard R	X	Y
8 Miller D	√	?
3 Moss D	Y	?
29 Phillips R	X	?
1 Scudder R	X	?
5 Shelley D	√	?
27 Sheppard D	√	?
12 Sisk D	Y	Y
13 Teague R	N	Y
28 Utt R	N	?
30 Wilson R	X	?
9 Younger R	X	?
Los Angeles County		
23 Doyle D	√	?
21 Hiestand R	N	Y
25 Hillings R	X	?
20 Hinshaw R	X	?
19 Holifield D	√	?
22 Holt R	X	?
18 Hosmer R	N	?
16 Jackson R	N	Y
17 King D	Y	?
24 Lipscomb R	X	?
15 McDonough R	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	?
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
3 Cretella R	N	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	?
4 Morano R	X	?
5 Patterson R	Y	?
AL Sadlak R	?	?
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	?
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell D	Y	Y
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett D	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	N	Y
4 Fascell D	?	?
7 Haley D	?	Y
5 Herlong D	Y	?
8 Matthews D	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	?	?
GEORGIA		
8 Blitch D	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	?
2 Pilcher D	√	?
1 Preston D	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	√	?
IDAHO		
2 Budge R	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y
ILLINOIS		
16 Allen R	N	?
17 Arends R	N	?
19 Chiperfield R	X	?
25 Gray D	?	?
21 Mack D	Y	Y
15 Mason R	N	?
24 Price D	Y	Y
14 Vacancy		
20 Simpson R	N	Y
22 Springer R	N	Y
18 Velde R	X	?
23 Vursell R	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County		
7 Bowler D	√	?
12 Boyle D	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	?	?
8 Gordon D	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	X	?
5 Kluczynski D	√	Y
4 McVey R	N	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	N	?
9 Yates D	Y	N
INDIANA		
4 Adair R	N	Y
5 Beamer R	N	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	N	?
8 Denton D	Y	?
2 Halleck R	?	?
6 Harden R	Y	?
10 Harvey R	X	Y
1 Madden D	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	N	?
IOWA		
5 Cunningham R	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	X	?
3 Gross R	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	?
7 Jensen R	X	Y
4 LeCompte R	X	Y
1 Schwengel R	N	Y
2 Talle R	N	Y
KANSAS		
1 Avery R	N	Y
3 George R	N	Y
5 Hope R	X	?
4 Rees R	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	?	?
6 Smith R	N	Y
KENTUCKY		
4 Chelf D	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	√	?
2 Natcher D	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	?	Y
3 Robsion R	N	Y
8 Siler R	N	Y
5 Spence D	?	Y
6 Watts D	√	?
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs D	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	Y
8 Long D	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 30 through 31.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Votes Nos. 55, 56.)

	30	31
6 Morrison D. . .	✓	Y
5 Passman D . . .	Y	Y
7 Thompson D . .	✓	?
3 Willis D	Y	?
MAINE		
1 Hale R	N	?
3 McIntire R . . .	X	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	X	Y
MARYLAND		
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y
4 Fallon D	✓	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	✓	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	✓	?
6 Hyde R	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y
1 Miller R	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
6 Bates R	N	?
2 Boland D . . .	Y	?
10 Curtis R	Y	?
4 Donohue D . .	✓	?
1 Heselton R. . .	N	✓
7 Lane D.	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	?
14 Martin R. . . .	N	?
12 McCormack D .	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	?
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	?
5 Rogers R	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y
MICHIGAN		
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	N	?
10 Cederberg R . .	N	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y
5 Ford R	N	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	?	?
3 Johansen R. . .	?	?
11 Knox R	?	Y
2 Meader R . . .	?	Y
9 Thompson R . .	?	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County		
13 Diggs D	?	?
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	?
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	?
1 Machrowicz D.	✓	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	?
MINNESOTA		
7 Andersen R . .	N	Y
1 Andresen R . .	N	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	N	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	?
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	✓	Y
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	✓	?
4 Christopher D .	?	N
2 Curtis R	N	?
6 Hull D.	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	?
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	?
7 Short R.	N	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y
MONTANA		
2 Fjare R	X	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	?
NEBRASKA		
2 Chase R	N	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	?	Y
4 Miller R	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y
NEVADA		
AL Young R	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2 Bass R	N	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	?
3 Auchincloss R .	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y
2 Hand R.	N	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	?
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	?	?
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	?
7 Widnall R . . .	N	?
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	X	?
NEW MEXICO		
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	?
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y
NEW YORK		
3 Becker R. . . .	N	?
37 Cole R.	?	?
2 Derounian R . .	N	?
26 Gamble R . . .	X	Y
27 Gwinn R. . . .	X	?
32 Kearney R . . .	N	Y
38 Keating R . . .	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	N	?
40 Miller R	N	?
30 O'Brien D . . .	✓	?
39 Ostertag R . . .	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	X	?
41 Radwan R . . .	N	?
43 Reed R.	X	?
35 Riehlman R . .	X	Y
28 St. George R .	X	?
36 Taber R	N	?
31 Taylor R	X	?
1 Wainwright R .	N	?
29 Wharton R . . .	X	?
34 Williams R. . .	N	?
New York City		
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	?
5 Bosch R	N	N
24 Buckley D . . .	✓	?
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	N	Y
20 Davidson D . .	✓	?
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	?
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	?
18 Donovan D . .	✓	?
12 Dorn R.	X	Y
22 Healey D . . .	✓	?
25 Fino R	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	?
10 Kelly D	✓	?
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y
19 Klein D	✓	?
4 Latham R . . .	N	?
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y
16 Powell D . . .	✓	?
15 Ray R	N	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	?
NORTH CAROLINA		
9 Alexander D. .	Y	?
3 Barden D. . . .	?	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	?	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	?	?
5 Chatham D. . .	?	Y
4 Cooley D . . .	✓	Y
8 Deane D. . . .	?	?
6 Durham D . . .	?	?
2 Fountain D . .	Y	?
10 Jonas R	N	Y
11 Jones D	?	?
12 Shuford D . . .	✓	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Burdick R . . .	?	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	?
OHIO		
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	N	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	?
8 Betts R.	N	?
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	X	?
16 Bow R	X	Y
7 Brown R	X	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	?
18 Hays D	Y	?
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y
2 Hess R.	N	?
10 Jenkins R . . .	X	?
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	?
4 McCulloch R .	N	?
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y
23 Minshall R . .	N	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	?
12 Vorys R	N	Y
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	?
1 Belcher R . . .	N	?
2 Edmondson D .	Y	?
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	?
4 Steed D	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D.	Y	Y
OREGON		
2 Coon R	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
30 Holland D . . .	Y	?
17 Bush R.	N	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	N	Y
25 Clark D	✓	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	?
9 Dague R. . . .	N	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y
11 Flood D	Y	?
27 Fulton R. . . .	X	?
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	?
7 James R	N	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	N	?
21 Kelley D . . .	✓	?
8 King R.	N	?
13 McConnell R .	X	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	?
16 Mumma R . . .	N	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	✓	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	X	?
18 Simpson R . . .	N	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	✓	Y
Philadelphia		
1 Barrett D . . .	✓	Y
3 Byrne D	✓	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	Y
2 Vacancy . .		
5 Green D. . . .	✓	?
6 Scott R	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	?
3 Dorn D	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	?	Y
5 Richards D. . .	Y	?
2 Riley D	Y	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	✓	?
SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Berry R	?	?
1 Lovre R	N	Y
TENNESSEE		
2 Baker R	X	Y
6 Bass D.	Y	?
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y
4 Evins D	Y	?
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y
1 Reece R	X	?
TEXAS		
5 Alger R	?	Y
14 Bell D.	✓	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	Y	?
AL Dies D.	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	?	?
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	?
13 Ikard D	?	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y
1 Patman D . . .	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	?	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	?
6 Teague D . . .	?	?
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	?
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y
UTAH		
2 Dawson R . . .	N	Y
1 Dixon R	N	?
VERMONT		
AL Prouty R . . .	N	✓
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	?
6 Poff R	N	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y
8 Smith D	?	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y
WASHINGTON		
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y
3 Mack R	N	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	N	X
6 Tollefson R . .	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Bailey D . . .	Y	Y
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	✓	?
5 Kee D.	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	Y	?
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
8 Byrnes R. . . .	X	Y
2 Davis R	?	Y
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y
7 Laird R	?	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y
1 Smith R	N	?
6 Van Pelt R . .	X	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	?
WYOMING		
AL Thomson R. . .	N	N

CQ House Votes 32 through 34.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 63, 65, 69)

$3.6 Billion Foreign Aid Bill, Antitrust Law Change Sent Senate; Reclamation Recommittal Fails

32. Mutual Security Act of 1956 (HR 11356). Passage of the bill providing a one-year extension and authorizing appropriations of $3.6 billion for the mutual security program. Passed, 275-122, June 11. (See story, p. 418. For passage of the appropriation bill, see Vote 52, p. 218.)

33. Antitrust (HR 1840). Passage of the bill to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination. Passed, 394-3, June 11. (See story, p. 523)

34. Reclamation (HR 5881). Providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Saylor (R Pa.) motion to recommit to conferees. Rejected, 179-209, June 13. (See story, p. 505)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
v Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	32	33	34			Vote No.	32	33	34			Vote No.	32	33	34		
Yea	275	394	179			Yea	163	215	60			Yea	112	179	119		
Nay	122	3	209			Nay	52	0	147			Nay	70	3	62		

	32	33	34
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	N	Y	N
1 Boykin D	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	N
2 Grant D	N	Y	N
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N
8 Jones D	Y	Y	N
5 Rains D	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	N
6 Selden D	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	?
2 Udall D	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	N
4 Harris D	Y	Y	N
5 Hays D	Y	Y	N
2 Mills D	N	Y	N
6 Norrell D	X	Y	N
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	N
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	N
8 Miller D	√	?	X
3 Moss D	Y	Y	N
29 Phillips R	X	?	N
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley D	Y	Y	N
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	N
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	X
13 Teague R	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	N	Y	N
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	N
9 Younger R	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	N
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw R	Y	?	N
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	X
22 Holt R	N	Y	N
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	?
17 King D	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	N
15 McDonough R	N	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	N
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	N
7 Haley D	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	N	Y	N
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers D	N	Y	N
3 Sikes D	N	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	N	?	N
10 Brown D	Y	Y	N
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	N	Y	N
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	?	?	?
17 Arends R	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	Y
25 Gray D	N	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	N
15 Mason R	N	?	√
24 Price D	Y	Y	N
14Vacancy			
20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	Y	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	N
13 Church R	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	N
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	N
10 Hoffman R	X	?	√
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	N
4 McVey R	N	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	N
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y	N
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	N	Y	N
5 Beamer R	N	Y	Y
7 Bray R	X	?	Y
11 Brownson R	N	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	?
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	N	Y	N
1 Madden D	Y	Y	N
9 Wilson R	N	Y	N
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	√
3 Gross R	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	Y	N
3 George R	√	?	?
5 Hope R	Y	Y	N
4 Rees R	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	N
6 Smith R	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler R	N	Y	Y
5 Spence D	Y	Y	N
6 Watts D	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	N	Y	N
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	N
8 Long D	N	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 32 through 34.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 63, 65, 69)

	32	33	34
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	Y	✓
5 Passman D . . .	N	Y	N
7 Thompson D . .	X	?	✓
3 Willis D	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R	✓	?	✓
3 McIntire R. . .	X	?	N
2 Nelson R . . .	X	?	✓
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	Y	N
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	✓	?	N
1 Miller R	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	?	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	?
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	Y
11 Knox R	N	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	N	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	Y	Y	?
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y	X
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	?	?	?
1 Andresen R . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Bietnik D . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Judd R.	✓	?	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	?	?	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	N	Y	N
6 Colmer D . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon D . . .	?	?	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	✓	?	X
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y	?
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	✓	?	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Moulder D . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Short R.	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	N
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	N	Y	N
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	N	Y	N
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y	N
4 Miller R	X	?	N
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	N
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	N	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y	N
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	N
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	N
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	N	Y	N
AL Fernandez D. .	✓	Y	N
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R.	✓	N	Y
2 Derounian R . .	Y	Y	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	Y	Y	✓
27 Gwinn R. . . .	?	Y	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	✓	?	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	Y	Y	✓
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y	Y
43 Read R.	N	?	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton R . . .	N	Y	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso D. . .	Y	Y	N
5 Bosch R	N	Y	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y	N
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	Y	X
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y	N
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y	N
18 Donovan D . .	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey D . . .	Y	Y	N
25 Fino R	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y	N
19 Klein D	Y	Y	N
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y	N
16 Powell D . . .	Y	Y	N
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y	N
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	N	Y	N
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	Y	Y	N
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	Y	X
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Durham D . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain D . .	N	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	N	Y	Y
11 Jones D. . . .	N	Y	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	N	Y	N
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	N
13 Baumhart R . .	N	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	N	Y	Y
7 Brown R	X	?	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan D . . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	X
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	N	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch R .	N	Y	Y
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	N	Y	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	Y	N
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y	N
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Steed D	Y	Y	N
6 Wickersham D.	?	?	X
OREGON			
2 Coon R	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	N
3 Green D . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Holland D. . .	Y	Y	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	Y	Y
10 Corrigg R . . .	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	Y	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y	Y
7 James R	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	✓	?	X
8 King R.	N	Y	Y
13 McConnell R .	?	?	✓
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	Y	N
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y	N
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	Y	✓
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Vacancy			
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	✓
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	N	Y	N
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y	?
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	?
2 Riley D	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y	?
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	N	Y	N
1 Lovre R	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	Y	Y	N
6 Bass D.	N	Y	N
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Davis D	Y	Y	N
4 Evins D	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Priest D	Y	Y	N
1 Reece R	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	N	Y	N
14 Bell D.	X	?	X
2 Brooks D. . . .	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y	N
AL Dies D.	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy D . . .	X	?	?
21 Fisher D. . . .	N	Y	N
3 Gentry D . . .	N	Y	N
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	N	Y	N
19 Mahon D . . .	N	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	N	Y	?
11 Poage D. . . .	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	N	Y	N
16 Rutherford D. .	N	Y	N
6 Teague D . . .	N	Y	N
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y	N
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y	N
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	✓	✓	✓
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	N	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Horan R	✓	?	X
3 Mack R	N	Y	N
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	Y	N
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y	X
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	N	Y	N
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y	N
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y	N
5 Kee D.	Y	Y	N
1 Mollohan D . .	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	N
7 Laird R	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	N
1 Smith R	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	N	Y	N
3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	N

CQ House Votes 35 through 37.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 70, 71, 72)

Recommittal Motions Rejected for Bills to Require Radio Device on Ships, Extend Water Pollution Act

35. Safety at Sea (HR 4090). Require the installation of an automatic radio-telegraph call selector on U.S. cargo ships carrying less than two radio operators. Pelly (R Wash.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 151-228, June 13. (See story, p. 468)

36. Water Pollution (HR 9540). Extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. McGregor (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected 165-213, June 13. (See story, p. 570)

37. Water Pollution (HR 9540). Passage of bill. Passed, 338-31, June 13.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	35	36	37			Vote No.	35	36	37			Vote No.	35	36	37		
Yea	151	165	338			Yea	18	25	190			Yea	133	140	148		
Nay	228	213	31			Nay	185	176	5			Nay	43	37	26		

	35	36	37
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D. . .	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	?	N	Y
7 Elliott D . . .	N	N	Y
2 Grant D	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston D .	N	N	Y
8 Jones D	N	N	Y
5 Rains D	X	N	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	N	N	Y
6 Selden D . . .	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R . . .	?	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D . .	N	N	Y
4 Harris D	N	N	Y
5 Hays D	N	N	Y
2 Mills D	N	N	?
6 Norrell D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Trimble D . . .	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R . . .	N	N	Y
2 Engle D	N	N	Y
10 Gubser R . . .	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D. . . .	N	N	Y
11 Johnson R . . .	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D. . . .	X	X	?
3 Moss D	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R . . .	Y	√	?
1 Scudder R . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D . . .	N	X	?
27 Sheppard D . .	N	N	Y
12 Sisk D.	X	N	Y
13 Teague R . . .	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger R . . .	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand R. . .	Y	Y	N
25 Hillings R . . .	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw R . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield D . .	N	N	Y
22 Holt R.	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R . . .	?	Y	N
17 King D	N	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R . .	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough R .	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D . .	N	X	?
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D. . .	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R .	N	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers D . . .	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R . .	N	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	N	N	Y
4 Morano R . . .	N	N	Y
5 Patterson R . .	N	N	Y
AL Sadlak R. . . .	N	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R.	N	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D .	N	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D . . .	N	N	Y
1 Cramer R . . .	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D . . .	N	N	Y
7 Haley D . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong D . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews D . .	N	N	Y
6 Rogers D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Sikes D	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	N	N	Y
10 Brown D	Y	N	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	N	?	?
3 Forrester D. . .	N	N	Y
9 Landrum D. . .	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham D . . .	N	N	Y
2 Pilcher D . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Preston D . . .	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson D . . .	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	Y	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	?	?	?
17 Arends R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R .	Y	Y	Y
25 Gray D	N	N	Y
21 Mack D	N	N	Y
15 Mason R	√	√	?
24 Price D	N	N	Y
14 Vacancy. . . .			
20 Simpson R . . .	Y	N	Y
22 Springer R . . .	N	Y	Y
18 Velde R	Y	Y	Y
23 Vursell R . . .	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D . . .	N	N	Y
12 Boyle D	N	N	Y
13 Church R . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson D . . .	N	?	?
8 Gordon D . . .	N	N	Y
10 Hoffman R . . .	√	√	?
5 Kluczynski D .	N	N	Y
4 McVey R . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Murray D . . .	N	N	Y
6 O'Brien D . . .	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara D . . .	N	N	Y
11 Sheehan R . . .	N	√	?
9 Yates D	N	N	Y
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer R . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray R	N	N	Y
11 Brownson R . .	N	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R .	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton D . . .	N	N	Y
2 Halleck R . . .	?	?	?
6 Harden R . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey R . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D . . .	N	N	Y
9 Wilson R . . .	Y	Y	N
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R .	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R . . .	√	√	?
3 Gross R	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R. . . .	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte R . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R .	?	N	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	Y	Y
3 George R . . .	√	√	?
5 Hope R	N	Y	Y
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Smith R	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	N	N	Y
1 Gregory D. . .	N	N	Y
2 Natcher D. . .	N	N	Y
7 Perkins D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Robsion R . . .	Y	N	Y
8 Siler R.	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence D . . .	N	N	Y
6 Watts D	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	N	N	Y
4 Brooks D. . . .	N	N	Y
1 Hebert D . . .	N	X	?
8 Long D	N	N	Y

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CQ House Votes 35 through 37.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 70, 71, 72)

	35	36	37
6 Morrison D. . .	X	X	?
5 Passman D . . .	N	N	Y
7 Thompson D . .	X	X	?
3 Willis D	N	N	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R.	?	✓	?
3 McIntire R. . .	?	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	?	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	N	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	N	N	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Curtis R . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue D . .	N	N	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	N	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	N	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	?	Y	Y
12 McCormack D .	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	N	N	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	N	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	?	?	?
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y	N
11 Knox R	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	?	N	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	N	N	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	N	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	?	?	?
1 Andresen R . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	N	N	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	N	N	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	N	N	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	N	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	N	N	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	N	N	?
8 Carnahan D . .	X	X	?
4 Christopher D .	?	?	?
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	N	N	Y
10 Jones D	N	N	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	N	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	N	X	Y
7 Short R.	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	N	N	Y
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller R	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	N	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	N	N	Y
4 Thompson D . .	N	N	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	N	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	N	N	?
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	Y	?
2 Derounian R . .	Y	Y	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	✓	✓	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	✓	✓	?
32 Kearney R . . .	N	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	Y	N
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	Y	N
40 Miller R	✓	✓	?
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	N	Y
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	N	Y	N
41 Radwan R . . .	N	Y	N
43 Reed R.	✓	✓	?
35 Riehlman R . .	N	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	Y	N
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	N
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	Y	N
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso D. . .	N	X	✓
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	X	N	?
11 Celler D. . . .	N	N	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	X	?	?
7 Delaney D. . .	N	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	N	N	?
18 Donovan D . .	X	Y	Y
12 Dorn R.	N	Y	Y
22 Healey D . . .	X	N	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	N	N	Y
10 Kelly D	N	X	?
9 Keogh D. . . .	N	N	Y
19 Klein D	N	X	?
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer D . . .	N	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	N	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D . . .	N	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	N	N	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	N	?	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	?	N	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	N	N	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	Y	N	?
4 Cooley D . . .	?	X	?
8 Deane D. . . .	N	N	Y
6 Durham D . . .	N	N	Y
2 Fountain D . .	N	N	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y	N
12 Shuford D . . .	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	N	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	✓	?
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	N	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R.	Y	?	?
7 Brown R	N	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan D. . .	N	N	Y
18 Hays D	X	X	?
15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch R .	N	Y	N
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	N
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	N	N	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	N	N	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D .	N	N	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	N	N	Y
4 Steed D	N	N	Y
6 Wickersham D.	X	?	?
OREGON			
2 Coon R	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D . . .	N	N	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Holland D. . .	N	N	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	N	N	Y
25 Clark D	N	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	N	N	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	X	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	N	Y
11 Flood D	N	N	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	N	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	N	Y
7 James R	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	N	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	X	X	?
8 King R.	Y	Y	?
13 McConnell R .	✓	✓	?
26 Morgan D . . .	N	N	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	N	N	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	N	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	N	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	✓	✓	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	N	N	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Byrne D	N	N	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	N	N	Y
2 Vacancy			
5 Green D. . . .	N	N	Y
6 Scott R	✓	✓	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	N	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan D. .	?	?	?
5 Richards D. . .	?	?	?
2 Riley D	N	N	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	N	N	?
6 Bass D.	N	N	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	N	N	Y
9 Davis D	N	N	Y
4 Evins D	N	N	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	N	N	Y
7 Murray D . . .	N	N	Y
5 Priest D	N	N	Y
1 Reece R	✓	N	Y
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N
14 Bell D.	?	X	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	N	N	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y	N
AL Dies D.	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	?	?	?
21 Fisher D. . . .	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	Y	Y	?
13 Ikard D	N	N	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	N	N	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	N	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	?	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	–	–	–
18 Rogers D. . . .	N	N	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	N	N	Y
6 Teague D . . .	N	N	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	N	N	Y
9 Thompson D . .	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	N	N	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	N	N	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	N	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	N	N	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	✓	?	?
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	✓	?	?
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	N	N	Y
4 Burnside D . .	N	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	N	N	Y
5 Kee D.	N	N	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	N	N	Y
2 Staggers D . .	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	Y	?	?
9 Johnson D. . .	N	N	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N	Y
5 Reuss D	N	N	Y
1 Smith R	Y	?	?
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	N	N	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 38 through 42.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 75,77,78,81,82.)

D.C. Daylight Saving Time, Vets' Pensions, Open School Debate Rule, Defense Production Act Approved

38. Daylight-Saving Time (S 3295). To authorize the District of Columbia Commissioners to extend daylight-saving time in the District to the last Sunday in October. Passed 199-120, June 25.

39. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). To increase the rates and liberalize the basis for payment of non-service-connected pensions for veterans. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected 110-305, June 27. (See story p. 527)

40. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). Passage of the bill. Passed 365-51, June 27. (See story, p. 527)

41. Defense Production (HR 9852). On the conference report including a Senate amendment giving Congressional support to policies of industrial dispersal. Adopted 200-197, June 28. (See story p. 519)

42. School Construction (HR 7535). On the adoption of H Res 554, providing open rule for six hours of general debate on the school aid bill. Adopted 327-67, June 28. (See story, p. 411. For later votes on the bill, see chart p. 214)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42	Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42	Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42
Yea	199	110	365	200	327	Yea	95	39	213	135	159	Yea	104	71	152	65	168
Nay	120	305	51	197	67	Nay	65	182	10	76	51	Nay	55	123	41	121	16

	38	39	40	41	42
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser R	N	Y	N	N	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 Phillips R	N	Y	X	X	?
1 Scudder R	?	?	√	?	?
5 Shelley D	?	?	√	X	?
27 Sheppard D	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
28 Utt R	Y	N	Y	N	N
30 Wilson R	?	?	?	N	Y
9 Younger R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	N	Y	N	?
20 Hinshaw R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield D	?	N	Y	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	?	Y	N	N	Y
17 King D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dodd D	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Morano R	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell D	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley D	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	N	N	Y	√	X
10 Brown D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Davis D	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Flynt D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Forrester D	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum D	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Langham D	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Pilcher D	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Preston D	?	N	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson D	N	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	N	N	Y	N	N
17 Arends R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	N	N	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Mason R	N	Y	N	Y	X
24 Price D	?	N	Y	N	Y
14 Vacancy					
20 Simpson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	N	?	√	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Gordon D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	?	N	Y	N	?
5 Kluczynski D	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 McVey R	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Murray D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	N	Y	N	√
9 Yates D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	?	?	?	?	?
5 Beamer R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Denton D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hallock R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Harden R	Y	N	Y	√	?
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden D	?	N	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	N	Y	?	?
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	N	N	Y	√	?
6 Dolliver R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 George R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rees R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Siler R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Long D	N	N	Y	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 38 through 42.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 75,77,78,81,82.)

	38	39	40	41	42
6 Morrison D. . .	?	?	Y	✓	Y
5 Passman D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson D . .	?	?	?	✓	X
3 Willis D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
1 Hale R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	Y	N	X	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	?	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R	N	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 O'Neill D. . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	Y	X	✓
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Knox R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	?	?	✓	?	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	?	?	?	✓	?
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	?	N	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	?	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	?	N	Y	Y	?
6 Marshall D . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy D . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Williams D. . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead D . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Short R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	?	Y	N	N	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D. .	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hand R.	?	Y	N	N	Y
12 Kean R.	?	Y	N	N	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton R. .	Y	N	Y	X	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Derounian R. .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	?	Y	N	✓	Y
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	N	Y	X	?
38 Keating R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Miller R. . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	?	N	Y	N	N
41 Radwan R . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R.	N	Y	N	N	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N	N	N
31 Taylor R	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R .	?	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso D. . .	?	N	Y	N	✓
5 Bosch R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	N	Y	?	✓
17 Coudert R . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	Y	N	Y	X	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Healey D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	?	N	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	?	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	?	N	Y	N	✓
4 Latham R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ray R	?	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D. .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Barden D. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham D. . .	?	?	?	✓	?
4 Cooley D . . .	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	N	Y	?	Y
6 Durham D . . .	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain D . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	?	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Shuford D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R . . .	N	N	Y	N	?
AL Krueger R . . .	N	N	Y	Y	?
OHIO					
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Betts R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	?	Y	N	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 Bow R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	Y	N	N
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson R. .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch R .	?	N	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Polk D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	?	Y	N	N	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D.	?	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
2 Coon R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Holland D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Corrigg R . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?	✓	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 James R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 King R.	?	N	Y	N	Y
13 McConnell R .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	?	N	Y	X	?
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley D . . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	?	?	✓	?	?
18 Simpson R . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D . . .	?	N	Y	X	?
3 Byrne D	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy . .					
5 Green D. . . .	?	N	Y	X	?
6 Scott R	?	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	?	N	Y	✓	X
6 McMillan D. .	?	N	Y	Y	N
5 Richards D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Riley D	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	?	N	Y	?	?
8 Cooper D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	✓	N	Y	✓	✓
4 Evins D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Bell D.	N	?	✓	✓	X
2 Brooks D. . . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Dies D.	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy D	N	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gentry D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	?	N	Y	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N
16 Rutherford D. .	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith D	?	Y	N	Y	N
5 Tuck D	?	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside D . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D.	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers D . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Davis R	?	Y	N	?	?
9 Johnson D. . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	?	Y	N	N	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Smith R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	?	N	Y	N	N
3 Withrow R. . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R. . .	?	Y	Y	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 43 through 44.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 85,86.)

Panama Canal Bridge Voted Under Rules Suspension; House Refuses to Suspend Rules for Fishery Schools

43. Panama Canal Bridge (HR 9801). Bonner (D N.C.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Passed 325-59, July 2. (See story, p. 496)

44. Fishing Industry Schools (S 2379). Bonner (D N.C.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. (Two-thirds vote or 259 "yeas" needed for passage.) Rejected 256-133, July 2. (See story, p. 592)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	43	44				Vote No.	43	44				Vote No.	43	44			
Yea	325	256				Yea	183	170				Yea	142	86			
Nay	59	133				Nay	16	33				Nay	43	100			

	43	44
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews D	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	N
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	N
6 Selden D	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
1 Rhodes R	Y	N
2 Udall D	Y	Y
ARKANSAS		
1 Gathings D	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
7 Allen R	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y
8 Miller D	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	?
5 Shelley D	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	?	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y
28 Utt R	Y	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	Y
9 Younger R	Y	?
Los Angeles County		
23 Doyle D	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	N
25 Hillings R	?	?
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	Y
22 Holt R	?	?
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N
17 King D	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	?	?
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
3 Cretella R	?	?
1 Dodd D	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell D	Y	Y
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett D	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	?	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	Y
GEORGIA		
8 Blitch D	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y
5 Davis D	N	N
4 Flynt D	N	N
3 Forrester D	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	?	N
7 Lanham D	?	?
2 Pilcher D	Y	N
1 Preston D	?	?
6 Vinson D	Y	?
IDAHO		
2 Budge R	N	N
1 Pfost D	Y	Y
ILLINOIS		
16 Allen R	N	N
17 Arends R	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	Y	N
25 Gray D	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	?
15 Mason R	N	N
24 Price D	Y	Y
14 Vacancy		
20 Simpson R	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	N
23 Vursell R	N	N
Chicago-Cook County		
7 Bowler D	?	?
12 Boyle D	Y	Y
13 Church R	N	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y
8 Gordon D	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y
INDIANA		
4 Adair R	?	?
5 Beamer R	Y	N
7 Bray R	Y	N
11 Brownson R	?	?
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	N
6 Harden R	?	?
10 Harvey R	Y	N
1 Madden D	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	N
IOWA		
5 Cunningham R	Y	N
6 Dolliver R	Y	N
3 Gross R	N	N
8 Hoeven R	Y	N
7 Jensen R	N	Y
4 LeCompte R	N	N
1 Schwengel R	Y	N
2 Talle R	Y	N
KANSAS		
1 Avery R	Y	Y
3 George R	N	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	N	N
6 Smith R	N	N
KENTUCKY		
4 Chelf D	N	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	N
2 Natcher D	Y	N
7 Perkins D	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	N
8 Siler R	N	N
5 Spence D	Y	Y
6 Watts D	?	?
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs D	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	Y
8 Long D	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 43 through 44.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 85,86.)

	43	44
6 Morrison D. . .	?	?
5 Passman D . . .	Y	Y
7 Thompson D . .	?	?
3 Willis D	Y	Y
MAINE		
1 Hale R.	?	?
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	?	?
MARYLAND		
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
6 Bates R	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	Y
4 Donohue D . .	?	?
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y
MICHIGAN		
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	?	?
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	N
5 Ford R.	Y	N
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	N
3 Johansen R. . .	N	N
11 Knox R	N	N
2 Meader R . . .	Y	N
9 Thompson R . .	N	N
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County		
13 Diggs D	Y	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y
MINNESOTA		
7 Andersen R . .	N	N
1 Andresen R . .	?	N
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	?
5 Judd R.	Y	N
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	N
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy D. .	N	N
6 Colmer D . . .	N	N
3 Smith D	Y	N
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	N
4 Williams D. . .	N	N
5 Winstead D . .	N	N
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	Y	Y
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	N	N
6 Hull D.	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	?	Y
7 Short R.	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y
MONTANA		
2 Fjare R	Y	N
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y
NEBRASKA		
2 Chase R	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	Y	N
4 Miller R	Y	N
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	Y
NEVADA		
AL Young R	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2 Bass R	Y	N
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	N
2 Hand R.	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	N
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	N
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	Y
4 Thompson D . .	?	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	N
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
AL Dempsey D . .	?	?
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y
NEW YORK		
3 Becker R. . . .	N	N
37 Cole R.	N	N
2 Derounian R . .	N	N
26 Gamble R . . .	?	N
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	N
32 Kearney R . . .	N	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	N
33 Kilburn R . . .	?	?
40 Miller R	N	N
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	N
42 Pillion R. . . .	N	N
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y
43 Reed R.	Y	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	N
36 Taber R	N	N
31 Taylor R	N	N
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	N	N
34 Williams R. . .	Y	N
New York City		
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	N	N
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	?	?
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y
18 Donovan D . .	N	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	Y
22 Healey D . . .	Y	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y
9 Keogh D	Y	Y
19 Klein D	Y	?
4 Latham R . . .	N	N
13 Multer D . . .	?	Y
16 Powell D . . .	Y	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	Y	Y
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	?	?
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	Y
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y
6 Durham D . . .	Y	Y
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	N	N
11 Jones D	Y	N
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Burdick R . . .	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	N
OHIO		
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y
16 Bow R.	Y	N
7 Brown R	Y	N
5 Clevenger R. . .	Y	N
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y
18 Hays D	Y	?
15 Henderson R. .	Y	N
2 Hess R.	Y	N
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	N
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	N
17 McGregor R. .	Y	N
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	N	N
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	N
1 Scherer R . . .	N	N
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	N
2 Edmondson D .	?	?
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	N
4 Steed D	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D.	?	?
OREGON		
2 Coon R	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
30 Holland D. . .	Y	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	N
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y	N
25 Clark D	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	N
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	N
11 Flood D	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	Y
7 James R	Y	N
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	Y	Y
8 King R.	Y	N
13 McConnell R .	Y	N
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	N	N
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	N
18 Simpson R . . .	?	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	Y
Philadelphia		
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	Y
2 Vacancy		
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y
6 Scott R	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty D . . .	?	?
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	N
3 Dorn D	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	N	N
5 Richards D. . .	?	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Berry R	N	N
1 Lovre R	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
2 Baker R	Y	N
6 Bass D.	Y	Y
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	Y	N
5 Priest D	Y	Y
1 Reece R	?	?
TEXAS		
5 Alger R	N	N
14 Bell D.	?	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	?	?
17 Burleson D. . .	Y	N
AL Dies D.	Y	N
7 Dowdy D . . .	N	N
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	N
13 Ikard D	Y	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	N
1 Patman D . . .	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	?	?
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	N
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	N
6 Teague D . . .	?	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	?	Y
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y
UTAH		
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y
VERMONT		
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	Y
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	N
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	N
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y
6 Poff R	N	N
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y
8 Smith D	Y	N
5 Tuck D	N	N
WASHINGTON		
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Bailey D . . .	Y	Y
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y
5 Kee D.	?	?
1 Mollohan D . .	Y	Y
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	N
2 Davis R	?	?
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y
7 Laird R	N	N
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y
1 Smith R	N	N
6 Van Pelt R . .	?	?
3 Withrow R. . .	N	N
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y
WYOMING		
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 45 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 89,90,91,92.)

School Aid Bill Rejected, 194-224, After Powell Amendment Is Adopted, Recommittal Motion Fails

45. School Construction (HR 7535). Gwinn (R N.Y.) amendment to substitute for the state grants formula a plan to finance school construction by paying to each state and territory an amount equal to 1 percent of the federal income taxes collected in the state during the previous calendar year. Rejected 168-250, July 5. (See story, p. 411. For adoption of the rule for debate on the bill, see vote 42, p. 210)

46. School Construction (HR 7535). Powell (D N.Y.) amendment providing that no federal funds shall be allotted or transferred to any state that fails to comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Adopted 225-192, July 5.

47. School Construction (HR 7535). McConnell (R Pa.) motion to recommit with instructions to substitute the Administration program. Rejected 158-262, July 5.

48. School Construction (HR 7535). Passage of the bill. Rejected 194-224, July 5. (See story, p. 411)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	45	46	47	48		Vote No.	45	46	47	48		Vote No.	45	46	47	48	
Yea	168	225	158	194		Yea	61	77	9	119		Yea	107	148	149	75	
Nay	250	192	262	224		Nay	162	146	215	105		Nay	88	46	47	119	

	45	46	47	48
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	Y	N	N	N
1 Boykin D	Y	N	N	N
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y	N
2 Grant D	N	N	N	N
9 Huddleston D	N	N	N	N
8 Jones D	N	N	N	N
5 Kains D	N	N	N	N
4 Roberts D	N	N	N	N
6 Selden D	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	N	N	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	N	N	N	N
4 Harris D	N	N	N	N
5 Hays D	N	N	Y	N
2 Mills D	N	N	N	N
6 Norrell D	N	N	N	N
3 Trimble D	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	N	N	N	Y
10 Gubser R	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	N	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	N	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard R	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D	N	N	N	Y
3 Moss D	N	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder R	?	X	?	√
5 Shelley D	N	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard D	N	N	Y	Y
12 Sisk D	N	N	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson R	?	√	√	?
9 Younger R	N	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	N	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	Y	N
25 Hillings R	N	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw R	N	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield D	N	N	N	Y
22 Holt R	N	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer R	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	√	Y	X
17 King D	N	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough R	N	Y	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	N	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	X	√	√	√
1 Dodd D	N	Y	N	Y
4 Morano R	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	N	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	Y	N	N	N
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fascell D	Y	~~N~~	N	N
7 Haley D	Y	N	N	N
5 Herlong D	Y	N	N	N
8 Matthews D	Y	N	N	N
6 Rogers D	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes D	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	Y	N	N	N
10 Brown D	Y	N	N	N
5 Davis D	Y	N	N	N
4 Flynt D	Y	N	N	N
3 Forrester D	Y	N	N	N
9 Landrum D	Y	N	N	N
7 Lanham D	Y	N	N	N
2 Pilcher D	√	X	X	X
1 Preston D	Y	N	N	N
6 Vinson D	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	Y	N	Y	N
1 Pfost D	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends R	N	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Gray D	N	N	N	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y	N	Y
15 Mason R	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Price D	N	Y	N	Y
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer R	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	N	N
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	N	Y	N	Y
12 Boyle D	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson D	N	N	N	Y
8 Gordon D	N	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski D	N	Y	N	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Murray D	N	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates D	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bray R	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Denton D	N	N	N	Y
2 Halleck R	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey R	N	Y	Y	N
1 Madden D	N	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	√	√	√	√
3 Gross R	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	Y	Y	Y	N
3 George R	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hope R	N	N	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Smith R	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	N	N	N	N
1 Gregory D	N	N	N	N
2 Natcher D	N	N	N	N
7 Perkins D	N	N	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	N	N	Y	Y
8 Siler R	Y	N	Y	N
5 Spence D	N	N	N	N
6 Watts D	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	Y	N	N	N
4 Brooks D	Y	N	N	N
1 Hebert D	Y	N	N	N
8 Long D	Y	N	N	N

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CQ House Votes 45 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 89,90,91,92.)

	45	46	47	48
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	N	N	N
5 Passman D . . .	Y	N	N	N
7 Thompson D . .	?	X	X	X
3 Willis D	Y	N	N	N
MAINE				
1 Hale R.	Y	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	X	X	✓	✓
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	N	N	Y	N
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde R	N	N	Y	N
5 Lankford D . .	N	N	N	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	N	Y	Y	N
2 Boland D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donahue D . .	N	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	N	N	N	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack D .	N	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	N	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg R . .	N	Y	Y	N
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ford R.	N	Y	Y	N
6 Hayworth D . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y	Y	N	N
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y	N	N
11 Knox R	Y	N	N	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	N	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	N	N	N	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	N	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen R . .	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R.	N	Y	Y	N
9 Knutson D . . .	N	N	N	Y
6 Marshall D . .	N	N	N	N
4 McCarthy D . .	X	✓	X	✓
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	N	N	N	N
6 Colmer D . . .	N	N	N	N
3 Smith D	N	N	N	N
2 Whitten D . . .	N	N	N	N
4 Williams D. . .	N	N	N	N
5 Winstead D . .	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	N	N	N	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 Christopher D .	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	N	N	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	N	N	N
1 Karsten D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	N	N	Y
7 Short R.	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Metcalf D . . .	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	Y	Y	N	N
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
4 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
AL Young R	?	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	N	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson D . .	N	N	N	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	N	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	N	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Keating R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	N	Y	N
40 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	N	N	N
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Read R.	N	Y	N	N
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Taber R	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R .	N	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	Y	N	N
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City				
8 Anfuso D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	N	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	N	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn R.	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	N	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	N	Y	N	Y
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rooney D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	Y	N	N	N
3 Barden D. . . .	Y	N	N	N
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	N	N	N
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	N	N	N
5 Chatham D. . .	Y	N	N	N
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	N	N	N
8 Deane D. . . .	N	N	N	N
6 Durham D . . .	Y	N	N	N
2 Fountain D . .	Y	N	N	N
10 Jonas R	Y	N	N	N
11 Jones D	Y	N	N	N
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	N	N	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres R	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	Y	N	N
8 Betts R.	Y	Y	N	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Bow R.	Y	Y	N	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	N	N
5 Clevenger R. .	Y	Y	N	N
20 Feighan D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hess R.	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	Y	N	N
17 McGregor R. .	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	N	N
6 Polk D.	N	N	N	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y	N	N
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys R	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	N	N	N	N
1 Belcher R . . .	N	N	Y	N
2 Edmondson D .	N	N	N	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	N	N	N	Y
4 Steed D	N	N	N	N
6 Wickersham D.	N	N	N	N
OREGON				
2 Coon R	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D	N	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Corrigg R . . .	Y	N	N	Y
25 Clark D	N	N	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	N	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N
11 Flood D	N	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	N	N	N
7 James R	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Kearns R . . .	N	N	Y	N
21 Kelley D . . .	N	N	N	Y
8 King R.	N	Y	Y	N
13 McConnell R .	N	N	Y	X
26 Morgan D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
18 Simpson R . . .	N	?	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	N	N	N	N
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne D	N	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy . .				
5 Green D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
6 Scott R	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	N	N	N
3 Dorn D	Y	N	N	N
6 McMillan D. .	Y	N	N	N
5 Richards D. . .	N	N	N	N
2 Riley D	Y	N	N	N
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	Y	N	Y	N
1 Lovre R	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	N	N	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	N	N	N	N
8 Cooper D . . .	N	N	N	N
9 Davis D	N	N	N	N
4 Evins D	N	N	N	N
3 Frazier D . . .	N	N	N	N
7 Murray D . . .	N	N	N	N
5 Priest D	N	N	N	N
1 Reece R	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	Y	N	N	N
14 Bell D.	✓	X	X	X
2 Brooks D. . . .	N	N	N	N
17 Burleson D. . .	Y	N	N	N
AL Dies D.	Y	N	N	N
7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	N	N	N
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	N	N	N
3 Gentry D . . .	Y	N	N	N
13 Ikard D	N	N	N	N
20 Kilday D . . .	N	N	N	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	N	N	N	N
19 Mahon D . . .	N	N	N	N
1 Patman D . . .	N	N	N	N
11 Poage D. . . .	N	N	N	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	N	N	N
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague D . . .	?	?	N	N
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	N	Y	N
9 Thompson D . .	N	N	N	N
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?	X
12 Wright D . . .	N	N	N	N
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	N	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	N	N	N
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	N	N	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	N	N	N	N
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	N	N	N
9 Jennings D . .	Y	N	N	N
6 Poff R	Y	N	Y	N
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	N	N	N
8 Smith D	Y	N	N	N
5 Tuck D	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	N	N	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack R	N	N	N	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	N	N	N	Y
1 Pelly R	N	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	N	N	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	N	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside D . .	N	N	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	N	N	N	Y
5 Kee D.	N	N	N	Y
1 Mollohan D. .	N	N	N	Y
2 Staggers D . .	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N
2 Davis R	N	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson D. . .	N	N	N	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N	N	Y
5 Reuss D	N	Y	N	Y
1 Smith R	Y	N	Y	N
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow R. . .	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	Y	N

CQ House Votes 49 through 51.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 94, 95, 96)

Military Building Recommittal Fails, Approval Given for Postal Rate Raise, Stadium Commission

49. Postal Rates (HR 11380). On passage of the bill to readjust postal rates and to establish a Congressional policy for the determination of postal rates. Passed 217-166, July 6. (See story, p. 464)

50. Military Construction (HR 9893). Knox (R Mich.) motion to recommit the conference report with instructions. Rejected 29-343, July 9. (See story, p. 567)

51. National Memorial Stadium (HR 11967). On passage of the bill to authorize a commission to consider plans and designs for the construction of an athletic field and stadium in the District of Columbia. Passed 288-80, July 9. (See story, p. 604)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	49	50	51			Vote No.	49	50	51			Vote No.	49	50	51		
Yea	217	29	288			Yea	39	5	162			Yea	178	24	126		
Nay	166	343	80			Nay	162	188	32			Nay	4	155	48		

	49	50	51
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	N	N	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	?	?
9 Huddleston D	N	N	Y
8 Jones D	N	N	Y
5 Rains D	N	N	Y
4 Roberts D	N	N	Y
6 Selden D	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	Y	N	Y
2 Udall D	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	√	N	Y
5 Hays D	Y	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	N	?	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	N	N	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen D	N	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	?	Y
8 Miller D	N	N	Y
3 Moss D	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	N	?
1 Scudder R	√	?	?
5 Shelley D	N	N	?
27 Sheppard D	N	?	Y
12 Sisk D	N	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	N	N
25 Utt R	Y	N	N
30 Wilson R	√	N	N
9 Younger R	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	N	?
20 Hinshaw R	√	N	Y
19 Holifield D	N	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N	Y
17 King D	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	N
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	N	N
1 Rogers D	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	√	N	Y
1 Dodd D	X	?	Y
4 Morano R	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	?	?
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	N	?	?
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	N	N	N
5 Herlong D	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	N	N	Y
10 Brown D	N	N	Y
5 Davis D	N	N	Y
4 Flynt D	X	?	?
3 Forrester D	N	N	Y
9 Landrum D	N	N	Y
7 Lanham D	N	N	Y
2 Pilcher D	√	?	?
1 Preston D	N	N	Y
6 Vinson D	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	Y	N	N
1 Pfost D	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	N	N	Y
21 Mack D	N	N	Y
15 Mason R	Y	N	N
24 Price D	N	N	Y
14 Vacancy			
20 Simpson R	Y	N	Y
22 Springer R	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	Y	N	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	N	N	Y
12 Boyle D	N	N	N
13 Church R	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson D	N	?	?
8 Gordon D	N	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	N	?
5 Kluczynski D	N	N	Y
4 McVey R	Y	N	?
3 Murray D	N	N	N
6 O'Brien D	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	N	Y
9 Yates D	N	N	Y
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	N	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	N	N
7 Bray R	Y	N	N
11 Brownson R	Y	N	N
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N	Y
8 Denton D	N	N	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	?	Y
6 Harden R	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y
1 Madden D	N	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	N	Y
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	√	N	Y
3 Gross R	N	N	N
8 Hoeven R	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	N	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	N	Y
2 Tolle R	Y	N	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	N	N
3 George R	Y	Y	N
5 Hope R	Y	N	N
4 Rees R	Y	N	N
2 Scrivner R	Y	?	?
6 Smith R	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	N	N	N
1 Gregory D	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher D	N	N	N
7 Perkins D	N	N	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	N	Y
8 Siler R	Y	N	N
5 Spence D	N	N	Y
6 Watts D	N	N	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	N	N	Y
4 Brooks D	N	?	?
1 Hebert D	N	N	?
8 Long D	N	N	Y

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CQ House Votes 49 through 51.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 94,95,96.)

	49	50	51
6 Morrison D. . .	X	N	Y
5 Passman D . . .	Y	N	Y
7 Thompson D . .	N	?	?
3 Willis D	N	N	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R	✓	N	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	✓	?	?
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R . .	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	N	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	N	N	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R . . .	✓	N	Y
4 Donohue D . .	N	N	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	X	?	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	?	Y
12 McCormack D .	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	?	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	N	N	Y
5 Rogers R	N	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N
6 Hayworth D . .	N	N	N
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y	N	N
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	?	?
11 Knox R	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	N	?	?
15 Dingell D . . .	N	?	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	?	?
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R . .	Y	N	N
1 Andresen R . .	?	N	N
8 Blatnik D . . .	N	N	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	N	N	Y
6 Marshall D . .	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	N	N
3 Smith D	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D. . .	?	N	Y
5 Winstead D . .	Y	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D . . .	N	N	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	N	?	?
4 Christopher D .	N	N	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	N	Y
6 Hull D.	N	N	N
10 Jones D	N	N	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	N	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	X	N	N
7 Short R.	Y	N	?
3 Sullivan D. . .	N	N	Y
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R. . .	Y	N	Y
4 Miller R. . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	X	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D. .	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	?	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	N	N
10 Rodino D . . .	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	N	N	Y
4 Thompson D . .	X	N	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	N	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	?	?
6 Williams D. . .	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	✓	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D . .	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	N	N	N
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	N	?
2 Derounian R . .	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	Y	?	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	?	?
32 Kearney R . . .	X	N	N
38 Keating R . . .	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	N	?
40 Miller R	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	N	N	?
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	N	N
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R.	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	N	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	Y	N	N
31 Taylor R	✓	?	?
1 Wainwright R .	✓	?	?
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	N	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso D . . .	X	?	?
5 Bosch R	Y	N	N
24 Buckley D . . .	X	?	?
11 Celler D. . . .	N	N	?
17 Coudert R . . .	✓	N	Y
20 Davidson D . .	N	?	?
7 Delaney D. . .	N	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	N	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	N	N	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	N	Y
22 Healey D . . .	N	N	Y
25 Fino R	N	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	N	N	Y
10 Kelly D	N	N	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	X	N	Y
19 Klein D	X	?	?
4 Latham R . . .	Y	?	?
13 Multer D . . .	N	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	N	?	?
15 Ray R	Y	N	N
14 Rooney D . . .	N	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D. .	✓	N	N
3 Barden D. . . .	?	N	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	N	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	N	N	N
5 Chatham D. . .	Y	?	?
4 Cooley D . . .	N	N	Y
8 Deane D. . . .	N	N	Y
6 Durham D . . .	Y	N	?
2 Fountain D . .	N	N	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	Y	N	N
12 Shuford D . . .	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R . . .	N	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	?	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley D . . .	N	N	N
14 Ayres R	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	?	?
8 Betts R.	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	N	?
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R.	Y	N	N
7 Brown R.	?	N	N
5 Clevenger R. .	Y	N	N
20 Feighan D. . .	N	N	Y
18 Hays D	N	?	?
15 Henderson R. .	Y	N	N
2 Hess R.	Y	N	N
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan D . . .	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y	N	N
23 Minshall R . .	Y	N	Y
6 Polk D.	N	N	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	N	N
1 Scherer R . . .	Y	?	?
21 Vanik D. . . .	N	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D. . . .	N	N	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson D .	N	N	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	N	Y
4 Steed D	N	N	Y
6 Wickersham D.	?	?	?
OREGON			
2 Coon R	Y	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	N	N
3 Green D . . .	N	N	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Holland D . . .	Y	N	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	N	N
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D	N	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	X	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	N	N	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y	N	Y
7 James R	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	?	?
21 Kelley D . . .	X	?	?
8 King R.	Y	N	Y
13 McConnell R .	✓	?	?
26 Morgan D . . .	N	N	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	N	N	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	N	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	N	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	N	N	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Byrne D	N	N	Y
4 Chudoff D . . .	N	N	Y
2 Vacancy . .			
5 Green D. . . .	N	N	Y
6 Scott R	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D . . .	N	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	N	N
3 Dorn D	N	N	N
6 McMillan D. .	Y	N	Y
5 Richards D. . .	Y	N	Y
2 Riley D	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	Y	N	N
1 Lovre R	Y	N	?
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	Y	N	Y
6 Bass D.	?	?	?
8 Cooper D . . .	N	N	N
9 Davis D	Y	?	?
4 Evins D	?	N	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	N	N	N
7 Murray D . . .	Y	?	?
5 Priest D	N	N	Y
1 Reece R	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D.	X	?	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	N	?	?
17 Burleson D. . .	?	?	?
AL Dies D.	N	N	N
7 Dowdy D . . .	X	?	?
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	N	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	Y	N	N
13 Ikard D	X	N	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	N	N	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	N	N	N
19 Mahon D . . .	N	?	Y
1 Patman D . . .	✓	?	?
9 Poage D. . . .	N	N	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	X	N	N
16 Rutherford D. .	N	N	N
6 Teague D . . .	?	N	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	N	N
9 Thompson D . .	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	N	N	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon R	✓	?	?
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	N	N
9 Jennings D . .	N	N	N
6 Poff R	Y	N	N
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	N	N
8 Smith D	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	Y	N	Y
3 Mack R	Y	N	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	N	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D . . .	N	N	Y
4 Burnside D . .	N	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	N	N	Y
5 Kee D.	N	N	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	N	N	Y
2 Staggers D . .	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	?	?	?
9 Johnson D. . .	N	N	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss D	N	N	Y
1 Smith R	Y	N	N
6 Van Pelt R . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	N	N	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	N	Y

CQ House Votes 52 through 55.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 98,99,100,101.)

Foreign Aid and Military Pension Rates Approved; Supplemental Appropriations Recommittal Fails

52. Foreign Aid Appropriations (HR 12130). On passage of the bill making appropriations for mutual security program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. Passed 284-120, July 11. (See story, p. 427. For passage of the authorization bill, see vote 32, p. 206)

53. Resolution on Supplemental Appropriations (H Res 584). Waiving all points of order against the supplemental appropriations bill (HR 12138) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. Adopted 362-30, July 12. (See story, p. 637)

54. Supplemental Appropriations (HR 12138). Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit with instructions. Rejected 25-370, July 12.

55. Service-Connected Compensation Rates (HR 12038). Teague motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. (Two-thirds vote or 259 "yeas" needed for passage.) Passed 391-0, July 12. (See story, p. 527)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	52	53	54	55		Vote No.	52	53	54	55		Vote No.	52	53	54	55	
Yea	284	362	25	391		Yea	160	201	5	203		Yea	124	161	20	188	
Nay	120	30	370	0		Nay	50	3	200	0		Nay	70	27	170	0	

	52	53	54	55
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	N	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills D	N	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y	X	√
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller D	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Phillips R	N	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder R	?	?	?	?
5 Shelley D	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Shepperd D	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Utt R	N	Y	N	√
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Younger R	Y	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King D	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	?	?
1 Dodd D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	Y	?	N	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	N	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	N	?	N	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Flynt D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	N	Y	N	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Mason R	N	N	Y	?
24 Price D	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Vacancy				
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	Y	Y	?	Y
23 Vursell R	Y	N	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	N	N	N	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	N	?	?	?
5 Kluczynski D	?	?	?	?
4 McVey R	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	N	Y	N	Y
5 Beamer R	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bray R	N	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson R	N	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	N	N	N	Y
8 Denton D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	N	N	N	Y
1 Madden D	-/	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	√	?
3 Gross R	N	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen R	N	Y	N	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Talle R	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	Y	Y	N	?
3 George R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees R	Y	N	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Siler R	N	Y	N	Y
5 Spence D	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts D	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	X	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Long D	N	Y	N	Y

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CQ House Votes 52 through 55.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 98,99,100,101.)

	52	53	54	55
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Passman D . . .	Y	?	?	?
7 Thompson D . .	?	?	?	?
3 Willis D	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
1 Hale R.	Y	N	N	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	X	?	?	?
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	N	Y	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	N	N	N	Y
11 Knox R	N	Y	N	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	N	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y	?	?
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R . .	N	N	N	Y
1 Andresen R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D. .	N	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D. . .	N	N	N	✓
5 Winstead D . .	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	✓	?	?	?
4 Christopher D .	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	N	N	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
7 Short R.	N	?	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	N	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	N	Y	N	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 Miller R	N	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA				
AL Young R	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	✓	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	✓	Y	N	Y
2 Hand R.	N	Y	N	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	Y	?	N	?
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D . .	N	Y	N	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	Y	?	N	Y
2 Derounian R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	Y	?	N	Y
27 Gwinn R. . . .	N	?	N	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	N	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag R. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
43 Read R.	N	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	N	N	?	?
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso D. . .	Y	Y	?	?
5 Bosch R	N	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	Y	?	?
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	Y	?	N	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Healey D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y	X	?
19 Klein D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D. .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	X	?	?	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Cooley D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain D . .	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jonas R	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones D	N	Y	N	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	Y	N	Y
8 Betts R.	N	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Bow R	N	N	N	Y
7 Brown R	N	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson R . .	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	N	N	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch R .	N	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor R . .	N	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Polk D.	N	?	N	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed D	Y	?	N	Y
6 Wickersham D.	?	?	?	?
OREGON				
2 Coon R	N	Y	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Holland D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	N	N	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	✓	?	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
7 James R	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	✓	?	?	?
8 King R.	N	Y	N	Y
13 McConnell R .	?	?	?	?
26 Morgan D . . .	✓	?	?	?
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	?	?	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	?	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	Y	?	?
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Vacancy . .				
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn D	N	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan D. .	N	Y	N	Y
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	X	?	N	Y
1 Lovre R	X	?	?	?
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bass D.	?	?	?	?
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	✓	?	?	?
4 Evins D	Y	?	N	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray D . . .	✓	?	?	?
5 Priest D	✓	?	?	?
1 Reece R	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	N	N	N	Y
14 Bell D.	X	?	?	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	?	?	?	?
17 Burleson D. . .	X	?	?	?
AL Dies D.	N	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman D . . .	?	?	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	N	Y	N	Y
6 Teague D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R . . .	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy D.	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings D . .	N	Y	N	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck D	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Mack R	N	Y	N	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D . . .	N	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee D.	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	N	N	Y
2 Davis R	?	?	?	?
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Smith R	N	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	N	N	N	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	N	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	N	Y

CQ House Votes 56 through 57.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 103, 104)

House Unanimously Against Red China's Admission To UN; Doubles Funds for Farm Surplus Disposal

56. Communist China (H Con Res 265). On agreeing to the resolution expressing the sense of Congress against admitting the Communist regime in China as the representative of China in the United Nations. Adopted 391-0, July 18. (See story, p. 496)

57. Agricultural Trade (HR 11708). On passage of the bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the amount authorized to be appropriated for disposing of surplus agricultural commodities. Passed 389-6, July 18. (See story, p. 489)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	56	57				Vote No.	56	57				Vote No.	56	57			
Yea	391	389				Yea	202	202				Yea	189	187			
Nay	0	6				Nay	0	5				Nay	0	1			

	56	57
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews D	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	Y
2 Grant D	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	?
ARKANSAS		
1 Gathings D	?	?
4 Harris D	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
7 Allen R	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y
8 Miller D	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	?	?
5 Shelley D	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y
28 Utt R	Y	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	Y
9 Younger R	Y	Y
Los Angeles County		
23 Doyle D	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	Y
17 King D	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
3 Cretella R	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell D	?	?
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett D	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	Y
GEORGIA		
8 Blitch D	?	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	Y
IDAHO		
2 Budge R	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y
ILLINOIS		
16 Allen R	Y	Y
17 Arends R	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y
25 Gray D	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y
15 Mason R	Y	?
24 Price D	Y	Y
14 Vacancy		
20 Simpson R	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y
18 Velde R	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County		
7 Bowler D	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y
8 Gordon D	?	?
10 Hoffman R	?	?
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y
11 Sheahan R	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y
INDIANA		
4 Adair R	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y
8 Denton D	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	?
6 Harden R	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y
1 Madden D	Y	Y
9 Wilson P	Y	Y
IOWA		
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y
3 Gross R	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y
KANSAS		
1 Avery R	Y	Y
3 George R	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y
6 Smith R	Y	N
KENTUCKY		
4 Chelf D	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y
8 Siler R	Y	Y
5 Spence D	Y	Y
6 Watts D	Y	Y
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs D	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	?	?
8 Long D	Y	Y

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CQ House Votes 56 through 57.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 103, 104)

	56	57
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	Y
5 Passman D . . .	?	?
7 Thompson D . .	?	?
3 Willis D	Y	Y
MAINE		
1 Hale R.	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	Y	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	?	?
MARYLAND		
2 Devereux R . .	Y	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	N
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	N
6 Hyde R	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
6 Bates R	Y	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	Y
4 Donohue D . .	Y	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y
12 McCormack D.	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y
MICHIGAN		
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	?	?
10 Cederberg R . .	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y
11 Knox R	Y	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County		
13 Diggs D	Y	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	Y
MINNESOTA		
7 Andersen R . .	Y	Y
1 Andresen R . .	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	N
3 Smith D	Y	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	Y	Y
4 Williams D. . .	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	Y	N
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	?	?
4 Christopher D .	?	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	Y	Y
7 Short R.	Y	?
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y
MONTANA		
2 Fjare R	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	Y
NEBRASKA		
2 Chase R	Y	Y
3 Harrison R. . .	Y	Y
4 Miller R	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y	Y
NEVADA		
AL Young R	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2 Bass R	Y	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	Y	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y
2 Hand R.	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	Y	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	Y	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	?	Y
4 Thompson D . .	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	Y	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	Y	Y
NEW YORK		
3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y
37 Cole R.	?	Y
2 Derounian R . .	Y	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	?	?
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	Y	Y
38 Keating R . . .	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	Y
40 Miller R	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	Y	Y
43 Reed R.	Y	Y
35 Riehlman R . .	Y	Y
28 St. George R .	Y	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R .	Y	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	Y	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y
New York City		
8 Anfuso D . . .	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y
17 Coudert R . . .	Y	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	Y
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	Y
18 Donovan D . .	?	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	Y
22 Healey D . . .	Y	Y
25 Fino R.	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y
19 Klein D	Y	Y
4 Latham R . . .	Y	Y
13 Multer D . . .	Y	Y
16 Powell D . . .	Y	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
9 Alexander D. .	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	Y	Y
1 Bonner D. . . .	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	?	?
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	Y
8 Deane D	Y	Y
6 Durham D . . .	Y	Y
2 Fountain D . .	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Burdick R . . .	Y	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y	Y
OHIO		
9 Ashley D . . .	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y
16 Bow R	Y	Y
7 Brown R	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	Y	?
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y
15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R .	Y	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	✓	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	?	?
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	?	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	Y	Y
4 Steed D	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D.	?	?
OREGON		
2 Coon R	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	Y
1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
30 Holland D. . .	Y	Y
17 Bush R.	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y	Y
25 Clark D	Y	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	Y	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	✓	Y
7 James R	Y	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	Y	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	?	?
8 King R.	Y	Y
13 McConnell R .	Y	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	?	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	Y	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y
15 Walter D . . .	?	?
Philadelphia		
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	Y
2 Vacancy . .		
5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y
6 Scott R	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	Y	Y
5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Berry R	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
2 Baker R	Y	Y
6 Bass D.	?	?
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y
7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y
5 Priest D	?	?
1 Reece R	Y	Y
TEXAS		
5 Alger R	Y	Y
14 Bell D.	?	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	?	?
17 Burleson D. . .	?	?
AL Dies D.	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	Y
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	Y	Y
1 Patman D . . .	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	N
9 Thompson D . .	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D .	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	Y	Y
UTAH		
2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y
VERMONT		
AL Prouty R . . .	✓	Y
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y
8 Smith D	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y
WASHINGTON		
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Bailey D . . .	?	?
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y
5 Kee D.	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D . .	?	?
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y
2 Davis R	?	?
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	?
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	Y
WYOMING		
AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y

CQ House Votes 58 through 62.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 106,110,111,112,113)

Civil Rights Recommittal Rejected, Bill Passes; Two Moves to Suspend Rules and Pass Bills Fail

58. House Proceedings. On a motion by Smith (D Va.) to table a motion by McCormack (D Mass.) that further routine proceedings be dispensed with. This was a parliamentary device by Smith to delay House actions, thus delaying consideration of the civil rights bill (HR 627). Rejected 104-290, July 19. (See story, p. 458)

59. Civil Rights (HR 627). Poff (R Va.) motion to recommit the bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Rejected 131-275, July 23.

60. Civil Rights (HR 627). Passage of the bill. Passed 279-126, July 23.

61. Construction Contract Act (S 1644). To prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Celler (D N.Y.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. (Two thirds or 263 "yeas" needed for passage.) Rejected 246-145, July 23. (See story, p. 602)

62. Wool Tariff (HR 12227). Cooper (D Tenn.) motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 suspending for three years import duties on certain coarse wool and hair. (Two thirds or 226 "yeas" needed for passage.) Rejected 216-123, July 23. (See story, p. 495)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
\- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	58	59	60	61	62	Vote No.	58	59	60	61	62	Vote No.	58	59	60	61	62
Yea	104	131	279	246	216	Yea	94	102	111	141	132	Yea	10	29	168	105	84
Nay	290	275	126	145	123	Nay	112	111	102	58	37	Nay	178	164	24	87	86

	58	59	60	61	62
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Rains D	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Udall D	N	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	√	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin R	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D	X	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser R	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen D	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Johnson R	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard R	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Miller D	N	N	Y	√	Y
3 Moss D	N	N	Y	Y	N
29 Phillips R	N	N	Y	N	?
1 Scudder R	?	X	?	Y	?
5 Shelley D	X	N	Y	Y	?
27 Sheppard D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Teague R	N	N	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	N	N	Y	N	N
30 Wilson R	?	N	Y	?	N
9 Younger R	N	N	Y	Y	N

	58	59	60	61	62
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	N	N	Y	Y	?
21 Hiestand R	N	N	Y	N	N
25 Hillings R	N	N	Y	Y	?
20 Hinshaw R	N	N	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt R	N	N	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	N	N	Y	Y	?
17 King D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough R	N	N	Y	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth R	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hill R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Rogers D	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	?	X	√	Y	N
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Herlong D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	N	N	N

	58	59	60	61	62
4 Flynt D	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	N	N	?
1 Preston D	Y	Y	N	X	?
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N	N	?
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Pfost D	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	N	N	Y	N	?
25 Gray D	N	N	Y	Y	N
21 Mack D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason R	Y	Y	N	N	?
24 Price D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Vacancy					
20 Simpson R	N	N	Y	Y	N
22 Springer R	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	N	?	Y	N	?
23 Vursell R	N	N	√	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	N	N	Y	Y	?
12 Boyle D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Gordon D	X	X	√	√	?
10 Hoffman R	?	?	?	X	?
5 Kluczynski D	N	N	Y	Y	?
4 McVey R	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Murray D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Beamer R	N	N	Y	Y	N

	58	59	60	61	62
7 Bray R	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson R	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	N	N	?	Y	?
8 Denton D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey R	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Madden D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Dolliver R	N	N	Y	N	?
3 Gross R	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Hoeven R	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Jensen R	N	Y	N	N	N
4 LeCompte R	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	N	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	N	N	Y	N	N
3 George R	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Hope R	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Rees R	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	N	N	Y	N	?
6 Smith R	Y	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	N	N	?
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	N	N	Y	Y	?
8 Siler R	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Spence D	Y	Y	N	Y	?
6 Watts D	N	Y	N	N	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	N	?	?
1 Hebert D	√	√	X	X	?
8 Long D	Y	Y	N	?	?

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CQ House Votes 58 through 62.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 106,110,111,112,113.)

	58	59	60	61	62
6 Morrison D.	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Passman D.	√	Y	N	N	Y
7 Thompson D	√	Y	N	?	?
3 Willis D.	Y	Y	N	N	?
MAINE					
1 Hale R.	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 McIntire R.	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson R.	?	?	?	?	?
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D.	?	N	Y	Y	?
7 Friedel D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D.	N	N	Y	Y	?
6 Hyde R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D	N	N	Y	√	?
10 Curtis R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D	N	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton R.	N	N	Y	Y	?
7 Lane D.	?	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	?	N	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg R	N	N	Y	Y	N
18 Dondero R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman R	?	Y	N	N	?
3 Johansen R.	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Knox R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Thompson R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R	N	Y	N	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	N	N	Y	Y	?
14 Rabaut D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	?	N	Y	N	N
1 Andresen R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Knutson D	N	N	Y	Y	?
6 Marshall D	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCarthy D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R	?	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Colmer D	Y	Y	N	?	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Whitten D	Y	Y	N	?	?
4 Williams D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Winstead D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan D	X	?	√	√	?
4 Christopher D	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Curtis R	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Hull D.	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D.	?	N	Y	Y	N
7 Short R.	?	Y	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Metcalf D.	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	N	N	Y	N	?
3 Harrison R	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Miller R.	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Weaver R	N	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
AL Young R	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow R	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hand R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers R	N	N	Y	X	?
10 Rodino D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	N	N	?	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	?	N	Y	Y	N
AL Fernandez D.	N	N	Y	Y	?
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Derounian R	N	N	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R	√	?	?	X	?
27 Gwinn R.	N	?	?	N	Y
32 Kearney R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R	N	Y	N	N	?
40 Miller R.	N	Y	N	Y	N
30 O'Brien D	N	N	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R.	N	N	Y	N	N
41 Radwan R	N	N	Y	N	N
43 Reed R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman R	N	N	Y	N	Y
28 St. George R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R	N	Y	N	N	Y
31 Taylor R	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R	N	N	Y	Y	?
34 Williams R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Buckley D	N	X	√	√	?
11 Celler D.	N	N	Y	Y	?
17 Coudert R	N	N	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D	N	N	Y	Y	?
7 Delaney D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D	N	N	Y	Y	?
18 Donovan D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey D	N	N	Y	Y	?
25 Fino R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein D	N	N	Y	Y	?
4 Latham R	N	N	Y	N	N
13 Multer D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	X	X	√	√	?
15 Ray R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Barden D.	Y	Y	N	?	?
1 Bonner D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	Y	Y	N	?	Y
5 Chatham D.	√	√	X	?	?
4 Cooley D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Deane D.	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Durham D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Jones D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Shuford D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	N	N	Y	Y	?
AL Krueger R	N	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Baumhart R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R.	N	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	N	N	Y	?	Y
5 Clevenger R.	N	?	?	?	?
20 Feighan D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson R.	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hess R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D	N	N	Y	Y	?
4 McCulloch R	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R	N	N	Y	Y	N
21 Vanik D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Edmondson D	N	?	?	?	?
5 Jarman D	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Steed D	N	Y	N	?	Y
6 Wickersham D.	√	?	?	?	?
OREGON					
2 Coon R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Green D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R.	N	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Holland D	N	N	Y	Y	?
17 Bush R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Corrigg R	N	N	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R.	X	N	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D.	N	N	Y	?	?
12 Fenton R.	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Flood D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R.	N	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 James R	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Kearns R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D	X	X	√	√	?
8 King R.	Y	Y	N	N	?
13 McConnell R	N	N	Y	N	?
26 Morgan D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma R	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R.	N	N	Y	N	?
18 Simpson R.	?	N	Y	?	Y
20 Van Zandt R.	N	N	Y	Y	?
15 Walter D	N	N	Y	Y	?
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	N	N	Y	Y	?
3 Byrne D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Vacancy					
5 Green D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott R	N	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	X	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 McMillan D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Richards D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y	N	N	?
1 Rivers D.	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Lovre R	N	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	N	N	Y	Y	?
6 Bass D.	Y	Y	N	?	?
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Frazier D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Murray D	Y	Y	N	N	?
5 Priest D	√	Y	N	?	?
1 Reece R	N	N	Y	N	?
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Bell D.	√	√	X	√	?
2 Brooks D.	Y	Y	N	?	?
17 Burleson D.	√	√	X	?	?
AL Dies D.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy D	Y	Y	N	N	?
21 Fisher D.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gentry D	Y	Y	N	N	?
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	N	N	N
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Kilgore D	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Mahon D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman D	Y	√	X	√	?
11 Poage D.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn D.	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Teague D	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Thompson D	Y	Y	N	Y	?
10 Thornberry D	√	√	X	?	?
12 Wright D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Dixon R	N	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hardy D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson D.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Smith D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Horan R.	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Mack R	N	N	Y	Y	N
AL Magnuson D.	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Pelly R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Westland R	N	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	X	X	√	√	?
4 Bumside D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D.	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Kee D.	N	N	Y	Y	?
1 Mollohan D.	X	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	?	?	?	?	?
9 Johnson D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski R	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R.	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Van Pelt R	N	N	Y	N	?
3 Withrow R.	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R.	N	N	Y	N	N

CQ House Votes 63 through 67.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 115,116,117,119,120.)

U.S. Atomic Reactor Program Killed, Motion Rejected To Cut Out Public Housing, Contempt Citation Voted

63. Congressional Veto Power (HR 7992). Committee amendment requiring the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress of proposed transfer of work to private industry and providing a 60-day period during which either chamber of Congress could veto such transfer by adopting a resolution of disapproval. Agreed to 201-185, July 24. (See story, p. 565) For earlier vote on similar issue, see vote 24, p. 200)

64. Atomic Power (HR 12061). Recommendation of the Committee of the Whole to strike the enacting clause and thus kill a bill to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. Rejected 195-199, July 24. (See story, p. 542)

65. Atomic Power (HR 12061). Van Zandt (R Pa.) motion to recommit. Agreed to 203-191, July 24.

66. Housing (HR 11742). Colmer (D Miss.) amendment to the rule so as to permit an amendment to strike out Title V, authorizing public housing. Rejected 92-299, July 25. (See story, p. 511)

67. Miller Citation (H Res 638). Approving contempt proceedings against Arthur Miller for refusing to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Adopted 373-9, July 25. (See story, p. 588)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	63	64	65	66	67	Vote No.	63	64	65	66	67	Vote No.	63	64	65	66	67
Yea	201	195	203	92	373	Yea	179	21	27	44	187	Yea	22	174	176	48	186
Nay	185	199	191	299	9	Nay	16	179	174	158	8	Nay	169	20	17	141	1

	63	64	65	66	67
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Grant D	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Jones D	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Rains D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Selden D	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Harris D	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Hays D	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Gubser R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller D	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	N	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	X	√	√	?	?
5 Shelley D	Y	?	N	X	?
27 Sheppard D	?	N	N	N	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Teague R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Utt R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Younger R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	Y	N	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	N	N	N	N	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	N	N	N	N
22 Holt R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King D	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	?	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	X	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Morano R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	?	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Cramer R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	N	N	N	?
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Brown D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Pilcher D	?	?	X	N	Y
1 Preston D	?	X	X	?	?
6 Vinson D	√	X	X	?	?
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	?	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Mack D	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Mason R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price D	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Vacancy					
20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Springer R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	N	Y	√	N	Y
23 Vursell R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	Y	N	?	N	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Church R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	N	?	?	?
8 Gordon D	?	X	?	X	?
10 Hoffman R	X	√	√	√	?
5 Kluczynski D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 McVey R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates D	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson R	N	?	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	N	?
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen R	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 LeCompte R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Talle R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 George R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hope R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Robsion R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Siler R	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Spence D	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Watts D	Y	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Brooks D	√	?	√	?	?
1 Hebert D	√	X	X	√	?
8 Long D	?	?	?	?	?

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CQ House Votes 63 through 67.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 115,116,117,119,120.)

	63	64	65	66	67
6 Morrison D. . .	?	Y	?	?	Y
5 Passman D . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson D . .	✓	X	X	?	?
3 Willis D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
1 Hale R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	X	✓	✓	?	?
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D . . .	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Hyde R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Curtis R . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Heselton R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D .	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D .	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Rogers R. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R . . .	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	Y	✓	?
11 Knox R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meader R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	?	N	N	N	Y
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	?	N	N	N	Y
14 Rabaut D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Andresen R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	?	N	N	?
5 Judd R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Marshall D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D.	Y	N	N	N	?
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D. .	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Whitten D . . .	?	?	X	?	?
4 Williams D. . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Cannon D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan D . .	?	X	X	X	?
4 Christopher D .	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Curtis R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Moulder D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Short R.	N	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y

	63	64	65	66	67
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller R	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	N	N	✓	N	Y
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D. .	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R . .	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hand R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kean R.	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski D . .	?	?	N	N	N
4 Thompson D . .	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Tumulty D . . .	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
7 Widnall R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Williams D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton R . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez D. .	?	X	X	N	Y
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R.	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Derounian R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	X	✓	✓	?	Y
27 Gwinn R. . . .	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	?
38 Keating R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
39 Osterag R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Richlman R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 St. George R .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R .	N	Y	N	N	Y
29 Wharton R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Bosch R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Celler D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	N
17 Coudert R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D . .	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Delaney D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
23 Dollinger D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Donovan D . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Healey D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Klein D	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Latham R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D . . .	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Powell D . . .	?	X	?	X	?
15 Ray R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
21 Zelenko D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D. .	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Bonner D. . . .	?	N	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D. . .	?	?	?	✓	?
4 Cooley D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Deane D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Durham D . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y

	63	64	65	66	67
2 Fountain D . .	Y	N	N	N	?
10 Jonas R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Shuford D . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R . . .	N	N	N	N	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley D . . .	?	N	N	N	Y
14 Ayres R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	N	Y	Y	✓	?
8 Betts R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	?	?	?	?	?
20 Feighan D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch R .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall R . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D.	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Vorys R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Belcher R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D .	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Jarman D . . .	N	N	N	✓	Y
4 Steed D	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Wickersham D.	?	?	?	?	?
OREGON					
2 Coon R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green D . . .	Y	N	N	N	?
1 Norblad R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Holland D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Bush R.	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	?	?	X	N	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R. . . .	N	N	N	N	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 James R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	?	✓	✓	X	?
8 King R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 McConnell R .	N	Y	Y	N	?
26 Morgan D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	N	Y	Y	?	?
20 Van Zandt R. .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Vacancy . .					
5 Green D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Forand D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	63	64	65	66	67
5 Richards D. . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Riley D	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Bass D.	?	?	?	?	?
8 Cooper D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Davis D	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Evins D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Murray D . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Priest D	?	?	?	?	?
1 Reece R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Bell D.	?	?	X	✓	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	?	?	?	?	?
17 Burleson D. . .	?	?	?	?	?
AL Dies D.	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D . . .	?	?	?	?	?
21 Fisher D. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Kilday D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Kilgore D . . .	N	N	N	N	Y
19 Mahon D . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Patman D . . .	?	?	?	?	?
11 Poage D. . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-	-	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D. .	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague D . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas D . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Thompson D. .	Y	N	N	N	?
10 Thornberry D .	?	?	?	?	?
12 Wright D . . .	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
2 Dawson R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison D. . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R . . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Horan R	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Mack R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Westland R . .	N	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D . . .	✓	✓	✓	X	?
4 Burnside D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Byrd D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee D.	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Mollohan D . .	Y	✓	N	N	?
2 Staggers D . .	Y	Y	Y	N	?
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R. . . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	?	?	✓	?	?
9 Johnson D. . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	?
4 Zablocki D . .	Y	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	Y

CQ House Votes 68 through 72.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 123, 124, 125, 127, 128.)

S.W. Power Administration Forbidden to Raise Rates; Rule to Consider Fryingpan-Arkansas Rejected

68. Fryingpan-Arkansas Rule (H Res 641). Rule providing for the consideration of and two hours of debate on HR 412 to authorize construction of Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. Rejected 179-194, July 26. (See story, p. 502)

69. Air Carriers Rule (H Res 602). Rule providing for consideration of HR 8902 relative to reinvestment by air carriers of net gains from the sale or other disposition of certain property. Adopted 184-178, July 26. (See story, p. 575)

70. Air Carriers (HR 8902). Heselton (R Mass.) motion to recommit and thus kill the bill. Agreed to 196-153, July 26.

71. Southwestern Power Administration Rates Rule (H Res 625). To permit consideration of a bill (S 3338) to block any power rate increases by the Southwestern Power Administration before July, 1957. Adopted 219-126, July 27. (See story, p. 569)

72. Southwestern Power Administration (S 3338). Block any power rate increase by SPA before July, 1957. Passed 201-140, July 27.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	68	69	70	71	72	Vote No.	68	69	70	71	72	Vote No.	68	69	70	71	72
Yea	179	184	196	219	201	Yea	53	77	112	172	167	Yea	126	107	84	47	34
Nay	194	178	153	126	140	Nay	140	109	67	4	6	Nay	54	69	86	122	134

	68	69	70	71	72
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D. . .	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	?	?	?	?	?
7 Elliott D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Rains D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Selden D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R . . .	?	√	?	?	?
2 Udall D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Hays D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Baldwin R . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen D. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R . .	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Miller D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R . . .	N	?	Y	N	N
1 Scudder R . . .	?	?	?	X	X
5 Shelley D . . .	X	X	?	?	?
27 Sheppard D . .	N	X	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
28 Utt R	N	N	Y	N	N
30 Wilson R. . . .	N	Y	N	?	X
9 Younger R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	N

	68	69	70	71	72
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R. . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
25 Hillings R . . .	√	Y	N	N	N
20 Hinshaw R . . .	Y	Y	N	?	?
19 Holifield D . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt R	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Hosmer R . . .	X	?	?	X	X
16 Jackson R . . .	N	Y	N	?	N
17 King D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 McDonough R .	N	Y	Y	N	N
26 Roosevelt D . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D. . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R .	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Hill R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Rogers D . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Dodd D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Morano R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Patterson R . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
AL Sadlak R. . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Seely-Brown R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D .	X	Y	Y	?	?
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer R . . .	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fascell D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley D . . .	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Herlong D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews D . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	N	N	N	?	?
10 Brown D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	N	Y	N	N	N

	68	69	70	71	72
4 Flynt D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester D. . .	?	X	?	?	√
9 Landrum D. . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D . . .	N	N	Y	?	?
1 Preston D . . .	?	X	?	?	√
6 Vinson D . . .	?	X	?	√	√
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Pfost D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N	?	?
17 Arends R. . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Chiperfield R .	N	Y	?	N	N
25 Gray D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Mason R	N	N	?	N	N
24 Price D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Vacancy . . .					
20 Simpson R . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer R . . .	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Vursell R . . .	√	?	?	?	?
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D . . .	X	X	?	?	?
12 Boyle D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R . . .	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Dawson D . . .	N	X	?	Y	Y
8 Gordon D . . .	X	X	?	?	√
10 Hoffman R . . .	√	X	√	X	X
5 Kluczynski D .	N	N	?	Y	Y
4 McVey R . . .	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Murray D . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R . . .	Y	√	?	X	X
9 Yates D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	√	√	?	N	N
5 Beamer R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N

	68	69	70	71	72
7 Bray R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson R . .	X	Y	?	N	N
3 Crumpacker R .	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Denton D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Harden R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Harvey R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Madden D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R . . .	Y	?	Y	?	N
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R. . . .	√	?	?	?	?
4 LeCompte R . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 George R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hope R	Y	?	?	X	X
4 Rees R	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Scrivner R . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Smith R	√	?	?	?	?
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher D. . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion R . . .	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Siler R.	?	?	?	?	?
5 Spence D . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Brooks D. . . .	X	√	?	?	?
1 Hebert D . . .	X	√	?	X'	X
8 Long D	?	?	?	?	?

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CQ House Votes 68 through 72.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 123, 124, 125, 127, 128.)

	68	69	70	71	72
6 Morrison D.	√	√	?	?	?
5 Passman D	Y	√	?	?	?
7 Thompson D	X	√	?	?	?
3 Willis D	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
1 Hale R	N	Y	N	N	N
3 McIntire R	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Nelson R	√	?	?	?	?
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fallon D	N	Y	N	N	?
7 Friedel D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Lankford D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Boland D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Hesselton R	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Lane D	?	?	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin R	Y	Y	N	Y	?
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Ford R	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Hoyworth D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Johansen R	?	?	?	?	?
11 Knox R	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson R	Y	N	?	N	N
7 Wolcott R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	√	X	?	?	?
15 Dingell D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Judd R	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Knutson D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R	?	?	?	?	?
3 Wier D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	√	√	?	?	?
4 Christopher D	√	?	?	?	?
2 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Hull D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Short R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	Y	?	?	N	N
3 Harrison R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	?	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	Y	N	?
8 Canfield R	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hand R	Y	?	?	N	N
12 Kean R	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Osmers R	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Rodino D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Tumulty D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Williams D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R	N	N	Y	N	N
37 Cole R	X	?	N	N	N
2 Derounian R	N	Y	N	N	N
26 Gamble R	√	?	N	N	N
27 Gwinn R	N	Y	N	N	N
32 Kearney R	N	N	?	?	N
38 Keating R	X	N	Y	N	N
33 Kilburn R	N	N	N	?	?
40 Miller R	N	N	Y	N	N
30 O'Brien D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R	N	N	Y	N	N
42 Pillion R	N	N	Y	N	N
41 Radwan R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
43 Reed R	Y	N	?	N	X
35 Riehlman R	Y	Y	Y	?	?
28 St. George R	Y	N	Y	N	N
36 Taber R	N	N	Y	N	N
31 Taylor R	N	?	?	X	X
1 Wainwright R	Y	Y	N	?	?
29 Wharton R	Y	N	Y	N	N
34 Williams R	N	Y	N	N	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	N	√	?	?	?
5 Bosch R	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Buckley D	N	N	?	?	?
11 Celler D	Y	?	?	Y	Y
17 Coudert R	?	Y	N	X	X
20 Davidson D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Donovan D	N	?	Y	N	N
12 Dorn R	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Healey D	N	N	N	?	?
25 Fino R	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Holtzman D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	X	√	?	?/	?
9 Keogh D	N	Y	N	√	√
19 Klein D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Latham R	N	N	Y	?	?
13 Multer D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	X	√	?	?	?
15 Ray R	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D	N	N	N	Y	?
3 Barden D	Y	?	?	?	?
1 Bonner D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane D	Y	?	?	Y	?
6 Durham D	N	?	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Jones D	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Shuford D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	Y	N	?	Y	Y
AL Krueger R	Y	N	N	N	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	N	N	Y	?	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Baumhart R	√	X	?	?	?
8 Betts R	N	Y	Y	N	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Bow R	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Clevenger R	?	?	?	?	?
20 Feighan D	N	N	Y	Y	N
18 Hays D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson R	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Hess R	N	Y	X	X	X
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan D	N	N	?	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R	N	Y	N	N	N
17 McGregor R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall R	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Polk D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Scherer R	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Vanik D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Steed D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	√	X	?	?	?
OREGON					
2 Coon R	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Ellsworth R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Green D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Holland D	√	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Bush R	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Carrigg R	Y	Y	N	N	N
25 Clark D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Dague R	N	Y	N	N	N
28 Eberharter D	√	?	?	?	?
12 Fenton R	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Flood D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin R	N	Y	N	N	N
7 James R	N	?	?	X	X
24 Kearns R	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Kelley D	X	X	?	?	?
8 King R	N	N	?	N	N
13 McConnell R	?	Y	N	N	N
26 Morgan D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma R	N	N	Y	N	N
19 Quigley D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Simpson R	Y	Y	N	N	N
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Walter D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Vacancy					
5 Green D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Forand D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D	N	N	Y	?	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	N	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Richards D	√	?	?	?	?
2 Riley D	N	N	?	?	?
1 Rivers D	N	?	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	Y	N	?	?	?
6 Bass D	?	?	?	?	?
8 Cooper D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	?	?	?	?	?
1 Reece R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Bell D	?	?	?	√	√
2 Brooks D	?	?	?	√	?
17 Burleson D	?	?	?	√	√
AL Dies D	N	Y	?	√	√
7 Dowdy D	?	?	?	√	?
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D	N	N	Y	Y	?
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Patman D	?	?	?	√	√
11 Poage D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	-	-	-	-	-
18 Rogers D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	√	?	?	√	√
6 Teague D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas D	N	N	Y	Y	?
9 Thompson D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	?	?	?	√	?
12 Wright D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	N	N	?	?	?
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Gary D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings D	N	N	Y	?	√
6 Poff R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Robeson D	N	N	Y	?	?
8 Smith D	N	N	?	?	?
5 Tuck D	N	N	?	?	?
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	N	?	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland R	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	√	√	?	Y	√
4 Burnside D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Byrd D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D	N	Y	?	?	?
1 Mollohan D	X	√	Y	?	?
2 Staggers D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Davis R	?	?	?	?	?
9 Johnson D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	N	?	N	N
6 Van Pelt R	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Withrow R	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Zablocki D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N

CQ House Vote 73.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 131.)

House Adopts an Open Rule for a Bill to Authorize The Little Wood River Reclamation Project in Idaho

73. Little Wood Reclamation Project (H Res 604). Providing for an open rule and one hour of debate on a bill (HR 7850) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Little Wood River reclamation project, Idaho. Adopted 173-168, July 27. (See story, p. 600)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
– Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	73					Vote No.	73					Vote No.	73				
Yea	173					Yea	3					Yea	170				
Nay	168					Nay	168					Nay	0				

	73		73		73		73
ALABAMA		**Los Angeles County**		4 Flynt D	N	7 Bray R	Y
3 Andrews D	N	23 Doyle D	N	3 Forrester D	X	11 Brownson R	Y
1 Boykin D	?	21 Hiestand R	Y	9 Landrum D	Y	3 Crumpacker R	Y
7 Elliott D	N	25 Hillings R	Y	7 Lanham D	N	8 Denton D	N
2 Grant D	N	20 Hinshaw R	√	2 Pilcher D	N	2 Halleck R	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	19 Holifield D	N	1 Preston D	X	6 Harden R	Y
8 Jones D	N	22 Holt R	Y	6 Vinson D	X	10 Harvey R	Y
5 Rains D	N	18 Hosmer R	√	**IDAHO**		1 Madden D	N
4 Roberts D	N	16 Jackson R	Y	2 Budge R	Y	9 Wilson R	Y
6 Selden D	N	17 King D	N	1 Pfost D	Y	**IOWA**	
ARIZONA		24 Lipscomb R	Y	**ILLINOIS**		5 Cunningham R	Y
1 Rhodes R	√	15 McDonough R	Y	16 Allen R	Y	6 Dolliver R	Y
2 Udall D	N	26 Roosevelt D	N	17 Arends R	Y	3 Gross R	Y
ARKANSAS		**COLORADO**		19 Chiperfield R	Y	8 Hoeven R	Y
1 Gathings D	N	4 Aspinall D	N	25 Gray D	N	7 Jensen R	?
4 Harris D	N	3 Chenoweth R	√	21 Mack D	N	4 LeCompte R	Y
5 Hays D	N	2 Hill R	Y	15 Mason R	?	1 Schwengel R	Y
2 Mills D	N	1 Rogers D	N	24 Price D	N	2 Talle R	Y
6 Norrell D	N	**CONNECTICUT**		14 Vacancy		**KANSAS**	
3 Trimble D	N	3 Cretella R	Y	20 Simpson R	Y	1 Avery R	Y
CALIFORNIA		1 Dodd D	?	22 Springer R	Y	3 George R	Y
7 Allen R	Y	4 Morano R	Y	18 Velde R	Y	5 Hope R	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	5 Patterson R	Y	23 Vursell R	?	4 Rees R	Y
2 Engle D	N	AL Sadlak R	Y	**Chicago-Cook County**		2 Scrivner R	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	2 Seely-Brown R	Y	7 Bowler D	?	6 Smith R	?
14 Hagen D	N	**DELAWARE**		12 Boyle D	N	**KENTUCKY**	
11 Johnson R	Y	AL McDowell D	?	13 Church R	Y	4 Chelf D	N
4 Mailliard R	Y	**FLORIDA**		1 Dawson D	N	1 Gregory D	N
8 Miller D	N	2 Bennett D	N	8 Gordon D	X	2 Natcher D	N
3 Moss D	N	1 Cramer R	Y	10 Hoffman R	√	7 Perkins D	N
29 Phillips R	Y	4 Fascell D	N	5 Kluczynski D	X	3 Robsion R	Y
1 Scudder R	√	7 Haley D	N	4 McVey R	Y	8 Siler R	?
5 Shelley D	N	5 Herlong D	N	3 Murray D	N	5 Spence D	N
27 Sheppard D	?	8 Matthews D	N	6 O'Brien D	N	6 Watts D	N
12 Sisk D	N	6 Rogers D	N	2 O'Hara D	N	**LOUISIANA**	
13 Teague R	Y	3 Sikes D	N	11 Sheehan R	√	2 Boggs D	N
28 Utt R	Y	**GEORGIA**		9 Yates D	N	4 Brooks D	?
30 Wilson R	√	8 Blitch D	?	**INDIANA**		1 Hebert D	X
9 Younger R	Y	10 Brown D	N	4 Adair R	Y	8 Long D	?
		5 Davis D	N	5 Beamer R	Y		

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CQ House Vote 73.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 131.)

	73
6 Morrison D. . .	X
5 Passman D . . .	?
7 Thompson D . .	X
3 Willis D	N
MAINE	
1 Hale R.	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	Y
2 Nelson R . . .	√
MARYLAND	
2 Devereux R . .	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	N
7 Friedel D . . .	N
3 Garmatz D. . .	N
6 Hyde R	Y
5 Lankford D . .	N
1 Miller R	Y
MASSACHUSETTS	
6 Bates R	Y
2 Boland D . . .	N
10 Curtis R	Y
4 Donohue D . .	N
1 Heselton R. . .	Y
7 Lane D.	?
8 Macdonald D .	N
14 Martin R. . . .	Y
12 McCormack D .	N
9 Nicholson R . .	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	?
3 Philbin D . . .	N
5 Rogers R	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y
MICHIGAN	
12 Bennett R . . .	Y
8 Bentley R . . .	?
10 Cederberg R . .	Y
18 Dondero R . . .	Y
5 Ford R	Y
6 Hayworth D . .	N
4 Hoffman R . . .	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	√
11 Knox R	Y
2 Meader R . . .	Y
9 Thompson R . .	Y
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y
Detroit-Wayne County	
13 Diggs D	N
15 Dingell D . . .	N
17 Griffiths D . .	N
16 Lesinski D . . .	N
1 Machrowicz D.	N
14 Rabaut D . . .	N
MINNESOTA	
7 Andersen R . .	Y
1 Andresen R . .	Y
8 Blatnik D . . .	N
5 Judd R.	Y
9 Knutson D . . .	N
6 Marshall D . .	N
4 McCarthy D . .	N
2 O'Hara R . . .	?
3 Wier D.	N
MISSISSIPPI	
1 Abernethy D. .	N
6 Colmer D . . .	?
3 Smith D	N
2 Whitten D . . .	N
4 Williams D. . .	N
5 Winstead D . .	N
MISSOURI	
5 Bolling D . . .	N
9 Cannon D . . .	N
8 Carnahan D . .	X
4 Christopher D .	?
2 Curtis R	Y
6 Hull D.	N
10 Jones D	N
1 Karsten D . . .	N
11 Moulder D. . .	N
7 Short R.	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	N
MONTANA	
2 Fjare R	Y
1 Metcalf D . . .	N
NEBRASKA	
2 Chase R	Y
3 Harrison R . . .	Y
4 Miller R	Y
1 Weaver R . . .	Y
NEVADA	
AL Young R	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
2 Bass R	Y
1 Merrow R . . .	Y
NEW JERSEY	
11 Addonizio D. .	N
3 Auchincloss R .	Y
8 Canfield R . .	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y
2 Hand R.	Y
12 Kean R.	Y
9 Osmers R . . .	Y
10 Rodino D . . .	N
13 Sieminski D . .	N
4 Thompson D . .	N
14 Tumulty D . . .	N
7 Widnall R . . .	Y
6 Williams D. . .	N
1 Wolverton R . .	Y
NEW MEXICO	
AL Dempsey D . .	N
AL Fernandez D. .	N
NEW YORK	
3 Becker R. . . .	Y
37 Cole R.	Y
2 Derounian R . .	Y
26 Gamble R . . .	Y
27 Gwinn R. . . .	Y
32 Kearney R . . .	√
38 Keating R . . .	Y
33 Kilburn R . . .	?
40 Miller R	Y
30 O'Brien D . . .	?
39 Ostertag R . . .	Y
42 Pillion R. . . .	Y
41 Radwan R . . .	Y
43 Reed R.	√
35 Riehlman R . .	√
28 St. George R .	Y
36 Taber R	Y
31 Taylor R	√
1 Wainwright R .	?
29 Wharton R . . .	Y
34 Williams R. . .	Y
New York City	
8 Anfuso D . . .	X
5 Bosch R	Y
24 Buckley D . . .	X
11 Celler D. . . .	N
17 Coudert R . . .	√
20 Davidson D . .	N
7 Delaney D. . .	N
23 Dollinger D . .	N
18 Donovan D . .	?
12 Dorn R.	Y
22 Healey D . . .	X
25 Fino R.	Y
6 Holtzman D . .	N
10 Kelly D	X
9 Keogh D. . . .	X
19 Klein D	X
4 Latham R . . .	√
13 Multer D . . .	N
16 Powell D . . .	X
15 Ray R	Y
14 Rooney D . . .	N
21 Zelenko D. . .	N
NORTH CAROLINA	
9 Alexander D. .	N
3 Barden D. . . .	?
1 Bonner D. . . .	N
7 Carlyle D . . .	N
5 Chatham D. . .	?
4 Cooley D . . .	N
8 Deane D. . . .	N
6 Durham D . . .	N
2 Fountain D . .	N
10 Jonas R	Y
11 Jones D	N
12 Shuford D . . .	N
NORTH DAKOTA	
AL Burdick R . . .	Y
AL Krueger R . . .	Y
OHIO	
9 Ashley D . . .	N
14 Ayres R	Y
13 Baumhart R . .	√
8 Betts R.	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y
16 Bow R	Y
7 Brown R	Y
5 Clevenger R. .	?
20 Feighan D. . .	N
18 Hays D	N
15 Henderson R. .	Y
2 Hess R.	√
10 Jenkins R . . .	Y
19 Kirwan D . . .	X
4 McCulloch R .	Y
17 McGregor R. .	Y
23 Minshall R . .	Y
6 Polk D.	N
3 Schenck R. . .	Y
1 Scherer R . . .	Y
21 Vanik D. . . .	N
12 Vorys R	Y
OKLAHOMA	
3 Albert D. . . .	N
1 Belcher R . . .	Y
2 Edmondson D .	N
5 Jarman D . . .	N
4 Steed D	N
6 Wickersham D.	?
OREGON	
2 Coon R	Y
4 Ellsworth R . .	Y
3 Green D . . .	N
1 Norblad R. . .	Y
PENNSYLVANIA	
30 Holland D . . .	N
17 Bush R.	Y
10 Carrigg R . . .	Y
25 Clark D	N
29 Corbett R . . .	Y
9 Dague R. . . .	Y
28 Eberharter D. .	?
12 Fenton R. . . .	Y
11 Flood D	N
27 Fulton R. . . .	Y
23 Gavin R. . . .	Y
7 James R	√
24 Kearns R . . .	Y
21 Kelley D . . .	X
8 King R.	Y
13 McConnell R .	Y
26 Morgan D . . .	N
16 Mumma R . . .	Y
19 Quigley D. . .	N
14 Rhodes D . . .	N
22 Saylor R. . . .	Y
18 Simpson R . . .	Y
20 Van Zandt R. .	Y
15 Walter D . . .	N
Philadelphia	
1 Barrett D . . .	N
3 Byrne D	N
4 Chudoff D. . .	N
2 Vacancy .	
5 Green D. . . .	N
6 Scott R	Y
RHODE ISLAND	
2 Fogarty D . . .	N
1 Forand D . . .	N
SOUTH CAROLINA	
4 Ashmore D. . .	N
3 Dorn D	N
6 McMillan D. .	Y
5 Richards D. . .	?
2 Riley D	?
1 Rivers D. . . .	?
SOUTH DAKOTA	
2 Berry R	Y
1 Lovre R	Y
TENNESSEE	
2 Baker R	√
6 Bass D.	?
8 Cooper D . . .	N
9 Davis D	N
4 Evins D	?
3 Frazier D . . .	N
7 Murray D . . .	N
5 Priest D	?
1 Reece R	Y
TEXAS	
5 Alger R	Y
14 Bell D.	?
2 Brooks D. . . .	?
AL Dies D.	?
7 Dowdy D . . .	?
21 Fisher D. . . .	?
3 Gentry D . . .	N
13 Ikard D	N
20 Kilday D . . .	N
15 Kilgore D . . .	N
19 Mahon D . . .	N
1 Patman D . . .	?
11 Poage D. . . .	N
4 Rayburn D. . .	-
18 Rogers D. . . .	N
16 Rutherford D. .	?
6 Teague D . . .	?
8 Thomas D . . .	N
9 Thompson D . .	N
10 Thornberry D .	?
12 Wright D . . .	N
UTAH	
2 Dawson R . . .	√
1 Dixon R	Y
VERMONT	
AL Prouty R . . .	Y
VIRGINIA	
4 Abbitt D . . .	?
10 Broyhill R . . .	Y
3 Gary D	N
2 Hardy D. . . .	N
7 Harrison D. . .	N
9 Jennings D . .	X
6 Poff R	Y
1 Robeson D. . .	N
8 Smith D	?
5 Tuck D	?
WASHINGTON	
4 Holmes R . . .	Y
5 Horan R	Y
3 Mack R	Y
AL Magnuson D. .	N
1 Pelly R	Y
6 Tollefson R . .	Y
2 Westland R . .	Y
WEST VIRGINIA	
3 Bailey D . . .	X
4 Burnside D . .	N
6 Byrd D.	N
5 Kee D.	N
1 Mollohan D . .	X
2 Staggers D . .	N
WISCONSIN	
8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y
2 Davis R	?
9 Johnson D. . .	N
7 Laird R	Y
10 O'Konski R . .	Y
5 Reuss D	N
1 Smith R	Y
6 Van Pelt R . .	Y
3 Withrow R. . .	Y
4 Zablocki D . .	N
WYOMING	
AL Thomson R. . .	Y

Public Laws of the 84th Congress

(Second Session)

The 638 public laws enacted by the second session of the 84th Congress are listed below in numerical order and described briefly.

For a complete listing of all public business transactions during the session, see the Bills Acted On section (p. 251) which is divided into Congressional Quarterly's traditional categories -- Agriculture, Appropriations, etc. These category listings carry public laws, public business transacted through simple or concurrent resolutions which by their nature do not become law, and public bills which received partial action but were not completed into law.

A complete listing of public Bills Introduced begins on page 290.

PL 391 (HR 5614) -- Amend the Communications Act of 1934 regarding protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing.

PL 392 (HR 1768) -- Grant relief to Jefferson and Plaquemines Drainage District and certain persons whose properties abut Harvey Canal in Louisiana.

PL 393 (S 1166) -- Make provision regarding importation of livestock and poultry into the Virgin Islands.

PL 394 (S 1689) -- Authorize execution of repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Arizona.

PL 395 (S 2170) -- Permit sale of CCC stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form.

PL 396 (HR 4582) -- Make provision relating to carryover of unused pension-trust deductions in certain cases.

PL 397 (HR 5428) -- Make provision relating to administrative and procedural provisions applicable to fiduciaries.

PL 398 (HR 7036) -- Amend Sec. 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the earned-income limitation on retirement income.

PL 399 (HR 7282) -- Make provision relating to allowance of credits for dividends received, for dividends paid, and for a Western Hemisphere trade corporation in computing the alternative tax of a corporation with respect to capital gains.

PL 400 (HR 7364) -- Make provision relating to application of the documentary stamp tax to transfer of certain installment obligations.

PL 401 (S J Res 12) -- Authorize the International Joint Commission, U.S. and Canada, to conduct a survey of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project.

PL 402 (HR 7871) -- Increase the funds available to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans.

PL 403 (HR 5844) -- Increase the fee for executing an application for a passport.

PL 404 (HR 7930) -- Authorize completion of initial stage of development for flood control and other purposes in the Russian River Basin, Calif.

PL 405 (H J Res 471) -- Permit FHA title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters.

PL 406 (HR 9063) -- Make urgent deficiency appropriations for fiscal year 1956.

PL 407 (HR 6298) -- Permit transfer of war housing projects to the city of Moses Lake, Wash., and to other communities similarly situated.

PL 408 (HR 7094) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 relating to unlimited deductions for charitable contributions.

PL 409 (S 1683) -- Amend act limiting boundaries of the Yuma auxiliary project, Arizona.

PL 410 (S 1959) -- Provide for conveyance of land in Harris County, Texas, to the State of Texas.

PL 411 (S 2990) -- Extend through June 30, 1957, the duration of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955.

PL 412 (S 1261) -- Authorize conveyance of land to New Jersey Turnpike Authority.

PL 413 (S 2624) -- Amend act providing for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.

PL 414 (HR 2667) -- Amend the Technical Changes Act of 1953, relative to excluding from gross estate tax certain life estates.

PL 415 (HR 6043) -- Provide for maintenance of the Merchant Marine Academy.

PL 416 (HR 6857) -- Provide for conveyance of certain land to the city of Milwaukee, Wis.

PL 417 (HR 7054) -- Make provision relating to credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on prior transfers.

PL 418 (HR 7156) -- Provide for conveyance of certain land to Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla.

PL 419 (S 180) -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma.

PL 420 (H J Res 526) -- Amend Public Law 10 (83d Cong.) to exempt officers and committees of the House of Representatives from the $2,500 limitation of expenditures for electrical or mechanical office equipment.

PL 421 (HR 8787) -- Provide that Members of House of Representatives elected at a time other than regular elections be granted a prorated stationery account.

PL 422 (HR 8796) -- Increase the amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of House of Representatives.

PL 423 (S 926) -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Ventura River reclamation project, California.

PL 424 (HR 8101) -- Authorize donation of 25 World War II paintings to the Government of New Zealand.

PL 425 (H J Res 455) -- Make provision relating to burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

PL 426 (H J Res 518) -- Make provision relating to fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco allotments and marketing quotas.

PL 427 (H J Res 521) -- Make provision relating to Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

PL 428 (HR 2430) -- Release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to city of Charleston, S.C.

PL 429 (HR 7201) -- Life Insurance Company Tax Act of 1955.

PL 430 (HR 7588) -- Grant U.S. citizenship to children born abroad, during period Dec. 31, 1946, to Dec. 24, 1952, to an alien parent and a parent who is a U.S. citizen in the military service.

PL 431 (S 2884) -- Amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

PL 432 (H J Res 582) -- Make additional appropriations for Department of Labor for fiscal year 1956.

PL 433 (S 3091) -- Provide for disposal of rubber-producing facility (plancor No. 1207) at Louisville, Ky.

PL 434 (HR 2552) -- Authorize the modification of the existing project for the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie.

PL 435 (HR 5556) -- Authorize a preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control.

PL 436 (H J Res 517) -- Fix Jan. 7, 1957, as the date for the counting of the electoral votes for the President and Vice President.

PL 437 (HR 7927) -- Extend time for payment by State of Louisiana on purchase of certain U.S. property.

PL 438 (S 1529) -- Revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in the State of North Dakota.

PL 439 (S 1585) -- Provide for return to Hartford, Vt., of certain land.

PL 440 (S 3452) -- Increase authorized appropriation for an aircraft control and warning system.

PL 441 (H J Res 194) -- Designate the General Grant tree (known as the Nation's Christmas Tree) in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., as a national shrine.

PL 442 (H J Res 443) -- Make provision relating to the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission.

PL 443 (HR 585) -- Authorize conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of Lower Lake Rancheria.

PL 444 (HR 622) -- Provide for release by U.S. of its rights and interests in certain lands in Saginaw County, Mich.

PL 445 (HR 1806) -- Amend the act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

PL 446 (HR 3557) -- Amend the act for settling claims for damage or loss of property by military personnel and certain civilian employees.

PL 447 (HR 4391) -- Abolish the Castle Pinckney National Monument in South Carolina.

PL 448 (HR 5280) -- Authorize land exchanges for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park, Va.

PL 449 (HR 4680) -- Affirm title to a certain tract of land in California vested in the State of California on Jan. 21, 1897.

PL 450 (HR 4802) -- Authorize the execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land.

PL 451 (HR 5856) -- Repeal requirements for department heads to report to Postmaster General the number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

PL 452 (HR 5876) -- Amend Copyright Act permitting deposit of photographs or other identifying reproductions in lieu of copies of published works.

PL 453 (HR 6022) -- Authorize the relocation of the Trenton Massacre Canyon Monument, Nebr.

PL 454 (HR 6112) -- Authorize construction of a sewage-disposal system for Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va.

PL 455 (HR 6309) -- Authorize construction of the Mississippi River-Gulf outlet.

PL 456 (HR 6772) -- Convey certain federal lands to School District No. 24 of Lake County, Ore.

PL 457 (HR 6961) -- Designate the lake created by Buford Dam in Georgia as "Lake Sidney Lanier."

PL 458 (HR 9166) -- Provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates.

PL 459 (HR 7097) -- Provide for reconveyance of oil and gas and mineral interests in a portion of the lands acquired for the Demopolis lock and dam project to the former owners thereof.

PL 460 (HR 9770) -- Provide revenue for the District of Columbia.

PL 461 (S J Res 95) -- Authorize the American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of a suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing.

PL 462 (H J Res 464) -- Admit, without payment of tariff, articles imported for exhibit at Washington State Fifth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash.

PL 463 (HR 4376) -- Place handwoven fabrics on the duty-free list when used in religious vestments.

PL 464 (HR 6904) -- Establish the Booker T. Washington National Monument.

PL 465 (HR 8320) -- Provide additional funds for school milk and brucellosis eradication programs for the current fiscal year.

PL 466 (HR 8780) -- Relieve farmers from excise taxes in the case of gasoline and special fuels used on the farm for farming purposes.

PL 467 (HR 9064) -- Make Treasury-Post Office appropriations for fiscal year 1957.

PL 468 (S J Res 122) -- Provide for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of class other than Members of Congress.

PL 469 (S J Res 123) -- Provide for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of class other than Members of Congress.

PL 470 (S J Res 124) -- Provide for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of class other than Members of Congress.

PL 471 (H J Res 112) -- Release reversionary right to improvements on a 3-acre tract in Orangeburg County, S.C.

PL 472 (HR 374) -- Authorize the adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within the Stanislaus National Forest, Tuolumne County, Calif.

PL 473 (HR 1855) -- Amend the act to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service.

PL 474 (HR 3233) -- Establish criminal penalty for interstate or foreign travel with intent to avoid prosecution or testifying in felonious arson case.

PL 475 (HR 5889) -- Convey certain lands to Savannah Beach, Tybee Island, Ga.

PL 476 (HR 6824) -- Correct a Hawaiian land patent.

PL 477 (HR 6461) -- Authorize the inclusion of irrigation project conditions in certain Hawaiian land patents.

PL 478 (HR 6463) -- Ratify certain acts of the Hawaii Territorial Legislature giving abutting property owners a preference right to purchase certain small tracts of lands.

PL 479 (HR 6574) -- Provide that owners or sellers of motor vehicles or trailers may transfer D.C. tags for unexpired term at fee cost of $1.

PL 480 (HR 6625) -- Provide for transfer of title to certain land and improvements thereon to Pueblo Indians of San Lorenzo, N.M.

PL 481 (HR 6807) -- Authorize the amendment of certain patents of Government lands containing restrictions as to use of such lands in Hawaii.

PL 482 (HR 6808) -- Authorize sale of small tracts in Hawaii without a second or multiple advertising and auction.

PL 483 (HR 7236) -- Amend Sec. 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to water conservation practices.

PL 484 (HR 8100) -- Authorize the loan of 2 submarines to the Government of Brazil.

PL 485 (S 500) -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects.

PL 486 (S 1289) -- Establish a domestic relations branch in the municipal court for the District of Columbia.

PL 487 (S 2438) -- Amend the act providing pensions for certain participants in yellow fever research so as to increase pensions.

PL 488 (S 3269) -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels to and within Alaska.

PL 489 (S 1834) -- Make provision relating to computation of retired pay of certain retired commissioned officers of the Coast Guard.

PL 490 (HR 8107) -- Amend the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 to increase the pay of 6-month trainees.

PL 491 (HR 8957) -- Extend time for D.C. Auditorium Commission to submit its report and recommendations regarding construction of a D.C. civic auditorium.

PL 492 (S 2587) -- Amend the PHS Act to authorize the President to make the commissioned corps a military service in time of emergency.

PL 493 (H J Res 444) -- Request President to issue a proclamation in connection with centennial of birth of Woodrow Wilson.

PL 494 (S 2755) -- Designate the reservoir above the Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa.

PL 495 (HR 6712) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to tax treatment of real property subdivided for sale.

PL 496 (S 1736) -- Make provision relating to the qualifications of directors of national banking associations.

PL 497 (HR 9428) -- Provide for the procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Health Service.

PL 498 (S J Res 160) -- Suspend application of certain laws with respect to counsel employed by Special Committee on Political Activities, Lobbying, and Campaign Contributions.

PL 499 (HR 5310) -- Quiet title and possession respecting certain real property in Pensacola, Fla.

PL 500 (HR 7058) -- Amend the Hawaiian Organic Act in respect to the compensation of supreme court and circuit court judges.

PL 501 (HR 8728) -- Authorize burial in national cemeteries of the remains of certain commissioned Officers of the PHS.

PL 502 (S 1188) -- Make provision relating to examination and waiver of examination of national banks.

PL 503 (S 1287) -- Make certain increases in the annuities under Foreign Service retirement and disability system.

PL 504 (S J Res 150) -- Authorize the printing and binding of an edition of Senate Procedure and providing the same shall be subject to copyright by the authors.

PL 505 (S 1194) -- Provide for construction of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., and Wilson Dam and Reservoir, Kan., as units of the Missouri River Basin project.

PL 506 (HR 10387) -- Authorize funds for fiscal 1957 Atomic Energy Commission construction budget.

PL 507 (HR 4047) -- Make provision relating to establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska.

PL 508 (HR 6162) -- Provide longer terms of office for the justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and related courts.

PL 509 (HR 8942) -- Admit without payment of tariff, articles imported for exhibition at the International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York.

PL 510 (HR 8334) -- Permit the importation, free of duty, of racing shells to be used in connection with preparations for the 1956 Olympics.

PL 511 (HR 6227) -- Define bank holding companies, control their future expansion, and require divestment of their nonbanking interests.

PL 512 (HR 6573) -- Authorize renewals of a lease of the Annette Island Airport to the U.S.

PL 513 (HR 8959) -- Admit duty free articles imported for exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D.C.

PL 514 (HR 9078) -- Provide that the authorized strength of the Metropolitan Police force of the D.C. shall be not less than 2,500 members.

PL 515 (HR 4118) -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act relating to the computation of the 10-year recapture period.

PL 516 (HR 4781) -- Authorize the Territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness.

PL 517 (HR 1603) -- Terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects.

PL 518 (HR 4791) -- Increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees in bankruptcy.

PL 519 (HR 7952) -- Require the inspection and certification of certain mechanically propelled vessels carrying passengers.

PL 520 (HR 8535) -- Amend act of July 4, 1955, relating to the construction of irrigation and distribution systems.

PL 521 (S 637) -- Provide for conveyance of Camps Livingston and Beauregard, and Esler Field, La., to the State of Louisiana.

PL 522 (S 2267) -- Provide for conveyance of certain public lands in Nevada to Henderson, Nev.

PL 523 (HR 7993) -- Authorize the construction and conversion of certain naval vessels.

PL 524 (HR 6662) -- Grant relief to certain rural carriers.

PL 525 (S 2851) -- Transfer certain lands from the VA to Interior Department for the benefit of the Yavapai Indians of Arizona.

PL 526 (HR 4051) -- Provide for the relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses.

PL 527 (HR 5787) -- Authorize settlement of claims for residential structures of patients at Public Health Service Hospital, Carville, La.

PL 528 (HR 6769) --Increase the limitaton for facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws.

PL 529 (HR 8547) -- Revive the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority and authorize the construction and operation of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River near Ogdensburg, N.Y.

PL 530 (HR 8807) -- Extend for an additional 3 years the time within which the State of Michigan may commence and complete the construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by Congress.

PL 531 (HR 9132) -- Provide for construction and operation of the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project.

PL 532 (HR 2423) -- Grant relief to the city of Sandpoint, Idaho.

PL 533 (HR 10004) -- Second supplemental appropriations for 1956.

PL 534 (HR 7228) -- Amend title II of the act authorizing construction of bridges over the Potomac River.

PL 535 (HR 8130) -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River at Jones Point, Va., as the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge.

PL 536 (S 3254) -- Authorize the county of Custer, Mont., to convey certain lands to the U.S.

PL 537 (S J Res 166) -- Designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley.

PL 538 (S 2286) -- Provide for the use of private shipping in transporting automobiles of Department of Defense personnel.

PL 539 (HR 4604) -- Issue certain patents-in-fee to lands within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.

PL 540 (HR 10875) -- Agricultural Act of 1956 (soil bank).

PL 541 (S 3237) -- Provide for continuation of life-insurance coverage under Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 in case of employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

PL 542 (HR 7186) -- Authorize eleemosynary groups of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii to file claims for return of their former lands by the Territory of Hawaii.

PL 543 (HR 5047) -- Increase the compensation of trustees in bankruptcy.

PL 544 (HR 9257) -- Make provision relating to aid in assisting the attempted escape of persons in Federal custody.

PL 545 (HR 7030) -- Amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948.

PL 546 (HR 9207) -- Make provision relating to agreement with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands.

PL 547 (HR 8904) -- Amend certain laws relating to the grade of certain personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps upon retirement.

PL 548 (S 460) -- Amend the law with respect to life preservers for river steamers.

PL 549 (S 743) -- Authorize biennial inspection of the hulls and boilers of cargo vessels.

PL 550 (S 1378) -- Clarify authority to require establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of U.S.

PL 551 (S 1790) -- Amend Revised Statutes to authorize more liberal and propelling power allowances in computing the net tonnages of certain vessels.

PL 552 (S 1791) -- Make provision relating to the lights required to be carried on motorboats.

PL 553 (S 2151) -- Provide for the segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on the basis of a membership roll prepared for such purposes.

PL 554 (HR 11177) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration.

PL 555 (S 2562) -- Amend the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, relative to visa issuance.

PL 556 (S 3315) -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act regarding waiver of reemployment requirements in cases of death.

PL 557 (S 3524) -- Give effect to the convention on Great Lakes fisheries, signed at Washington Sept. 10, 1954.

PL 558 (H J Res 261) -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make such donations as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.

PL 559 (HR 1779) -- Authorize construction of the Wapinitia project, Juniper division, Oregon.

PL 560 (HR 5478) -- Authorize a $100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber on the reservation.

PL 561 (HR 5652) -- Provide for the relief of certain members of the Army and Air Force.

PL 562 (HR 5862) -- Restore the jurisdiction of the district courts in certain civil actions brought against the U.S.

PL 563 (HR 6084) -- Authorize sale of certain lands of Mission Indians, California, to Palm Springs Unified School District.

PL 564 (HR 6663) -- Obtain the consent of Congress to interstate compacts relating to mutual military aid in an emergency.

PL 565 (HR 8810) -- Provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery at Miles City, Mont.

PL 566 (HR 7678) -- Admit duty-free articles imported for exhibition at 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York.

PL 567 (HR 7540) -- Provide for sale of Government-owned housing project to city of Hooks, Tex.

PL 568 (HR 6374) -- Repeal legislation relating to Gallup-Durango Highway and Gallup Window Rock Highway, New Mexico.

PL 569 (HR 9429) -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services.

PL 570 (HR 4656) -- Make provision relating to Lumbee Indians of North Carolina.

PL 571 (HR 3996) -- Amend further the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945.

PL 572 (S 2822) -- Authorize transfer of certain land in Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to school district in Mohave County, Ariz.

PL 573 (HR 9390) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for Interior Department and related agencies.

PL 574 (S 3515) -- Amend the National Housing Act to assist in provision of housing for essential civilian employees of the Armed Forces.

PL 575 (HR 6268) -- Construct drainage works on Federal reclamation projects.

PL 576 (HR 5268) -- Authorize the payment of mileage allowances by private conveyance outside the U.S.

PL 577 (HR 7679) -- Provide for transfer of land to city of Muskogee, Okla.

PL 578 (HR 9536) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies.

PL 579 (HR 10251) -- Provide for land transfer to Grand Junction, Colo.

PL 580 (HR 2216) -- Make provision relating to retention in the service of disabled commissioned officers of the Army and Air Force.

PL 581 (HR 4229) -- Provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in the naval service.

PL 582 (HR 4437) -- Make provision relating to withholding, for State employee retirement system purposes, of the compensation of certain civilian employees of the National Guard and the Air National Guard.

PL 583 (HR 4569) -- Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes.

PL 584 (HR 4704) -- Provide for the examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service.

PL 585 (HR 8477) -- Provide flexibility in distribution of women naval officers in grades of commander and lieutenant commander.

PL 586 (HR 8490) -- Authorize transfer of certain U.S. land to city of Bonham, Tex.

PL 587 (HR 8674) -- Provide for the return of certain property to the city of Biloxi, Miss.

PL 588 (HR 9358) -- Provide for land transfer to Cheyenne, Wyo.

PL 589 (S 1053) -- Authorize disposition of certain lands in Montana to Phillips County Post of the American Legion.

PL 590 (S 2498) -- Provide for investigation and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Clastop, Ore., as a national monument.

PL 591 (S 3332) -- Change name of Joint Committee on the Economic Report to Joint Economic Committee, and extend to Jan. 20 of each year time for President to submit his report.

PL 592 (S 3920) -- Authorize the partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted lands in the Tulalip Reservation, Wash.

PL 593 (HR 8225) -- Authorize the addition of certain lands to the Pipestone National Monument in State of Minnesota.

PL 594 (HR 3255) -- Provide in certain cases that a person holding a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949 which is placed in a lower grade shall not receive less pay as a result thereof.

PL 595 (HR 8123) -- Authorize conveyance of certain land to city of Roseburg, Ore.

PL 596 (HR 9822) -- Establish a trout hatchery on Davidson River, N.C.

PL 597 (HR 2840) -- Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas.

PL 598 (HR 4363) -- Convey certain U.S. property to State of New Mexico.

PL 599 (HR 6274) -- Provide that no fee shall be charged an honorably discharged veteran, or legal representative, for copy of his certificate of service.

PL 600 (HR 692) -- Authorize a special canceling stamp or postmarking die bearing the words "Pray for Peace."

PL 601 (HR 5516) -- Amend the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 regarding recognition of service of certain field clerks.

PL 602 (HR 7913) -- Provide for exchange of properties between U.S. and Cape Girardeau, Mo.

PL 603 (HR 10721) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

PL 604 (HR 10899) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for Commerce Department and related agencies.

PL 605 (HR 8709) -- Extend authority for defense production or mobilization activities of Secretaries of military departments.

PL 606 (HR 9838) -- Authorize transfer of officers of the Nurse Corps of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to the Medical Service Corps of the Navy.

PL 607 (S 2967) -- Add certain lands to Superior National Forest.

PL 608 (H J Res 607) -- Authorize the disposal of Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex.

PL 609 (HR 9475) -- Amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

PL 610 (HR 3744) -- Grant military leave of absence with pay to substitute employees in the postal field service.

PL 611 (S 1146) -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act relative to fees of agents, attorneys, and representatives.

PL 612 (S 3265) -- Provide for filing of vessel utilization and performance reports by operators of vessels in the foreign commerce of the U.S.

PL 613 (S 3857) -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

PL 614 (HR 2106) -- Provide that the enlistment contracts of members of Armed Forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment to any of the service academies or in the Naval Reserve.

PL 615 (HR 7471) -- Provide for conveyance of certain U.S. land to the St. Johns County, Fla., Board of Commissioners.

PL 616 (HR 7896) -- Convey certain land to city of Hogansville, Ga.

PL 617 (HR 8102) -- Provide for the disposition of moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of the loss of or damage to military or naval material in transit.

PL 618 (HR 8404) -- Provide for the conveyance of a portion of the former prisoner-of-war camp near Douglas, Converse County, to State of Wyoming.

PL 619 (HR 10417) -- Amend the Federal Register Act regarding public proclamations in a period following an attack upon the U.S.

PL 620 (HR 8693) -- Amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 in relation to the refund of reenlistment bonuses.

PL 621 (HR 10060) -- Amend the D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 relative to Police Department's pay and work periods.

PL 622 (HR 9285) -- Extend for 2 additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury.

PL 623 (HR 9739) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for independent offices.

PL 624 (HR 11473) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for legislative branch.

PL 625 (S 3778) -- Amend act for the protection of walruses.

PL 626 (HR 8922) -- Provide for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services.

PL 627 (HR 10660) -- Federal Highway and Highway Revenue Acts.

PL 628 (HR 7247) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations.

PL 629 (HR 6143) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code with regard to income tax treatment of transfer of patent rights.

PL 630 (S 1749) -- Adopt and authorize the improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine.

PL 631 (HR 9052) -- Extend for 2 years the Export Control Act of 1949.

PL 632 (HR 9852) -- Extend until June 30, 1958, provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950.

PL 633 (S 2202) -- Authorize additional contract with Yuma Water Users' Association for payment of construction charges on the Valley division, Yuma project.

PL 634 (HR 9824) -- War Orphans' Education Assistance Act of 1956.

PL 635 (HR 9720) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies.

PL 636 (HR 10872) -- Provide extension of time for assessment work on unpatented mining claims.

PL 637 (HR 10003) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for District of Columbia.

PL 638 (S 2771) -- Authorize loan of certain Armed Forces equipment to Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree.

PL 639 (HR 10986) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for Defense Department.

PL 640 (HR 5790) -- Amend the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act relative to Hawaiian wildlife.

PL 641 (HR 11319) -- Fiscal 1957 appropriations for public works.

PL 642 (S 3295) -- Empower the D.C. Commissioners to extend daylight savings time in the D.C. to the last Sunday in October.

PL 643 (HR 101) -- Make provision relating to administration of repayment contracts pursuant to Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

PL 644 (HR 5590) -- Amend act recognizing service rendered by Major Walter Reed and associates in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever.

PL 645 (HR 3693) -- Provide retirement benefits for office of judge of D.C. tax court.

PL 646 (S 1614) -- Amend act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids."

PL 647 (HR 9671) -- Convey certain property of U.S. to village of Carey, Ohio.

PL 648 (HR 10768) -- Increase annuities of retired D.C. teachers and school officers.

PL 649 (HR 9582) -- Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C.

PL 650 (S 1275) -- Authorize D.C. Commissioners to designate employees to police and protect D.C. property.

PL 651 (S 2512) -- Erect appropriate markers in memory of unknown war dead.

PL 652 (S 3076) -- National Morbidity Survey Act.

PL 653 (HR 6782) -- Amend the D.C. Code relating to licensing of secondhand dealers.

PL 654 (HR 7641) -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with Federal and non-Federal agencies in the prevention of waterfowl depredations.

PL 655 (HR 7227) -- Make provision relative to donation of surplus property for civil defense purposes.

PL 656 (HR 10766) -- Authorize the payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II.

PL 657 (HR 8634) -- Authorize conveyance of a certain tract of land to city of Charlotte, N.C.

PL 658 (H J Res 671) -- Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1957.

PL 659 (S 977) -- Amend Judicial Code with respect to duties of judges of the U.S. Court of Claims.

PL 660 (S 890) -- Extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act.

PL 661 (S 997) -- Provide punishment for certain confidence game swindles.

PL 662 (S 1688) -- Prescribe civil penalties for violations of the Federal Seed Act.

PL 663 (S 2210) -- Modify the project for the St. Marys River, Mich., International Bridge.

PL 664 (S 2913) -- Extend for 2 years the Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

PL 665 (S 3307) -- Amend Sec. 9(c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act so as to authorize jurisdiction in Federal courts in certain reemployment cases.

PL 666 (S 3581) -- Increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service.

PL 667 (S 3866) -- Facilitate the making of lease-purchase agreements by GSA Administrator and Postmaster General.

PL 668 (HR 4652) -- Authorize Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Company.

PL 669 (HR 5522) -- Grant relief to the Florida State Hospital.

PL 670 (HR 5147) -- Change the distribution of Coast and Geodetic Survey charts.

PL 671 (HR 6245) -- Authorize the Panama Canal Company to convey to the Department of State an improved site in Colon, Panama.

PL 672 (HR 7732) -- Amend the Food and Drug Act regarding artificial coloring of oranges.

PL 673 (HR 7763) -- Amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 so as to expedite final determination of the claims.

PL 674 (HR 7811) -- Amend the Canal Zone Code by the addition of provisions relative to registration of practice of architects and professional engineers.

PL 675 (HR 11499) -- Amend the Texas City Disaster Claims Act.

PL 676 (HR 9952) -- Provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of the Reserve components who are involuntarily released from active service.

PL 677 (HR 10230) -- Amend the Revised Statutes relating to coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins.

PL 678 (HR 11740) -- Provide for a temporary increase of $3 billion in the public debt limit.

PL 679 (HR 11802) -- Make provision relating to extension of war risk hazard and detention benefits.

PL 680 (S J Res 178) -- Authorize appropriations to provide certain costs for participation by the U.S. in the International Bureau for Publications of Customs Tariffs.

PL 681 (S 1542) -- Authorize an allowance for civilian officers and employees of the government who are notaries public.

PL 682 (S 2091) -- Authorize reconstruction, enlargement and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill.

PL 683 (S 2712) -- Authorize the charging of tolls for transit over the Manette Bridge in Bremerton, Wash.

PL 684 (S 3214) -- Authorize adjustment of rentals under leases for commercial recreational facilities at the Clark Hill Reservoir.

PL 685 (S 3272) -- Increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects in the Flood Control Act of 1948.

PL 686 (S 3547) -- Authorize the sale of certain land by the Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque.

PL 687 (S 3527) -- Authorize construction and operation of a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada.

PL 688 (S 3674) -- Amend the U.S. Code relating to fraud by wire, radio, or television.

PL 689 (H J Res 501) -- Authorize participation by U.S. in parliamentary conferences of NATO.

PL 690 (HR 6643) -- Amend the reclamation laws to provide that excess lands acquired by foreclosure or inheritance may receive water temporarily for 5 years.

PL 691 (HR 6850) -- Create an academic advisory board for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

PL 692 (HR 8385) -- Transfer to Secretary of Agriculture the responsibilities relating to Puerto Rican hurricane relief loans.

PL 693 (HR 8552) -- Grant to the town of Chincoteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for the purpose of taking subterranean water.

PL 694 (HR 9769) -- Authorize issuance of general obligation bonds in Honolulu.

PL 695 (HR 10535) -- Include Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, Utah.

PL 696 (HR 9828) -- Transfer 600 acres of public domain to the Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah.

PL 697 (HR 10441) -- Amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 regarding guaranteed insurance.

PL 698 (HR 10504) -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of the lands.

PL 699 (HR 11127) -- Clarify the law relating to the grant of certain public lands to the states for school purposes.

PL 700 (HR 11714) -- Extend for 2 years existing authority of Secretary of Treasury in respect to transfers of distilled spirits.

PL 701 (HR 11027) -- Provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by the U.S.

PL 702 (S J Res 110) -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct a study and investigation of Indian education in the U.S.

PL 703 (S 584) -- Make the U.S. Customs Court a constitutional court.

PL 704 (S 1739) -- Authorize D.C. Commissioners to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions.

PL 705 (S 1871) -- Amend the act to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official government mail matter.

PL 706 (S 1961) -- Convey part of Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Colchester, Vt., to State of Vermont.

PL 707 (S 2772) -- Authorize loan of certain Armed Forces equipment to Boy Scouts of America at World Jamboree.

PL 708 (S 2896) -- Amend the act relating to cemetery associations in D.C.

PL 709 (S 2972) -- Punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft.

PL 710 (S 3723) -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain land in Alameda, Calif., and to accept other land in exchange therefor.

PL 711 (HR 1761) -- Make provision relative to relief from liability to repay subsistence allowance received under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 due to an erroneous interpretation of law.

PL 712 (HR 3897) -- Relieve the Secretary of the Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof.

PL 713 (HR 5657) -- Permit use of certain real property in Volusia County, Fla., for civil defense purposes.

PL 714 (HR 6025) -- Amend the shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S.

PL 715 (HR 6218) -- Make provision relating to federal assistance to Menominee Tribe of Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision.

PL 716 (HR 7426) -- Authorize the issuance of certain highway revenue bonds by Hawaii.

PL 717 (HR 7663) -- Make provision relating to settlement of certain claims of the Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians.

PL 718 (HR 9280) -- Provide for formulation of plan for control of property of Menominee Indian Tribe.

PL 719 (HR 9660) -- Convey certain land in Williamsburg, Va.

PL 720 (HR 9768) -- Make provision relating to general obligation bonds for school improvement in Honolulu.

PL 721 (HR 9974) -- Amend act regarding cutting of timber on Menominee Indian Reservation, Wis.

PL 722 (HR 11926) -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 so as to permit negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities.

PL 723 (HR 8636) -- Extend for 1 year the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

PL 724 (HR 8228) -- Extend for 2 years the suspension of import duty on crude and calcined bauxite.

PL 725 (HR 10269) -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place metallurgical alumina on the free list.

PL 726 (HR 11356) -- Mutual Security Act of 1956.

PL 727 (HR 11000) -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of the late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis.

PL 728 (HR 11619) -- Narcotics Control Act of 1956.

PL 729 (HR 2452) -- Authorize conveyance of La Crosse National Guard target range to Wisconsin.

PL 730 (H J Res 569) -- Provide for a medal to be struck and presented to each surviving veteran of the War Between the States.

PL 731 (S 2704) -- Authorize funds for construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in D.C.

PL 732 (S 3246) -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of buildings and facilities for National Institute of Dental Research.

PL 733 (S 3982) -- Provide for the maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the U.S., its territories and possessions.

PL 734 (HR 11873) -- Eliminate delay in the start of watershed projects.

PL 735 (HR 10075) -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to town of Bald Knob, Ark.

PL 736 (HR 9451) -- Make provision relating to lands held in trust for Seminole Indians of Florida.

PL 737 (HR 11683) -- Authorize permanent appointments in the Armed Forces.

PL 738 (HR 11402) -- Extend existing application of Temporary Promotion Act of 1941 to the Coast Guard.

PL 739 (HR 9774) -- Convey certain lands of the U.S. to Volusia County, Fla.

PL 740 (S 976) -- Release U.S. interest in certain land in Montgomery, W.Va.

PL 741 (S 3163) -- Authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska.

PL 742 (HR 8817) -- Provide for conveyance of certain U.S. land in city of Corbin, Ky.

PL 743 (HR 6501) -- Permit the disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under U.S. mining laws.

PL 744 (HR 11611) -- Provide for establishment of the Pea Ridge National Military Park in Arkansas.

PL 745 (HR 11520) -- Provide for transfer of certain property situated in Maine to town of Castine.

PL 746 (S 3412) -- Extend provisions of title XIII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relating to war risk insurance for an additional 5 years.

PL 747 (HR 9339) -- Authorize exchange of certain U.S. lands in Union County, Ga., for lands in Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga.

PL 748 (HR 9137) -- Provide for waiver of requirements of section 142, title 28, U.S. Code, for the holding of court at Bryson City, N.C.

PL 749 (HR 9500) -- Extend for 1 year the provisions of the Missing Persons Act.

PL 750 (HR 10479) -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to Galveston County, Tex.

PL 751 (HR 11163) -- Authorize conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of the Lower Lake Rancheria.

PL 752 (HR 11375) -- Provide for extension of special school milk program.

PL 753 (HR 9801) -- Authorize construction of bridge over Panama Canal at Balboa, C.Z.

PL 754 (S 1358) -- Authorize modification of the flood-control project for Missouri River agricultural levee unit 513-512-R, Richmond County, Neb.

PL 755 (S 2305) -- Dispose of certain lands from the Acadian National Park.

PL 756 (S 3120) -- Amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

PL 757 (S 3073) -- Provide a transportation system to serve D.C. and its environs.

PL 758 (S 2517) -- Amend act authorizing sale of timber within the Tongas National Forest, Alaska.

PL 759 (S 2711) -- Authorize medals and decorations in the U.S. merchant marine.

PL 760 (S 3388) -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to the port of Port Townsend, Wash.

PL 761 (HR 842) -- Grant increases in annuities of certain civilian officials and employees who performed service in the construction of the Panama Canal.

PL 762 (S 3482) -- Provide for transfer of title of certain lands to the Carlsbad Irrigation District, New Mexico.

PL 763 (HR 483) -- Provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

PL 764 (HR 11320) -- Amend certain laws affecting control of narcotics in the District of Columbia.

PL 765 (HR 2111) -- Authorize the secretaries of the military departments to publish official registers for their services.

PL 766 (HR 2854) -- Increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of Government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of Government.

PL 767 (HR 2854) -- Continue the Indian Claims Commission to Apr. 10, 1962.

PL 768 (HR 7380) -- Amend the D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 so as to correct certain inequities.

PL 769 (HR 5838) -- Provide for reimbursement to certain members of Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe for damages suffered as a result of establishment of Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range.

PL 770 (HR 9246) -- Amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to authorize payments to survivors of former members for unused leave credit.

PL 771 (HR 6729) -- Provide that the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint Navy and Marine officers to the Reserve and for subsequent transfer to retired list.

PL 772 (HR 7190) -- Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.

PL 773 (HR 10375) -- Make provision relating to recognition for meritorious service by members of the D.C. Police and Fire Departments.

PL 774 (HR 8290) -- Provide for the appointment and promotion of the director and assistant director of the band of the U.S. Marine Corps.

PL 775 (HR 7611) -- Establish a date of rank for pay purposes for certain Naval Reserve officers.

PL 776 (HR 9892) -- Amend Revised Statutes relating to physical examinations preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service.

PL 777 (HR 7646) -- Authorize Secretaries of military departments and Secretary of Treasury to incur expenses incident to the representation of their personnel before foreign judicial tribunals.

PL 778 (HR 9333) -- Give to certain consuming processors of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases.

PL 779 (HR 7943) -- Change the name of the government locks at Ballard, Wash., to the Hiram M. Chittenden locks.

PL 780 (HR 8407) -- Require enlisted members of the Armed Forces to make up time lost during enlistments.

PL 781 (HR 8898) -- Make provision relating to special land purchase within Cache National Forest, Utah.

PL 782 (HR 10964) -- Provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas.

PL 783 (HR 11488) -- Amend the D.C. Traffic Act of 1925 relative to motor vehicle excise tax.

PL 784 (HR 11995) -- Provide that the 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies shall also apply to taxable years beginning in 1956.

PL 785 (HR 10683) -- Amend the Dependents' Assistance Act of 1950 so as to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits thereunder.

PL 786 (S J Res 182) -- Extend the time for the submission of the final report of the Commission on Government Security.

PL 787 (S 2092) -- Transfer to jurisdiction of Army the bridge across the Missouri River between Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas and Platte County, Mo., and authorize its removal.

PL 788 (S 2424) -- Name lock and dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River, Ala., the John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam.

PL 789 (S 3344) -- Authorize conveyance to Territory of Alaska of certain lands in Sitka known as Baronof Castle site.

PL 790 (S 3032) -- Grant the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

PL 791 (S 2895) -- Make provision relating to payment of cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in D.C.

PL 792 (S 3498) -- Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas of U.S. Armed Forces operations since 1917.

PL 793 (S 3180) -- Appoint U.S. commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

PL 794 (S 3397) -- Make provision relating to extension of time in which payments are to be made to members of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

PL 795 (HR 10670) -- Extend coverage of D.C. Unemployment Act to employees of District municipal government employed in D.C.

PL 796 (HR 5265) -- Exempt certain additional foreign travel from the tax on the transportation of persons.

PL 797 (HR 2603) -- Increase the area within which officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the D.C. may reside.

PL 798 (HR 9593) -- Simplify accounting and to facilitate the payment of obligations.

PL 799 (HR 5853) -- Amend the act of 1907 relative to regulating the practice of veterinary medicine in the D.C.

PL 800 (HR 11766) -- Provide for the establishment of the Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park in Alabama.

PL 801 (HR 10368) -- Amend the Civil Service Act to require inclusion of certain information in executive communications to Congress proposing creation or expansion of functions.

PL 802 (HR 11077) -- Amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955.

PL 803 (S 2280) -- Amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries.

PL 804 (S 2572) -- Authorize interchange of certain military and forest lands.

PL 805 (S 3705) -- Require periodic survey of national shipbuilding capability.

PL 806 (S 3832) -- Provide for disposal of the government-owned synthetic-rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio.

PL 807 (HR 7723) -- Convey certain lands in Phelps County, Mo., to the Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo.

PL 808 (HR 9038) -- Provide that Puerto Rico shall be treated as a State for purposes of district court jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship.

PL 809 (HR 10285) -- Farm Credit Act of 1956.

PL 810 (HR 9742) -- Provide for the protection of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Ga., against damage from fire and drought.

PL 811 (HR 11010) -- Authorize acquisition and operation of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Muscatine, Iowa.

PL 812 (HR 8149) -- Make provision relating to the transfer of actions from the U.S. District Court for the D.C. to the municipal court for the D.C.

PL 813 (HR 12237) -- Encourage and assist the States in the establishment of State committees on education beyond the high school.

PL 814 (HR 12138) -- Supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1957.

PL 815 (H J Res 604) -- Make provision relating to participation in U.S. World Trade Fair and Oklahoma Semi-Centennial Celebration.

PL 816 (H J Res 664) -- Provide for participation in American International Institute for Protection of Childhood.

PL 817 (HR 8047) -- Renew license of American Legion post to use certain land in Michigan.

PL 818 (HR 10679) -- Construct railroad bridge across Mississippi River by Arkansas and Mississippi.

PL 819 (HR 9081) -- Make provision relative to conveyance of land in Bexar County to Texas.

PL 820 (HR 7121) -- Validate mileage payments made to U.S. Army-Air Force personnel for travel by commercial aircraft.

PL 821 (HR 9842) -- Authorize impounding of mail in certain instances.

PL 822 (HR 8617) -- Validate certain sea-duty payments made to naval personnel.

PL 823 (HR 2121) -- Grant relief to certain members of Armed Forces in connection with shipment of household goods from overseas.

PL 824 (H J Res 549) -- Make provision respecting agreement with Canada establishing Niagara Frontier Port Authority.

PL 825 (S 1777) -- Authorize railroads to carry a disabled individual requiring attendant and such attendant at fare charged for 1 person.

PL 826 (HR 11861) -- Amend act authorizing Federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property.

PL 827 (HR 3561) -- Provide prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by U.S. Armed Forces in foreign countries.

PL 828 (S 3481) -- Raise salaries in the Foreign Service and provide other benefits to officers and dependents.

PL 829 (S 2216) -- Permit use and occupancy of land within the national forests.

PL 830 (HR 6376) -- Provide hospitalization and care of mentally ill in Alaska.

PL 831 (HR 10111) -- Include certain savings and loan associations within provisions of U.S. Code.

PL 832 (S J Res 183) -- Invite World Health Organization to hold 11th World Health Assembly in U.S. in 1958.

PL 833 (S J Res 186) -- Authorize appropriation for expenses of Pan American games to be held in Cleveland in 1959.

PL 834 (S 3458) -- Grant leave of absence to homestead entrymen and to permit suspension of improvement operations on homestead and desert-land entries.

PL 835 (S 849) -- Provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases.

PL 836 (S 3592) -- Provide in certain additional cases for the granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service.

PL 837 (S 3926) -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands.

PL 838 (HR 5256) -- Provide for the redemption of certain unsold migratory bird hunting stamps.

PL 839 (HR 7888) -- Quitclaim deeds to certain land at Weliweli, Kona, Kauai.

PL 840 (HR 256) -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to certain employees.

PL 841 (HR 8265) -- Make provision relating to use of storage space in Buford Reservoir to provide Gwinett County, Ga., a water supply.

PL 842 (HR 5337) -- Broaden the provision of law relating to practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities.

PL 843 (HR 8940) -- Make provision relating to sale of water from Hulah Reservoir to city of Bartlesville, Okla.

PL 844 (HR 7891) -- Make provision relating to exchange of certain public lands of Hawaii for relief of persons whose lands were destroyed by volcanic activity.

PL 845 (HR 7290) -- Authorize female Army-Air Force nurses to be members of Army or Air National Guard.

PL 846 (HR 1774) -- Abolish Verendrye National Monument and to convey certain land to North Dakota.

PL 847 (HR 4127) -- Amend the Korean GI bill of rights concerning courses of instruction which have been in operation for less than 2 years.

PL 848 (HR 6243) -- Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote peacetime application of atomic energy.

PL 849 (HR 9918) -- Make provision relating to Riverside Irrigation District, Idaho, regarding rehabilitation of district's works.

PL 850 (H J Res 317) -- Designate week of Nov. 16-22 as National Farm-City Week.

PL 851 (H J Res 396) -- Establish a national motto of the United States.

PL 852 (S 3768) -- Include Department of HEW under Sec. 158 of Revised Statutes, and provide for appointment by President of a general counsel.

PL 853 (HR 12130) -- Mutual security appropriations for fiscal year 1957.

PL 854 (HR 7619) -- Civil Service Retirement and Federal Executives Pay Raise Act of 1956.

PL 855 (HR 12350) -- Second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1957.

PL 856 (S J Res 165) -- Relinquish consular jurisdiction in Morocco.

PL 857 (S 3658) -- Authorize the subsurface storage of oil or gas in restricted Indian lands, tribal or allotted.

PL 858 (S 497) -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California.

PL 859 (S 3195) -- Authorize conveyance of certain lands in Rhode Island to town of North Kingstown, R.I.

PL 860 (S 3116) -- International Cultural Exchange and Fair Trade Participation Act of 1956.

PL 861 (S 1400) -- Protect the integrity of grade certificates under U.S. Grain Standards Act.

PL 862 (S 2634) -- Make provision relating to transportation of mail by highway post office service.

PL 863 (S 3897) -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures.

PL 864 (S 3820) -- Increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

PL 865 (S 3149) -- Permit certain carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion.

PL 866 (S 4215) -- Authorize sale of certain vessels to Brazil.

PL 867 (HR 5417) -- Amend U.S. Code relative to sale or pledge of postage stamps.

PL 868 (HR 6247) -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act with regard to unclaimed moneys.

PL 869 (HR 7887) -- Authorize sale of certain public lands in Hawaii under certain circumstances without public notice.

PL 870 (HR 11947) -- Amend and extend for 2 years the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

PL 871 (HR 6403) -- Make provision relating to embezzlement of Indian tribal organization property.

PL 872 (HR 9699) -- Convey certain land to State of Oregon to be used for National Guard purposes.

PL 873 (HR 8110) -- Incorporate the National Music Council.

PL 874 (HR 11636) -- Amend title 18 of U.S. Code relating to animals, birds, and fish.

PL 875 (HR 11653) -- Increase fees of witnesses in U.S. courts and before U.S. commissioners.

PL 876 (HR 11254) -- Amend the U.S. Code relative to gasoline tax in Guam.

PL 877 (HR 12034) -- Authorize execution of a contract with the Tule Lake Irrigation District, Calif.

PL 878 (HR 11544) -- Improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

PL 879 (HR 5738) -- Authorize flight instruction during Reserve Officers Training Corps program.

PL 880 (HR 7225) -- Social Security Amendments Act of 1956.

PL 881 (HR 7089) -- Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans.

PL 882 (S J Res 199) -- Authorize additional position of Assistant Director in the Bureau of the Budget.

PL 883 (S 3316) -- Authorize conveyance of certain property surplus to needs of U.S. to Roseburg, Ore.

PL 884 (S 985) -- Establish an Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.

PL 885 (S 2569) -- Provide certain basic authority for Department of State.

PL 886 (S 4060) -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to include employees in Motor Vehicle Service.

PL 887 (S 3970) -- Provide for termination of Federal supervision over property of Wyandotte Indians in Oklahoma.

PL 888 (S 1873) -- Increase the minimum postal savings deposit.

PL 889 (S 3998) -- Provide for development of Federal fish hatchery at Pittsford, Vt.

PL 890 (H J Res 613) -- Make provision relating to expenses in connection with chartering of merchant ships under jurisdiction of Secretary of Commerce.

PL 891 (S 1161) -- Abolish the Fossil Cycad National Monument, S. D.

PL 892 (HR 4096) -- Dispose of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska.

PL 893 (HR 3882) -- Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of, or have received instruction in, espionage or sabotage tactics of a foreign government.

PL 894 (HR 6024) -- Make provision relating to status of certain land at Kaakaukukui, Honolulu, T.H.

PL 895 (HR 8837) -- Amend certain sections of the Hawaiian Organic Act relating to the Legislature of Territory of Hawaii.

PL 896 (HR 11522) -- Implement Organic Act of Guam relative to application of Federal laws to Guam.

PL 897 (HR 8474) -- Quiet title regarding certain property in Alabama.

PL 898 (HR 9260) -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act and extend the VA guaranteed loan program.

PL 899 (HR 7552) -- Amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

PL 900 (HR 7890) -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands located at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu.

PL 901 (HR 6595) -- Amend certain provisions of law relating to the estate tax.

PL 902 (HR 9970) -- Provide for disposition of a portion of Sharpe General Depot, Stockton Annex, Calif.

PL 903 (HR 7893) -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act relative to priority in securing homesteads.

PL 904 (HR 10946) -- Make provision relating to disposal of surplus personal property to territorial government of Alaska.

PL 905 (HR 9547) -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to simplify procedures governing the prescribing of regulations under such act.

PL 906 (HR 9265) -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act relating to the audit of government (territorial and county) accounts.

PL 907 (HR 12170) -- Provide for removal of limitation for settling claims in connection with certain air crashes.

PL 908 (HR 11024) -- Make provision relating to fees of certain commissioners for Territory of Alaska.

PL 909 (H J Res 643) -- Investigate the need for a geophysical institute in Hawaii.

PL 910 (S J Res 93) -- Authorize acceptance of a gift from the Ericsson Memorial Commission of the U.S.

PL 911 (S 3958) -- Amend the Public Health Service and Vocational Education Acts by increasing number of professional public health personnel and assisting in care and treatment of mentally ill.

PL 912 (S J Res 71) -- Commend the Memorial to the American Indian Foundation.

PL 913 (S 218) -- Grant relief to the town of Clayton, N.M.

PL 914 (S 1456) -- Amend the common carriers section of the Communications Act.

PL 915 (S J Res 105) -- Designate Sept. 17-23 as Constitution Week.

PL 916 (S 912) -- Make provision relative to uniform retirement date for authorized retirements of Federal personnel.

PL 917 (S 1637) -- Extend the time limit within which awards of certain military and naval decorations may be made.

PL 918 (S 1915) -- Make provision relative to interchange of certain Federal and State employees.

PL 919 (S 2887) -- Protect further and assure the privacy of grand or petit juries in the courts of the U.S. while such juries are deliberating or voting.

PL 920 (S 3779) -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954, with respect to Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah.

PL 921 (S 3968) -- Provide for termination of Federal supervision over property of Peoria Indians in Oklahoma.

PL 922 (S 3259) -- Authorize wider distribution of books for the blind and increase appropriations therefor.

PL 923 (HR 604) -- Provide port-of-entry and related facilities on the Alaska Highway at the Alaska-Canada border.

PL 924 (S 3556) -- Provide transfer of title to movable property to irrigation districts for operation and maintenance.

PL 925 (HR 5299) -- Authorize the establishment of the Virgin Islands National Park.

PL 926 (HR 5712) -- Make provision relating to lands in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez in New Mexico.

PL 927 (HR 6040) -- Amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws.

PL 928 (HR 10432) -- Amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 relative to travel expenses and per diem allowances.

PL 929 (HR 5519) -- Authorize exchange of lands between U.S. and El Paso, Tex.

PL 930 (HR 11969) -- Require safety closing devices on refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce.

PL 931 (HR 11696) -- Convey homestead allotments to Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos in Alaska.

PL 932 (HR 8226) -- Amend act of Mar. 4, 1915, so as to reserve certain lands in Alaska for public-school purposes.

PL 933 (HR 9956) -- Amend the Bankruptcy Act to abolish statutory requirement of mailing certain bankruptcy orders and notices.

PL 934 (HR 12254) -- Provide additional time for the Tariff Commission to renew the customs tariff schedules.

PL 935 (HR 3489) -- Provide Federal employees' group insurance for employees of Gallaudet College.

PL 936 (S J Res 114) -- Change the name of Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor to Liberty Island.

PL 937 (S 3875) -- Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act regarding extension of grants in the States.

PL 938 (S J Res 177) -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built tankers.

PL 939 (S 3391) -- Regulate interstate transportation of migrant farm workers.

PL 940 (S 2060) -- Incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to use the working capital fund.

PL 941 (S 3430) -- Create a National Library of Medicine.

PL 942 (S 3821) -- Authorize construction of 2 prototype ships and conversion of 1 Liberty ship by Maritime Administration.

PL 943 (S 3969) -- Provide for termination of Federal supervision over property of Ottawa Indians of Oklahoma.

PL 944 (S 4116) -- Increase membership of Senate Office Building Commission.

PL 945(S 4221) -- Amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

PL 946 (H J Res 511) -- New York-New Jersey-Connecticut air pollution study compact.

PL 947 (HR 4090) -- Make provision regarding the installation of radio call selectors on cargo ships.

PL 948 (HR 11613) -- Make provision relating to loan of naval vessels to certain friendly foreign nations.

PL 949 (HR 11695) -- Extend program of financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities.

PL 950 (HR 9314) -- Grant consent of Congress to States of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into compact relating to interstate public school districts.

PL 951 (HR 9810) -- Convey certain land of U.S. to State of Indiana.

PL 952 (S 3594) -- Authorize construction of Farwell unit, Nebraska, of the Missouri River Basin project.

PL 953 (S 938) -- Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C.

PL 954 (S 4228) -- Provide for a President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space.

PL 955 (S 1135) -- Extend benefits of Federal Employees Compensation Act to senior members of Civil Air Patrol.

PL 956 (S 3787) -- Make provision relating to the management of the Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill.

PL 957 (S 898) -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to the authority of the ICC to regulate the use by motor carriers of motor vehicles not owned by them..

PL 958 (S 1833) -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 relative to extension of authority to provide marine insurance during a national emergency.

PL 959 (S 3416) -- Make provision relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations.

PL 960 (S 3467) -- Convey tribal lands of Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian Tribes of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to the U.S.

PL 961 (S 3266) -- Authorize officers of Coast and Geodetic Survey to act as notaries in places outside the continental limit of U.S. and Alaska.

PL 962 (S 3903) -- Increase the amount to be appropriated for purpose of title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

PL 963 (S 3314) -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation.

PL 964 (S 3468) -- Amend certain contracts providing for furnishing of water to city of Rapid City, S.D.

PL 965 (S 3650) -- Grant relief to Freeport, Maine.

PL 966 (S 4164) -- Provide for appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in Bureau of Public Roads, and one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

PL 967 (HR 12354) -- Make provision relating to clerk hire of Members of House of Representatives.

PL 968 (HR 12270) -- Authorize certain construction at military installations.

PL 969 (HR 2845) -- Provide additional compensation for veterans for certain service-incurred disabilities.

PL 970 (HR 5274) -- Grant power to Puerto Rico to enter into certain interstate compacts.

PL 971 (HR 7855) -- Extend temporary authority to GSA to dispose of surplus property by negotiation to July 31, 1958.

PL 972 (HR 11548) -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery at Paint Bank, Va.

PL 973 (HR 11124) -- Pay annuities to widows and dependent children of Federal judges.

PL 974 (H J Res 695) -- Suspend application of certain Federal laws with respect to personnel to be employed by House Committee on Ways and Means in connection with certain authorized investigation.

PL 975 (HR 8157) -- Make provision relating to interment of an unknown soldier of the Korean war in Arlington Cemetery.

PL 976 (HR 11090) -- Make provision concerning gifts of securities to minors in D.C.

PL 977 (HR 10383) -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property to city of Vero Beach, Fla.

PL 978 (HR 7728) -- Provide that Navy Department shall not be required to reimburse the RFC for transfer of certain real property at Columbus, Ohio.

PL 979 (HR 11682) -- Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956.

PL 980 (S 3386) -- Authorize appropriation for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

PL 981 (HR 11709) -- Authorize increased appropriations for acquisition of realty of AEC.

PL 982 (HR 11002) -- Regulate and license pawnbrokers in the D.C.

PL 983 (HR 800) -- Authorize FBI to initiate investigation of any kidnapping in which the victim has not been released within 24 hours after seizure.

PL 984 (HR 5881) -- Provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects.

PL 985 (HR 7536) -- Amend the Communications Act so as to require vessels carrying passengers for hire to be fitted with radiotelephone installations.

PL 986 (H J Res 667) -- Provide for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with Presidential inaugural ceremonies.

PL 987 (S 2093) -- Authorize granting of certain property damages as a result of construction on the Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and reservoir projects, Missouri River.

PL 988 (S 4184) -- Incorporate the Boys' Clubs of America.

PL 989 (S 2585) -- Authorize an exchange of land at the Beltsville, Md., Agricultural Research Center.

PL 990 (S 3831) -- Provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in West Virginia.

PL 991 (S 3927) -- Convey to Indian tribes certain improvements or facilities on tribal lands.

PL 992 (S 3101) -- Authorize construction of Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Oregon.

PL 993 (S 3227) -- Authorize construction of Little Wood River reclamation project, Idaho.

PL 994 (S 9348) -- Make provision relative to increasing the holdings of the Archeological Institute of America.

PL 995 (HR 9506) -- Authorize the conveyance of certain property to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

PL 996 (HR 7596) -- Provide for the disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways.

PL 997 (HR 6586) -- Amend Sec. 7 of War Claims Act of 1948 with respect to claims of certain religious organizations in the Philippine Islands.

PL 998 (HR 11197) -- Make provision relating to retention in public ownership of certain lands being administered by Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

PL 999 (HR 11702) -- Provide for sale of lands in reservoir areas under the jurisdiction of Army for cottage-site development and use.

PL 1000 (HR 9591) -- Make provision relating to acquisition of non-Federal land within existing boundaries of any national park.

PL 1001 (HR 9396) -- Provide for duty-free importation of guar seed.

PL 1002 (H J Res 546) -- Relating to 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton.

PL 1003 (S J Res 187) -- Extend for 2 years the operation of the Emergency Ship Repair Act.

PL 1004 (S 3113) -- Amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act regarding vessels purchased prior to enactment of such act.

PL 1005 (S 3881) -- Authorize demolition and removal of greenhouses and other structures at Botanic Garden.

PL 1006 (S 4203) -- Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

PL 1007 (S 2226) -- Dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading With the Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941.

PL 1008 (HR 10184) -- Convey property to county of Pierce, Wash.

PL 1009 (HR 7181) -- Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pa., be made a national shrine.

PL 1010 (HR 9875) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 regarding the tax on admissions.

PL 1011 (HR 11834) -- Allow a charitable deduction for certain bequests.

PL 1012 (HR 10177) -- Provide for free importation of certain shoe lathes.

PL 1013 (S 3616) -- Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits.

PL 1014 (S 4011) -- Amend the U.S. Code relating to the Coast Guard.

PL 1015 (HR 7634) -- Provide that amounts which do not exceed 60 cents shall be exempt from the tax imposed upon amounts paid for transportation of persons.

PL 1016 (S 3732) -- Provide insurance against flood damage.

PL 1017 (HR 11554) -- Facilitate private financing of passenger vessels in the interest of national defense.

PL 1018 (HR 8750) -- Amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

PL 1019 (HR 9874) -- Authorize Canadian vessels to be employed in the coastwise transportation of coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y.

PL 1020 (HR 11742) -- Extend and amend laws relating to provision and improvement of housing and the consideration and development of urban communities.

PL 1021 (HR 11833) -- Provide for a Great Plains conservation program.

PL 1022 (HR 12152) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the allowance, as deductions, of contributions to medical research organizations.

PL 1023 (S 3956) -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 regarding minimum wage rate in Samoa.

PL 1024 (S 3275) -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources.

PL 1025 (HR 11911) -- Provide for a definition or relocation of the common boundary between Arizona and California.

PL 1026 (S 3879) -- Supplement the U.S. antitrust laws to enable automobile dealers to bring suit against automobile manufacturers re terminationof franchises.

PL 1027 (S 2379) -- Promote the U.S. fishing industry.

PL 1028 (HR 7049) -- Revise and codify titles 10 and 32 of U.S. Code relating to Armed Forces and National Guard.

23 Bills Vetoed in 1956

President Eisenhower vetoed 23 bills in 1956, 10 of them during the Congressional session, including one pocket veto during the Easter recess. The remaining 13 were pocket vetoed after Congress adjourned. His veto total in four years: 86. In 1955, Mr. Eisenhower vetoed 11 bills, in 1954, 42, and in 1953, 10. (See CQ Almanacs: 1955, p. 387; 1954, p. 409; 1953, p. 310)

In three 1956 cases, Presidential vetoes were followed by passage of revised bills. President Eisenhower vetoed the farm bill (HR 12) April 16 because it was "contradictory and self-defeating." Congress passed a revised bill (HR 10875) which the President signed June 20. The President vetoed a bill for flood damage claims (HR 6421) April 9, but a revised measure (HR 11205) was approved June 27. A military construction bill (HR 9893) was vetoed by the President July 16, but a revised bill (HR 12270) was approved Aug. 3.

Of the vetoed measures, 14 originated in the House, nine in the Senate. Nine of the bills were private measures. Pocket vetoes killed eight House bills, six Senate bills.

The President pocket vetoes a bill by withholding his approval of it after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within 10 days, excluding Sundays, from the time it is received by him. But if Congress adjourns within that 10-day period, the bill dies by pocket veto if the President fails to sign it.

Regular Vetoes -- House

HR 6645 -- To amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control. The President, alluding to the $2,500 offered Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) as a campaign contribution by the Superior Oil Co., said he deemed such efforts "so arrogant and so much in defiance of acceptable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of governmental processes." The House passed the bill July 28, 1955, the Senate Feb. 6, 1956. President Eisenhower vetoed the bill Feb. 17. (See p. 469)

HR 6421 -- To provide payments to 28 individuals in settlement of flood damage claims resulting from activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service in establishing a refuge. The President said the bill failed to establish an adequate basis for appraising the claims and recommended new legislation conferring jurisdiction upon an appropriate court for damage determination. The House passed the bill Feb. 7, the Senate March 26. It was vetoed April 9. A revised bill (HR 11205) was passed by the House May 21, the Senate June 18, and approved June 27.

HR 12 -- Agricultural Act of 1956, providing for a return to rigid 90 percent of parity price supports and use of a dual parity formula, a soil bank program, surplus disposal, marketing quotas and acreage allotments. The President said passage of the bill, even as an emergency measure, "would lead to such serious consequences in additional surpluses and production controls as to further threaten the income and the welfare of our farm people" He said he vetoed it "with intense disappointment and regret." The House passed the bill May 5, 1955, the Senate March 19, 1956. Both chambers agreed to a conference report April 11. It was vetoed April 16. The veto was sustained in the House April 18 by a 202-211 roll-call vote. A revised bill (HR 10875) was passed by Congress May 23 and approved by the President May 28. (See p. 375)

HR 1835 -- To provide tax relief for the Board of Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kan. In his veto message the President said legislation should be restricted to communities able to demonstrate financial hardship directly attributable to federal removal of real property from the tax rolls, and then only to properties removed from local tax rolls subsequent to June 30, 1950. The bill was passed by the House April 18, 1955, the Senate April 30, 1956. It was vetoed May 22.

HR 1866 -- To provide for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton for loss of business and decline of property value through relocation of a highway. The President said payments for such a loss "would, in essence, make the government the guarantor of the stability of property or business values." The bill was passed by the House March 15, 1955, the Senate May 31, 1956. It was vetoed June 18.

HR 9893 -- To authorize construction at military installations. In vetoing the bill, President Eisenhower said while Congress could enact legislation governing the making of government contracts, "it may not constitutionally delegate to its Members or committees the power to make such contracts, either directly or by giving them the authority to approve or disapprove a contract which an executive officer proposes to make." The bill passed the House April 12, the Senate June 28. Both houses agreed to a conference report July 9. It was vetoed July 16. (See p. 567) A revised bill (HR 12270) was passed by the House July 17, the Senate July 26, and approved Aug. 3.

Regular Vetoes -- Senate

SJ Res 135 -- To authorize payments to the Crow Indian Tribe, Mont., for right-of-way for the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir. In his veto message, the President said the proposed settlement of $5 million was of an "extravagant nature." He said if Congress wanted to provide for an extra payment, because of the land's value as a power site, "it should not be done under the claim that it is 'just compensation'." The bill was passed by the Senate March 16, the House May 7. A conference report was agreed to by the House May 24, the Senate May 25. It was vetoed June 7. (See p. 536)

S 2152 -- To provide relief for the estate of Mrs. Susie Lee Spencer for her death in a Norfolk Navy Yard accident. President Eisenhower, in vetoing the bill, said if Congress wanted to depart from the policy of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act in making a payment to a nondependent husband, "it should do so through general legislation rather than by making individual exceptions" to the Act. The bill was passed by the Senate March 26, the House June 19, and vetoed July 2.

S 2582 -- To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to adjudicate a disability claim of Capt. William E. Stone arising from failure of the War Department to retire him for physical disability. In his veto, the President said the bill "would discriminate against the many

hundreds of individuals whose disability claims were denied" without judicial review and set "an undesirable precedent." The bill was passed by the Senate May 9, the House June 19. It was vetoed July 2.

Pocket Vetoes -- House

HR 3963 -- To grant permanent residence immigration status to Ashot and Ophelia Mnatzakanian. In his veto, President Eisenhower said the value of the educational exchange programs, under which Mnatzakanian came to the United States, would be lost if the programs were used "as an avenue to immigration." He recommended that Congress "enact a clear statutory requirement" that exchange personnel return home and remain there for a minimum period before being eligible to reenter the United States for permanent residence. The bill was passed by the House July 30, 1955, the Senate March 19, 1956. It was pocket vetoed April 2.

HR 4993 -- To authorize the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners to permit certain improvements to two business properties. President Eisenhower, in his veto, said a study for complete revision of D.C. zoning regulations was under way and when completed probably would deal with such properties as those in question. Any earlier single benefits would "frustrate comprehensive planning." The bill was passed by the House June 11, the Senate July 16. It was pocket vetoed July 31.

HR 3210 -- To authorize a three-year test by the State of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago of increased diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. President Eisenhower, in withholding his approval of the bill, said since a comprehensive report on the project by the Corps of Engineers was nearing completion, it would be "unwise" to proceed until the report was finished. He said objections had been registered by the Canadian government and the states of Wisconsin, Ohio and New York. The bill was passed by the House July 6, 1955, the Senate July 27, 1956. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 9. (See p. 570) (A similar bill, HR 3300, was pocket vetoed by the President Sept. 3, 1954 -- see 1954 Almanac, p. 519)

HR 7643 -- To amend the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 with respect to foreign tax credit for United Kingdom income tax paid on royalties. President Eisenhower pocket vetoed the bill because "the proposed change would single out for special relief a small group of taxpayers whose need for relief has not been demonstrated." The bill was passed by the House July 21, the Senate July 26. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 10.

HR 12080 -- To authorize appropriations of approximately $1.6 billion for river and harbor and flood-control projects. The President, in his veto, said 32 of the projects, involving over $530 million, had not met requirements for review. Other projects in the bill would be authorized on a basis which "would result in a lesser degree of local participation than was agreed to by the local interests and recommended by the executive branch," he said. The bill was passed by the House July 23, the Senate July 26. A conference report was agreed to by the House and Senate July 27. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 10. (see p. 574)

HR 4392 -- To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a special method of taxation for real estate investment trusts. In his veto, the President said although the bill was intended to apply only to a small number of trusts it "might well become available" to many real estate companies originally organized as fully taxable corporations. The bill was passed by the House July 23, the Senate July 26. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 10.

HR 10468 and 10662 -- To create Bridge Commissions in the cities of Lawrenceburg and Cannelton, Ind., respectively, and authorize construction of bridges and ferries in their communities. President Eisenhower, in his veto, said there apparently was no urgency demanding special legislation and that construction and operation of interstate bridges "has traditionally been a state rather than a federal responsibility." He said the bills lacked adequate provisions for supervising Bridge Commission activities, which could "lead to serious mismanagement and injury to the public interest." Both bills were passed by the House July 26, the Senate July 27. They were pocket vetoed Aug. 10.

Pocket Vetoes -- Senate

S 1384 -- To provide for the reconveyance to former owners of mineral interests in Mississippi acquired by the government for reservoir projects. The President said, in his veto, that a provision for payment to the United States of an amount equal to the purchase price was based on "the fallacious assumption" that a price had been determined for the mineral interests separate from other interests. Therefore, administration of the legislation would be "confusing and unsatisfactory," he said. The bill was passed by the Senate July 3, the House July 16. It was pocket vetoed July 31.

S 277 -- To provide relief for Mrs. Jean Pfeifer in the death of her son, John S. Inches. In his veto, President Eisenhower said private legislation for belatedly filed claims was "both burdensome and hazardous to the claimant and costly to the public." The President said the revised Social Security Act passed by the 84th Congress (HR 7225) included a provision affording persons in Mrs. Pfeifer's position an opportunity to receive payment upon showing good cause for the belated filing. The bill was passed by the Senate Jan. 16, the House July 17. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 1.

S 2182 -- To provide relief for the City of Elkins, W.Va., in repayment of a $75,000 Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan. President Eisenhower said in his veto that Elkins was the only one of over 500 municipalities building World War II airports to apply to the RFC for a loan. Enactment of the bill, he said, would set a precedent for other communities to urge cancellation of their obligations. The bill was passed by the Senate July 30, 1955, the House July 2, 1956. A conference report was agreed to by both House and Senate July 20. The bill was pocket vetoed Aug. 3.

S J Res 203 -- To set the date of meeting for the 85th Congress. A veto was requested by Congress Aug. 8 when it was discovered the resolution set a convening date which would not allow enough time to count the electoral vote. The vote count date had been set in an earlier resolution (H J Res 517) as 1 P.M., Jan. 7, 1957. S J Res 203 set convening time at noon, Jan. 7, and as it takes more than one hour for a new Congress to get organized, time would have "run out." The pocket veto meant convening time would revert to the Jan. 3 date set by law, which had been changed because it fell near the end of a week. The resolution was passed by the Senate and House July 27 and pocket vetoed Aug. 8.

S 3338 -- To bar electric power rate increases by the Southwestern Power Administration until July 1, 1957.

In his veto, President Eisenhower said the only purpose the bill would serve would be to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from fulfilling his obligations, under the 1944 Flood Control Act, to establish rate schedules. The bill would result in a revenue loss of $2,167,000 during the current fiscal year, he said. The bill was passed by the Senate April 19, the House July 27. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 9. (See p. 569)

S 3941 -- To provide additional time for the validation of mining claims held by persons in New Mexico and Wyoming. The President said in his veto that in some of the cases involved there appeared to be no justification for the delay in validating claims and in others the information was limited. The bill was passed by the Senate July 13, the House July 27. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 9.

Party Splits

President Eisenhower was the 11th chief executive since the Civil War to buck opposition control of one or both chambers of Congress. The accompanying chart shows that, despite his Democratic 84th Congress, the President did not find need for the veto as often as did some of his predecessors. None of his vetoes was overridden.

Grover Cleveland, who used the veto power 584 times against a Congress often dominated by the opposition party, was outdone only by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who refused to sign 631 bills in his 12 years in office.

Andrew Johnson had 15 vetoes overridden, more than any other President. Truman had 12 overridden; Roosevelt, nine; Cleveland, seven; and Wilson, six.

The chart below lists Presidents -- since the Civil War -- who bucked opposition control in Congress, the number of measures they vetoed during their term in office, and the number of those vetoes which were cast when the opposition party controlled one or both chambers of Congress, and the number cast when the President's party controlled Congress.

Vetoes Used With Friendly and Unfriendly Congresses

President	Term	Opposition in Control of House and/or Senate	Vetoes	President's Party in Control of Congress	Vetoes	Total Vetoes
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	1953-57	House and Senate 1955-57	34	1953-55	52	86
Harry S. Truman (D)	1945-53	House and Senate 1947-49	75	1945-47 1949-53	175	250
Herbert C. Hoover (R)	1929-33	House 1931-33	18	1929-31	19	37
Woodrow Wilson (D)	1913-21	House and Senate 1919-21	28	1913-19	16	44
William H. Taft (R)	1909-13	House 1911-13	26	1909-11	13	39
Grover Cleveland (D)	1893-97	House and Senate 1895-97	90	1893-95	80	584
	1885-89	Senate 1885-89	414			
Benjamin Harrison (R)	1889-93	House 1891-93	8	1889-91	36	44
Chester A. Arthur (R)	1881-85	House 1883-85	*	1881-83	*	12
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	1877-81	House and Senate 1879-81 House 1877-79	13	---	---	13
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	1869-77	House 1875-77	*	1869-75	*	92
Andrew Johnson (D)	1865-69	House and Senate 1865-69	28	---	---	28

*Figures not available.

Legislation Acted On or Submitted in 1956

All public legislation introduced or acted upon during the second session of the 84th Congress is listed on the pages that follow. Private bills and parliamentary resolutions are not included. (For listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 230.)

Bills Acted On are listed first, followed by Bills Introduced. Within each section the bills are arranged in these categories:

AGRICULTURE

APPROPRIATIONS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE
- Housing and Schools
- Safety and Health
- Social Security
- Welfare

FOREIGN POLICY
- Administrative Policy
- Immigration and Naturalization
- International Relations

LABOR

MILITARY AND VETERANS
- Defense Policy
- Veterans

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
- Civil Service
- Commemorative
- Congress
- Constitution, Civil Rights
- Crimes, Courts, Prisons
- District of Columbia
- Indian and Territorial Affairs
- Land and Land Transfers
- Post Office
- Presidential Policy
- General

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY
- Business and Banking
- Commerce and Communications
- Natural Resources
- Public Works and Reclamation
- Taxes and Tariffs

Within each category and subcategory are Senate bills in numerical order, followed by House bills. Legislation is described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name and brief description of provisions.

Bills Introduced show the date of introduction and committee to which each bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors also listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members, but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the year and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

Bills Acted On include action taken by committees, on the floor of either house, and the Public Law number and date of the President's signature, where applicable.

The pieces of legislation described are of four kinds -- bills and joint resolutions, which can become public law; concurrent resolutions, needing approval by both House and Senate; and simple resolutions, concerning only one chamber. Concurrent and simple resolutions do not become law.

Bills Acted On -- Agriculture

Agriculture bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

For all Bills introduced in this Agriculture category, including bills that received no action, see p. 290.

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1166 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 30, 1890 and section 2 of act of Feb. 2, 1903, re importation of livestock and poultry into Virgin Islands. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 18. Senate passed March 28. House Agriculture reported July 20, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16, 1956. President signed Jan. 28, 1956. Public Law 393.

S 1400 -- Protect integrity of grade certificates under U.S. Grain Standards Act. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House Agriculture reported July 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 861.

S 1614 -- Amend "An Act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 7, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 646.

S 1688 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act. MUNDT (R S.D.), and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 662.

S 2170 -- Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed July 22, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16, 1956. President signed Jan. 28, 1956. Public Law 395.

S 2216 -- Amend act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1086, 1101; 16 U.S.C. 497). ELLENDER (D Miss.). Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House Agriculture reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 28, 1956. Public Law 829.

S 2884 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. YOUNG (R N.D.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported, amended, Jan. 20. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House Agriculture reported Feb. 23. House passed on consent calendar March 5. President signed March 16. Public Law 431.

S 2967 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568). THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.). Senate Agriculture reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. House passed June 8. President signed June 22, 1956. Public Law 607.

S 3120 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956, on call of calendar. House Agriculture reported July 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 756.

S 3314 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House Agriculture reported July 25, 1956. House passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 963.

S 3458 -- Grant leaves of absence to homestead entrymen and to permit suspension of cultivation and improvement operations on homestead and desert land entries. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 834.

S 3787 -- Make provisions re management of Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 21, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 956.

S 3820 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 22, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956. House passed July 7, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments, July 9, 1956. House insisted on its amendments July 13. 1956. House adopted conference report July 20, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 24, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 864.

S 3903 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of Title I of act. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed July 3, 1956. House passed July 18, 1956, amended. House agreed to conference report July 25, 1956. Senate agreed to conference report July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 962.

S 4221 -- Amend International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. House passed July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 945.

HR 12 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported March 10, amended. House passed, 206-201, May 5, 1955, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 10. Senate passed 93-2 March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 26. Senate adopted 50-35, April 11, 1956. House adopted 237-181, conference report April 11, 1956. Vetoed April 16.

HR 374 -- Authorize adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within Stanislaus National Forest, Toulumne County, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif. House Agriculture reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 472.

HR 1855 -- Amend act approved April 24, 1950, re facilitating work of Forest Service. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 13, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 473.

HR 5337 -- Amend provisions of Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. McINTIRE (R Maine). House Agriculture reported July 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 13, 1956, amended. House accepted Senate amendments July 19, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 842.

HR 7030 -- Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) House Agriculture reported July 22, amended. House passed July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 26, amended. Senate passed Feb. 8, amended. House disagreed to Senate Amendments March 15. House Conference reported May 16, 1956. House agreed to conference report May 17. Senate adopted conference report May 17, 1956. President signed May 29, 1956. Public Law 545.

HR 7236 -- Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re water conservation practices. JOHNSON (D Wis.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 483.

HR 8320 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re special school milk program and brucellosis eradication program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed Feb. 1, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 6, amended. Senate passed Feb. 8, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Feb. 16. Senate insisted on its amendments Feb. 21. Senate adopted conference report 46-48 March 15. House concurred in Senate amendments, 406-0, March 21. President signed April 2, 1956. Public Law 465.

HR 9333 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to give to certain consuming processors of cotton privilege of buying cotton futures contract in certain cases. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 778.

HR 9475 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. BASS (D Tenn.). House Agriculture reported May 17, 1956. House passed May 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 22, 1956. Public Law 609.

HR 10875 -- Enact Agricultural Act of 1956, re soil bank. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported April 30, 1956. House passed May 3, 1956, 314-78. Senate Agriculture reported May 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 18, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, May 21, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendments May 21, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 22, 1956. House adopted conference report May 23, 1956. President signed May 28, 1956. Public Law 540.

HR 11375 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend special school milk program to certain institutions for care and training of children JOHNSON (D Wis.). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Agriculture reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 752.

HR 11544 -- Improve and simplify credit facilities available to farmers under Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported June 4, 1956. House passed June 4. Senate passed July 12, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 13, 1956. House adopted conferernce report July 25. Senate adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 878.

HR 11682 -- Facilitate control and eradication of certain animal diseases, facilitate carrying out of agricultural and related programs, facilitate agricultural attache program, facilitate operations of Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corp. and the Forest Service. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate Agriculture reported July 26, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 979.

HR 11833 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide for a Great Plains conservation program. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported July 7, 1956. House passed July 23, 1956. Senate Agriculture reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1021.

H J Res 455 -- Make provisions re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. WATTS (D Ky.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 10. House passed Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed March 2.Public Law 425.

H J Res 518 -- Make provisions re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. ABBITT (D Va.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 10, amended. House passed Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed March 2, 1956. Public Law 426.

H J Res 521 -- Make provisions re Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. LANKFORD (D Md.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 10. House passed Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed March 2, 1956 Public Law 427.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1636 -- Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Agriculture reported July 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

S 3046 -- Amend act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, and act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), as amended, to eliminate requirement of certain notices thereunder. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.

S 3145 -- Require Bureau of Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm. WATKINS (R Utah.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.

S 3183 -- Provide an improved farm program; proposed Agricultural Act of 1956. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 10. Senate indefinitely postponed March 19 when HR 12 passed in lieu.

S 3261 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.

S 3429 -- Improve and simplify credit facilities available to farmers, amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956.

S 3559 -- Amend act of Aug. 31, 1954, as amended, to extend availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported June 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.

S 3955 -- Authorize research by Fish and Wildlife Service to determine methods, and provide for grants to states,to assist approved research or other projects for control or extermination of sea nettles and jellytish in marine waters of U.S. BUTLER(R Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

S 3957 -- Amend act authorizing exchange and amendment of certain farm units in order to limit time during which applications may be made under such act. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended.

S 4059 -- Provide for price reporting and research re forest products. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 23, 1956.

S 4243 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture reported July 18, 1956.

S J Res 111 -- Make provisions re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 8. Senate indefinitely postponed Feb. 16 when H J Res 455 passed in lieu.

S J Res 136 -- Make provisions re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 8, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed Feb. 16 when H J Res 518 passed in lieu.

S J Res 141 -- Increase Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 8. Senate indefinitely postponed Feb. 16 when H J Res 521 passed in lieu.

HR 609 -- Amend Federal Import Milk Act, approved Feb. 15, 1927 (44 Stat. 1101 21 U.S.C. Annotated, 141-149). BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Agriculture reported June 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 3436 -- Provide that sums paid to states from monies received from national forests may be used for governmental purposes other than for benefit of public schools and public roads. HORAN (R Wash.). House Agriculture reported July 25, 1956, amended.

HR 5257 -- Amend act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). O'HARA (R Minn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956, amended.

HR 5275 -- Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.). House Agriculture reported July 18, 1956, amended. House passed July 26.

HR 7252 -- Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported July 18, 1955. Indefinitely postponed when House passed S 2170 in lieu Jan. 16.

HR 8321 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 2, 1956. Tabled July 16. S 3120 passed in lieu.

HR 8384 -- Amend section 8c (2) of Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. NICHOLSON (R Mass.). House Agriculture reported July 16, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules July 26, 1956.

HR 8657 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568), re protection of wilderness area in Superior National Forest. House Agriculture reported June 5, 1956.

HR 10108 -- Amend section 314 and section 374 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. JENNINGS (D Va.). House Agriculture reported May 10, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

HR 11132 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed S 3820 in lieu July 3, 1956, amended. House passed July 7, 1956.

HR 11708 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of act. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported June 18, 1956. S 3903 passed in lieu July 18, 1956, amended.

HR 11958 -- Amend acreage reserve provision of Soil Bank Act to permit inclusion of acreage up to 30 days prior to harvest. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported July 18, 1956.

Bills Acted On -- Appropriations

Appropriations bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

For all Bills Introduced in this Appropriations category, including bills that received no action, see p. 298.

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 9063 -- Make urgent deficiency appropriations for 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 3. House passed Feb. 7, amended. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 8, amended. Senate passed Feb. 10, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Feb. 14. President signed Feb. 14, 1956. Public Law 406.

HR 9064 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal 1957. GARY (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 3. House passed Feb. 7. Senate Appropriations reported March 6. Senate passed March 7, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 15, 1956. House adopted conference report March 28. Senate adopted conference report March 28. President signed April 2, 1956. Public Law 467.

HR 9390 -- Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. KIRWAN (D Ohio). House Appropriations reported Feb. 17. House passed Feb. 21. Senate Appropriations reported April 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 23, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 29, 1956. House adopted conference report June 4, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 5, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956. Public Law 573.

HR 9536 -- Make appropriations for general government matters for fiscal 1957. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 27. House passed March 1. Senate Appropriations reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 6, 1956, amended. House agreed June 7. President signed June 13, 1956. Public Law 578.

HR 9720 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 2. House passed March 5, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 1, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 5, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 6, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 635.

HR 9739 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 2. House passed March 7, amended. Senate appropriations reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 6, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 8, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 20, 1956. House adopted conference report June 20. President signed June 27, 1956. Public Law 623.

HR 10004 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 21. Senate Appropriations reported April 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 12, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956. House adopted conference report May 16. President signed May 19, 1956. Public Law 533.

HR 10387 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Atomic Energy reported April 10, 1956. House passed April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed May 3, 1956. Public Law 506.

HR 10721 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 20, 1956. House passed April 25. Senate Appropriations reported May 21. Senate passed May 25, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 29. House adopted conference report June 11. Senate adopted conference report June 11. President signed June 20, 1956. Public Law 603.

HR 10899 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported April 27, 1956. House passed May 2, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported May 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 4, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 14, 1956. House adopted conference report June 14 1956. President signed June 20, 1956. Public Law 604.

HR 11177 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Appropriations reported May 11, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate passed May 22, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 23, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 29, 1956. House adopted conference report May 29, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 554.

HR 11319 -- Make appropriations for Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 21, 1956. House passed May 22. Senate Appropriations reported June 8, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 13, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 18, 1956. House adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 641.

HR 11473 -- Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MORRELL (D Ark.). House Appropriations reported May 25, 1956. House passed May 29. Senate Appropriations reported June 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 18, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 20. President signed June 27, 1956. Public Law 624.

HR 12130 -- Make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year ending June 20, 1957. PASSMAN (D La.). House Appropriations reported July 6, 1956. House passed July 11, 1956, 284-120. Senate Appropriations reported July 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 24, 1956, amended, 60-30. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. House adopted conference report July 26, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 27, 1956. President signed July 31, 1956. Public Law 853.

HR 12138 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported July 7, 1956. House passed July 12, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported July 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 16, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 18, 1956. House adopted conference report July 23, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 814.

HR 12350 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported July 20, 1956. House passed July 24, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported July 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 26, 1956. House adopted conference report July 27. Senate adopted conference report July 27, 1956. President signed July 31, 1956. Public Law 855.

H J Res 582 -- Make additional appropriations for Department of Labor for fiscal year 1956 to provide $13 million for payment of claims of unemployed former federal employees. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 15. Senate passed March 15. President signed March 19. Public Law 432.

H J Res 664 -- Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by U.S. in American International Institute for Protection of Childhood and authorizing an appropriation therefor. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 3, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956. Senate adopted July 20, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 816.

H J Res 671 -- Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year ending 1957. BURLESON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported July 2, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956. Senate passed July 2. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 658.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 7992 -- Enact certain provisions now included in Department of Defense Appropriation Act, and Civil Functions Appropriation Act. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed July 24, 1956.

HR 10654 -- Make an additional appropriation for Department of Agriculture for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Appropriations reported April 19, 1956.

Bills Acted On -- Education and Welfare

Education and Welfare bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. They are divided into these groupings: Housing and Schools; Safety and Health; Social Security; Welfare. Each grouping is subdivided into those that became public laws, which are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

For all Bills Introduced in this Education and Welfare category, including bills that received no action, see p. 299.

Housing and Schools

ACTION COMPLETED

S 3259 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, so to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instructional material for blind, to increase appropriations authorized for this purpose. BARKLEY (D Ky.). Senate Labor reported March 28. Senate passed March 29. House Labor reported July 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 24, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 922.

S 3581 -- Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 10261, June 18, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 666.

S 3616 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits and special disability determinations for railroad employees, and amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. KENNEDY (D Mass.), and other Senators. Senate Labor reported July 21, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1013.

S 3875 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Labor reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. House Labor reported July 18, 1956. House passed July 23, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 937.

HR 2840 -- Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. GREEN (D Ore.). House Education and Labor reported July 29, 1955. House passed May 8, 1956. Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 6, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956. Public Law 597.

HR 5590 -- Amend act recognizing service rendered by Major Walter Reed and associates in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever. O'HARA (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, 1956. House passed Feb. 7, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 644.

HR 5657 -- Allow use of certain property in Volusia County, Fla. for civil defense purposes without payment of compensation to U.S. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 713.

HR 6298 -- Amend sec. 601 (g) of act entitled "An act to expedite provision of housing in connection with national defense and for other purposes" approved Oct. 14, 1940, as amended, to permit transfer of war housing projects to city of Moses Lake, Wash., and to other communities similarly situated. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. Senate passed Feb. 2. President signed Feb. 15. Public Law 407.

HR 6623 -- Obtain congressional consent to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in an emergency. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 27. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 564.

HR 9314 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact re interstate public-school districts where an educational community extends into both such states. ALLEN (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported April 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 950.

HR 9547 -- Amend sec. 701 of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to simplify procedures governing prescribing or regulations under certain provisions of such act. HALE (R Maine.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 5, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported July 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 905.

HR 11695 -- Extend until June 30, 1958, programs of financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by federal activities under provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to make certain other changes in such provisions -- JONES (D Ala.). House Labor reported June 13, 1956. House passed July 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported July 21, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 949.

HR 11742 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported June 15, 1956. House passed July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 25, 1956., amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 27. House adopted conference report July 27. Senate adopted conference report July 27. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1020.

HR 12237 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of state committees on education beyond high school. ELLIOTT (D Ala.). House Labor reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 813.

H J Res 471 -- Permit FHA title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 25. Senate passed Feb. 2. President signed Feb. 2, 1956. Public Law 405.

H J Res 511 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, Aug. 27, 1935, RODINO (D N.J.). House Judiciary reported May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 946.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2854 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, re increase FHA mortgage insurance for disaster loans. BUSH (R Conn.), and other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956.

S 2855 -- Provide authority to stockpile temporary housing for disaster relief. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956.

S 3620 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies. HILL (D Ala.) and other Senators. Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

S 2859 -- Provide rent-free accommodations in certain federally aided housing for needy victims of major disasters. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956.

S 3844 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas. Banking and Currency. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.

S 3855 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed May 24, 1956, amended.

S 4211 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of state committees on education beyond high school. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Labor reported July 21, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended.

S J Res 113 -- Permit FHA Title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed H J Res 471 in lieu.

Safety and Health

ACTION COMPLETED

S 460 — Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended, (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28. Senate passed April 13. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 548.

S 849 — Provide assistance to certain non-federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy. HILL (D Ala.), Bridges (R N.H.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 14, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 21, 1956, amended. House passed July 13, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 17, 1956. House insisted on its amendments July 18, 1956. House adopted conference report July 19, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 20, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 835.

S 890 — Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. MARTIN (R Pa.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House Public Works reported July 26, 1955, amended. House recommitted to Public Works, Jan. 23. House passed June 13, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments June 14, 1956. House adopted conference report June 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 27, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 660.

S 2587 — Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize President to make commissioned corps a military service in time of emergency involving national defense, and authorize payment of uniform allowances to officers of corps in certain grades when required to wear the uniform. HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. House Foreign Commerce reported April 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956. Public Law 492.

S 2990 — Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955. HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 25, 1956. Senate passed Feb. 2. House passed Feb. 6. President signed Feb. 15, 1956. Public Law 411.

S 3076 — Provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in U.S. and for periodic reports of results thereof. HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.). Senate Labor reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 3. House passed June 18, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment, June 27, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 652.

S 3246 — Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research. MURRAY (D Mont.), and other Senators. Senate Labor reported March 28. Senate passed March 29. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10, 1956, amended. House passed July 13, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 17, 1956. President signed July 19, 1956. Public Law 732.

S 3430 — Promote progress of medicine and advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine. HILL (D Ala.), Kennedy (D Mass.) Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, 1956. House passed July 23, 1956, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 24, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 941.

S 3515 — Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of Armed Forces. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House Banking and Currency reported May 25. House passed May 29, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956. Public Law 574.

S 3958 — Improve health of people by assisting increasing number of adequately trained professional and practical nurses and professional public health personnel, assisting in development of improved methods of care and treatment in field of mental health. HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 24, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 911.

HR 5767 — Authorize settlement of claims for residential structures heretofore erected at expense of patients on grounds of Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9. House passed May 17. Senate Judiciary reported April 23. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 7. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 527.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3517 — Reorganize safety functions of the Federal Government. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) and other Senators. Senate Government Operations reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956.

S 3907 — Amend Section 345 of Public Health Service Act. HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956.

S J Res 143 — Direct Secretary of Interior to determine best means of eliminating hazards within city of Klamath Falls, Ore., caused by a canal under jurisdiction of Bureau of Reclamation. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended.

HR 6332 — Amend act of October 11, 1949 to specify fee which will be paid for services performed by U.S. Commissioners re commitment of individuals to St. Elizabeths Hospital in D.C. HYDE (R Md.). House Judiciary reported May 22, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.

HR 8704 — Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 30. House tabled Feb. 6 when S 2990 passed in lieu.

HR 9555 — Amend sec. 205 of Flood Control Act of 1948, to increase and make certain revisions in general authorization for small flood-control projects. House Public Works reported June 30, 1956. S 3272 was passed in lieu July 2, 1956.

Social Security

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 842 — Grant increases in annuities of certain former civilian officials and employees engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 21. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Civil Service reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 761.

HR 7225 — Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, reduce to age 62 basis on which benefits are payable to certain women, provide for continuation of insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18 and extend coverage. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 14, 1955, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 17, 1956, 90-0, amended. House adopted conference report July 26, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 27, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 880.

HR 11124 — Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 16, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules May 21, 1956. Senate passed July 13, amended. Senate adopted conference report July 25, 1956. House adopted conference report July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 973.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2937 — Increase from $50 to $75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956.

HR 8615 — Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before July 1, 1959 (the termination date for inductions into armed forces), and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within two years after interment or reinterment in case of servicemen dying overseas before such date. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported April 25, 1956, amended. House passed May 2, 1956.

HR 9065 — Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Commerce reported June 25, 1956, amended.

HR 10261 — Provide a further increase in retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. BOGGS (D La.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. S 3581 was passed in lieu June 18, 1956.

Welfare

ACTION COMPLETED

S 218 — Provide for relief of town of Clayton, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1955. Senate passed July 22, 1955. House Judiciary reported July 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 913.

S 2182 -- Provide for relief of city of Elkins, W.Va. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 28, amended. Senate passed July 30, amended. House Judiciary reported June 21, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 11, 1956. House insisted on its amendments July 12, 1956. House adopted conference report July 20, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 20, 1956. Pocket veto Aug. 3, 1956.

S 3650 -- Provide for relief of town of Freeport, Maine. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Judiciary reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed July 2, 1956. House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956. House passed July 23, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 965.

S Res 303 -- Increase limit of expenditures for conducting a study by the Committee on the Judiciary of juvenile delinquency in U.S. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 11, 1956. Senate adopted July 20, 1956, amended.

HR 2423 -- Provide for relief of City of Sandpoint, Idaho. PFOST (D Idaho). House Judiciary reported Feb. 21. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported April 30. Senate passed May 9. President signed May 19, 1956. Public Law 532.

HR 5522 — Provide for relief of Florida State Hospital. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed on consent calendar July 5, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 669.

HR 9500 -- Amend further and make permanent Missing Persons Act, as amended. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 749.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 728 — Provide assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for control of juvenile delinquency. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Labor reported July 23, 1956, amended.

S 4267 -- Assist and cooperate with states on strengthening and improving state and local programs for diminution, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Labor reported July 21, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956.

HR 11787 -- Amend further and make permanent Missing Persons Act, as amended. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 29, 1956, amended. House passed July 13, 1956.

Bills Acted On -- Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. They are divided into these groupings: Administrative Policy; Immigration and Naturalization; International Relations. Each grouping is subdivided into those that became public laws, which are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated..

For all Bills Introduced in this Foreign Policy category, including bills that received no action, see p. 309.

Administrative Policy

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1146 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re fees to agents, attorneys and representatives. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 12, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 611.

S 1287 -- Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. House passed under suspension of rules Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendment Jan. 12, 1956. House adopted conference report April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report April 18, 1956. President signed May 1, 1956. Public Law 503.

S 3481 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, to raise salaries in Foreign Service and provide other benefits to Foreign Service officers and their dependents. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported April 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 12, 1956. House Foreign Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 24, 1956. President signed July 28, 1956. Public Law 828.

HR 5844 -- Increase fee for executing application for passport from $1 to $3. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar, amended, Jan. 16. House concurred in Senate amendments Jan. 25. President signed Feb. 10, 1956. Public Law 403.

HR 10766 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 1, 1956, amended. House passed June 5. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed June 27, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 656.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1273 -- Amend section 1, 3 and 4 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.

S Res 316 -- Favor establishment of an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 18, 1956.

HR 12144 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. BENNETT (R Mich.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956.

H J Res 657 -- Approve relinquishment of consular jurisdiction of U.S. in Morocco WILLIAMS (D N.J.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 12, 1956.

Immigration and Naturalization

NO COMPLETED ACTION

S 3570 -- Increase number of visas authorized to be issued to eligible orphans under Refugee Relief Act of 1953. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956, amended.

HR 6888 -- Amend act of Sept. 3, 1954, and facilitate entry of skilled specialists chargeable to quota for Spain. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Judiciary reported June 13, 1956. Senate passed amended, July 27, 1956

International Relations

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2226 -- Authorize Attorney General to dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading with Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956, amended. House passed July 27, 1956, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1007.

S 2562 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 re eligibility for visas. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 1, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 555.

S 2569 -- Provide certain basic authority for Department of State. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 27, 1955. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28, 1955, amended. House Foreign Affairs reported June 28, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 24, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 885.

S 3116 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 16, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House Foreign Affairs reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 24, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 860.

S 3524 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash. Sept. 10, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 557.

S 3527 -- Authorize state highway commission of Maine to construct, maintain and operate a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House Foreign Affairs reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11,1956. Public Law 687.

S J Res 165 -- Approve relinquishment of consular jurisdiction of U.S. in Morocco. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 19, 1956. Senate passed July 3. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956 in lieu of H J Res 657. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 856.

S J Res 183 -- Authorize an appropriation to enable U.S. to extend an invitation to World Health Organization to hold the 11th World Health Assembly in the U.S. in 1958. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956. Senate adopted in lieu of H J Res 659, July 20, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 832.

S J Res 186 -- Authorize an appropriation for expenses of Pan-American Games to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1959. BENDER (R Ohio). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956, amended. Senate adopted July 20, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 833.

S Con Res 70 -- Extend greeting to Sudan. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 16. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 6586 -- Amend section 7 of War Claims Act of 1948, re claims of certain religious organizations functioning in Philippine Islands. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 27, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27, 1956 President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 997.

HR 7763 -- Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of the claims. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 19, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, June 27, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 673.

HR 8100 -- Authorize loan of two submarines to government of Brazil. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 484.

HR 8101 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to give 25 World War II paintings to Government of New Zealand. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 21. President signed March 1, 1956. Public Law 424.

HR 9052 -- Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for additional period of 3 years authority provided thereunder for regulation of exports. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported April 12, 1956, amended. House passed May 21. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 27, 1956. House adopted conference report June 28. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 631.

HR 11356 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 25, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956 (275-122). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended. House adopted conference report July 9, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 9, 1956. President signed July 18, 1956. Public Law 726.

HR 11613 -- Authorize loan of naval vessels to governments of Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Portugal, Spain and friendly Far Eastern nations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956. House passed July 13, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 948.

H J Res 501 -- Authorize U.S. participation in parliamentary conferences of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. HAYS (D Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed May 7, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed July 5, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 689.

H J Res 549 -- Grant consent of Congress to state of N.Y. to negotiate and enter into an agreement or compact with Dominion of Canada for establishment of Niagara Frontier Port Authority with power to take over, maintain and operate present highway bridge over Niagara River between city of Buffalo, N.Y. and city of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada. RADWAN (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 13, 1956, amended. House adopted July 19, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956. Senate adopted July 20, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 824.

H Con Res 223 -- Extend greetings to Pakistan. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 20. House adopted March 20. Senate adopted March 21.

H Con Res 244 -- Provide for a joint committee of Congress to represent Congress at unveiling of Commodore John Barry Memorial at Wexfor, Ireland, on Sept. 16, 1956. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Rules reported June 21, 1956. House passed June 21, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 9, 1956. Senate adopted July 12, 1956.

H Con Res 265 -- Express sense of Congress against admission of Communist regime in China as representative of China in U.N. KELLY (D N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 16, 1956. House adopted July 18, 1956, 391-0. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 20, 1956. Senate adopted July 23, 1956.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 147 -- Require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by U.S., be transmitted to Senate within 30 days after execution thereof. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 11, 1956, amended.

S 782 -- Prevent citizens of U.S. of questionable loyalty to U.S. government from accepting any office or employment in or under U.N. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended.

S 3638 -- Promote foreign policy of U.S. by amending U.S. Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.). SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported May 9, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 10, 1956.

S 3858 -- Amend act of June 28, 1935, authorizing participation by U.S. in Interparliamentary Union. ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956. Senate passed July 20, 1956, amended.

S 4205 -- Provide funds to pay nationals of U.S. who have war damage claims against Germany and Japan, without additional direct appropriations therefor and amend Trading with Enemy Act and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Judiciary reported July 12, 1956.

S J Res 97 -- Increase authorization of amounts which may be appropriated to meet annual contributions of U.S. to Food and Agriculture Organization and International Labor Organization. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 27, 1955. Senate passed April 19, 1956.

S J Res 145 -- Grant consent of Congress to state of New York to negotiate and enter into an agreement or compact with Dominion of Canada for establishment of Niagara Frontier Port Authority with power to take over, maintain and operate present highway bridge over Niagara River between city of Buffalo, New York and city of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada. LEHMAN (D N.Y.) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956, amended.

S J Res 174 -- Provide for study of possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 20, 1956.

S J Res 194 -- Authorize President to invite States of Union and foreign countries to participate in U.S. World Trade Fair to be held in New York, from April 14, to April 27, 1957, and in Okla. Semi-Centennial Celebration to be held in various communities in Oklahoma from Jan. 1 to Dec. 21, 1957. MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956.

S J Res 195 -- Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by U.S. in American International Institute for Protection of Childhood and authorizing appropriation therefor . WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956.

S Res 285 -- Arrange for exhaustive studies to be made regarding foreign assistance by U.S. government. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 20, 1956. Senate adopted July 11, 1956, amended.

S Res 287 -- Report results of tests of samples of opium seized in illicit traffic be communicated to Commission on Narcotic Drugs of U.S. DANIEL (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 9, 1956. Senate adopted July 12, 1956.

S Res 288 -- Urge certain countries to proscribe heroin. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 9, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 12, 1956, amended.

S Res 289 -- Commence negotiation with Mexican government in order to secure a more effective control over illicit narcotic drugs. DANIEL (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 9, 1956.

S Res 290 -- Urge certain countries to ratify or accede to protocol of 1953, limiting cultivation of poppy plant and use of opium. DANIEL (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 9, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 12, 1956, amended.

HR 9606 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended. JUDD (R Minn.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 3, 1956, amended.

HR 12033 -- Authorize appropriation of $5 million to be spent for purpose of promoting Pan-American Games to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. BOLTON (R Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported July 13, 1956, amended.

H J Res 659 -- Authorize appropriation to enable U.S. to extend invitation to World Health Organization to hold 11th World Health Assembly in U.S. in 1958. JUDD (R Minn.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 11, 1956. House passed S J Res 183 in lieu July 23, 1956.

H J Res 668 -- Urge creation of an International Juridical Commission within framework of North Atlantic Treaty Organization in order to document crimes against humanity committed by international Communist conspiracy and to reduce danger of World War III. DODD (D Conn.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 13, 1956, amended. House passed July 18, 1956, amended.

H J Res 677 -- Amend act of July 15, 1954, authorizing sale of certain vessels to Brazil. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported July 12, 1956.

H Con Res 186 -- Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in United Nations. WILLIAMS (D N.J.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 12, 1955, amended. House tabled on consent calendar Feb. 6.

H Con Res 210 -- Extend greetings to Sudan. BOLTON (R Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported April 25, 1956.

H Res 370 -- Continue policy of U.S. concerning reunification of certain peoples, admission of Japan into United Nations and Communist enslavement. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 13, amended. House passed under suspension of rules April 16, 1956.

H Res 574 -- Sympathize with plight of Polish people and urge Presidential consideration of advisability of bringing situation in Poland before U.N. and acting to prevent mass reprisal against people of Poznan and elsewhere in Poland. Also to implement offer of food from U.S. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted July 3, 1956.

Bills Acted On -- Labor

Labor bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

For all Bills Introduced in this Labor category, including bills that received no action, see p. 314.

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2280 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House passed July 13, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 17, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 803.

S 3956 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Labor reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed July 11, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 8, 1956. Public Law 1023.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2663 -- Establish effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) and other Senators. Senate Labor reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26.

HR 9764 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, re President's Economic Report. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Government Operations reported May 16, 1956, amended. S 3332 was passed in lieu June 5, 1956.

HR 10765 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. GREEN (D Ore.). House Education and Labor reported April 26, 1956. S 2280 passed in lieu July 13.

HR 11799 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. ELLIOTT (D Ala.). House Labor reported June 26, 1956.

HR 11811 -- Alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment and underemployment in depressed industrial and rural areas. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported June 29, 1956, amended.

Bills Acted On -- Military and Veterans

Military and Veterans bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. They are divided into these groupings: Defense Policy; Veterans. Each grouping is subdivided into those that became public laws, which are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

For all Bills Introduced in this Military and Veterans category, including bills that received no action, see p. 316.

Defense Policy

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1135 -- Amend act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as civilian auxiliary of U.S. Air Force and authorize Secretary of Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in fulfillment of its objectives. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Senate passed Feb. 21. House Armed Services reported June 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 955.

S 1637 -- Extend time limit within which recommendations for and awards of certain military decorations may be made. LONG (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956. Senate passed May 21, 1956. House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 23, 1956. House insisted on its amendments July 24, 1956. House adopted conference report July 25. Senate adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 917.

S 1834 -- Authorize certain retired commissioned officers of Coast Guard to use commissioned grade authorized them by law under which they retired, in computation of their retired pay under provisions of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955. House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. President signed April 23, 1956. Public Law 489.

S 3307 -- Amend Section 9 (d) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize jurisdiction in federal courts in certain reemployment cases. ALLOTT (R Colo.). Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended. House Armed Services reported June 8. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 665.

S 3452 -- Amend act of July 15, 1955, Public Law 161, 84th Cong. (69 Stat. 324) by increasing appropriation authorization for aircraft control and warning system. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Armed Services reported March 14. Senate passed March 15. House passed March 20. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 440.

S 4011 -- Amend section 650 of title 14, U.S.C. entitled "Coast Guard," re to Coast Guard Supply Fund. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956 amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 20, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1014.

HR 483 -- Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported April 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 21, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 6, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendment July 9, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 13, 1956. House adopted conference report July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 763.

HR 2106 -- Provide that periods of obligated service of members of armed forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment to a service academy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 18, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 614.

HR 2111 -- Authorize Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force, with approval of Secretary of Defense, to publish official registers for their respective services. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 765.

HR 2121 -- Provide for relief of certain members of armed forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 823.

HR 2216 -- Amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489), re retention in service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of Army and Air Force. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 580.

HR 3557 -- Amend act of July 3, 1943 re settlement of claims for damage or injury by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 446.

HR 3561 -- Amend act of Jan. 2, 1942, re settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 28, 1956. Public Law 827.

HR 3996 -- Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 26. Senate adopted conference report May 23, 1956. House adopted conference report May 31, 1956. President signed June 7, 1956. Public Law 571.

HR 4051 -- Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. CELLER (D N.Y.) House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29. Senate Judiciary reported May 1. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 526.

HR 4229 -- Provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in naval service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 19. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 581.

HR 4437 -- Make provision re withholding for state employee retirement system purposes on compensation of certain civilian employees of National Guard and Air National Guard. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 19. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 582.

HR 4704 -- Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. WINSTEAD (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31, 1956. House passed Feb. 6, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 584.

HR 5268 -- Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside continental limits of U.S. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956. Public Law 576.

HR 5516 -- Amend section 306 of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948, to provide that service as Army field clerk, or as field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act. MURRAY (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported July 26, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956. President signed June 20, 1956. Public Law 601.

HR 5652 -- Provide for relief of certain members of Army and Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 12, 1955. House passed June 20, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed May 21. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 561.

HR 5738 -- Authorize flight instruction during Reserve Officers Training Corps programs. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported July 18, 1955, amended. House passed July 21, 1955, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 879.

HR 6729 -- Provide that Secretary of Navy shall appoint certain former members of Navy and Marine Corps to Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, as may be appropriate and thereafter transfer such members to appropriate retired list. DORN (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 771.

HR 7049 -- Revise, codify and enact into law, title 10 of U.S.C., entitled "Armed Forces" and title 32 of U.S.C., entitled "National Guard." WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 26. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 9, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 10, 1956. Public Law 1028.

HR 7089 -- Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans. HARDY (D Va.). House Select Committee on Survivors Benefits reported June 28. House passed July 13, amended. Senate Finance reported June 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 2, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 3, 1956. House adopted conference report July 17, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 17, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 881.

HR 7121 -- Validate payments of mileage made to U.S. Army and Air Force personnel pursuant to permanent change of station orders authorizing travel by commercial aircraft. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 820.

HR 7290 -- Authorize female reserve officers of Army or Air Force appointed as nurses or women medical specialists to be members of Army National Guard of U.S. or Air National Guard of U.S., as appropriate. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 845.

HR 7611 -- Establish date of rank for pay purposes for certain naval reserve officers promoted to grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander. VINSON (D Ga.) House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 775.

HR 7646 -- Authorize Secretaries of military departments and Coast Guard to incur expenses to representation of their personnel before judicial tribunals and administrative agencies of any foreign nation. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported March 8, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 777.

HR 7728 -- Provide that Department of Navy shall not be required to reimburse Reconstruction Finance Corporation for transfer of certain real property at Columbus, Ohio. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported July 12, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 978.

HR 8047 -- Grant authority to Secretary of the Army to renew license of Ira D. Mac Lachlan Post No. 3, the American Legion, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to use a certain parcel of land in Fort Brady Reservation. KNOW (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956. House passed July 3, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed July 20, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 817.

HR 8102 -- Provide for disposition of monies arising from deductions from carriers on account of loss or damage to military or naval material in transit. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 617.

HR 8107 -- Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 by increasing pay of six-months trainees from $50 to $78 per month. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. House passed Feb. 9. Senate Armed Services reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments April 9, 1956. President signed April 23, 1956. Public Law 490.

HR 8290 -- Provide for appointment and promotion of director and assistant directors of band of U.S. Marine Corps. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956 Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 774.

HR 8407 -- Require enlisted members of Armed Forces to make up time lost during enlistments. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 14, 1956 amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 780.

HR 8477 -- Amend title II of Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, providing flexibility in distribution of women officers in grades of commander and lieutenant commander. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 585.

HR 8617 -- Validate certain payments of sea duty pay made to naval personnel serving on board vessels in Great Lakes during period November 1, 1950 to October 31, 1953. BEAMER (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported July 10, 1956 amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 822.

HR 8693 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, re refund of reenlistment bonuses. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 620.

HR 8709 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177) as amended. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 21, 1956. Public Law 605.

HR 8904 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps upon retirement. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed May 31, 1956. Public Law 547.

HR 8922 -- Provide for relief of certain members of uniformed services. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 626.

HR 9246 -- Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, by authorizing payments to survivors of former members for unused leave credit. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 770.

HR 9428 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Public Health Service. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956., amended. House passed April 24, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956. Public Law 497.

HR 9429 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2. Senate Armed Services reported April 30, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 16. Senate insisted on its amendments May 18, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 23, 1956. House adopted conference report May 24. President signed June 7, 1956. Public Law 569.

HR 9838 -- Authorize transfer of officers of Nurse Corps of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to Medical Service Corps of Navy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 21, 1956. Public Law 606.

HR 9852 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 29, amended. House passed May 31, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 22, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 27, 1956. House adopted conference report June 28. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 632.

HR 9892 -- Amend provisions of Revised Statutes re physical examinations preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 776.

HR 9893 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported March 15, amended. House passed April 12, 1956, 377-3. Senate Armed Services reported June 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed, amended, June 28, 1956. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1956. House adopted conference report July 9, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, July 9, 1956. Vetoed July 16.

HR 9952 -- Provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of Reserve components who are involuntarily released from active duty. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 28. House passed June 12, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 22, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 29, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, June 29, 1956 President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 676.

HR 10432 -- Amend further Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to authorize Administrator to pay travel expenses and per diem allowance to trainees in attendance at National Civil Defense Staff College. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956. House passed July 6, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 928.

HR 10986 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MAHON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported May 3, 1956. House passed 377-0 May 10, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 26, 1956, amended. House adopted conference report, June 29, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 29, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 639.

HR 11402 -- Extend existing application of Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 13, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 738.

HR 11554 -- Amend certain provision of title XI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of passenger vessels in interest of national defense. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1017.

HR 11683 -- Authorize permanent appointments in Armed Forces of U.S. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 11, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules. Senate Armed Services reported July 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 12, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 13, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 737.

HR 11714 -- Extend for 3 years existing authority of Secretary of Treasury in respect to transfers of distilled spirits for purposes deemed necessary to meet requirements of national defense. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 19, 1956. House passed June 20. Senate Finance reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 7, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 700.

HR 11802 -- Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1957. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956. House passed June 27, 1956. Senate Labor reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 679.

HR 12170 -- Remove present $1,000 limitation which prevents Secretary of Navy from settling certain claims arising out of crash of a naval aircraft at Wold-Chamberlain Air Field, Minneapolis, Minn. JUDD (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956. House passed July 19, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 20. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 907.

HR 12270 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House passed July 17, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 968.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3673 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported April 18, 1956.

S 4284 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to dispose of a certain parcel of land, a part of Fort Belvoir Accotink Dam site military reservation. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956.

HR 590 -- Incorporate Military Order of Purple Heart, a national organization of combat wounded composed solely of Purple Hearters. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956.

HR 2035 -- Provide for crediting of certain service toward retirement of reserve personnel. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 2, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 2005 -- Amend provisions of acts authorizing payment of 6 months gratuity to widow, child or dependent relative of persons in armed forces. CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Armed Services reported March 20, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956, amended.

HR 2108 -- Repeal certain laws re professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of Army and Air Force. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20.

HR 2220 -- Clarify status of citizens or nationals of Republic of the Philippines who are retired members of uniformed service and who hold offices of profit or trust under the Republic of the Philippines. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6.

HR 2426 -- Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. RIVERS (D S.C.) House Armed Services reported Jan. 25.

HR 4296 -- Provide that certain professors at West Point shall not be deprived of certain retirement benefits. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

HR 5205 -- Extend to uniformed members of the armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 28, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16, 1956.

HR 5435 -- Amend further Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to authorize Civil Defense Administration to procure radiological instruments and detection devices. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956. House passed July 19, 1956.

HR 5731 -- Permit members of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service and their dependents to occupy inadequate quarters on rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported May 29, 1956. House passed July 5, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

HR 5888 -- Authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of commissioned services under emergency economy legislation. KING (D Calif.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

HR 8710 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed, 372-2, Feb. 20, 1956, amended.

HR 9560 -- Promote interest of national defense through advancement of scientific and professional research and development program of Department of Defense, improve management and administration of activities of such department. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 7, amended.

HR 11575 -- Provide for an Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of three military departments within Department of Defense. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules.

HR 11878 -- Extend date upon which Rubber Disposal Commission will terminate. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 25, 1956. House passed June 25, 1956.

Veterans

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 1761 -- Relieve veterans relying on erroneous interpretation of law from liability to repay portion of subsistence allowances they received under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. BALDWIN (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported July 28, 1955. House passed July 30, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments July 7, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 711.

HR 2845 -- Amend veterans regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having service-incurred disability of loss of use of both buttocks. HEBERT (D La.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 969.

HR 4127 -- Exempt courses leading to standard college degrees offered by nonprofit educational institutions of higher learning from provisions of section 227 of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, prohibiting enrollment of eligible veterans under that act when such courses have been in operation for less than two years. MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Senate Labor reported July 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 847.

HR 6274 -- Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 12, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 31, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956. Public Law 599.

HR 8123 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 5, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 595.

HR 8490 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Bonham, Texas. RAYBURN (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 586.

HR 8674 -- Provide for return of certain property to city of Biloxi, Miss. COLMER (D Miss.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 25, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 587

HR 9260 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to processing of applications for Veterans Administration direct loans. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed April 23, 1956. Senate Labor reported July 11, 1956, amended Senate passed July 21, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 898.

HR 9824 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed April 23, 1956. Senate Labor reported May 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 634.

HR 10251 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to city of Grand Junction, Colo. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956. Public Law 579.

H J Res 569 -- Provide for joint session of Congress to honor surviving veterans of War Between the States, and to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to such veterans. SIKES (D Fla.). House Rules reported April 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 6, 1956. Senate passed July 12, 1956. President signed July 18, 1956. Public Law 730.

H Res 376 -- Authorize Committee on Veterans' Affairs to investigate and study appeals for charitable contributions made in name of American Veteran. TEAGUE (D Texas). House adopted March 15.

H Res 487 -- Provide funds for investigations and studies made by Committee on Veterans' Affairs pursuant to H Res 63 and H Res 376. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Administration reported July 11, 1956. House adopted July 11, 1956.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 4075 -- Provide for appointment of certain officers in grade of rear admiral in Retired Reserve to grade of vice admiral in Retired Reserve. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

S 4076 -- Provide for appointment of certain officers in grade of rear admiral in Retired Reserve to grade of vice admiral in Retired Reserve. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 13, 1956, amended.

HR 138 -- Make retirement benefits of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 available to certain persons who rendered active federal service during the Korean conflict. MARSHALL (D Minn.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 1614 -- Amend veterans regulations to increase statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering loss of eye along with loss of limb. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, 1955. House passed Jan. 16, 1956.

HR 1821 -- Provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by Administrator of Veterans Affairs may be forwarded to addressee in certain cases. MATTHEWS (D Fla.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, 1955. House passed Jan. 16, 1956.

HR 2867 -- Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. O'HARA (D Ill.). House Veterans' Affairs reported July 17, 1956. House passed July 20, 1956.

HR 5055 -- Provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval service for purposes of laws administered by Veterans Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported July 26, 1955. House passed, amended, Jan. 17, 1956.

HR 7144 -- Provide that no application shall be required for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans' Administration to be service-connected. ADAIR (R Ind.) House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 7886 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for and increase monthly rates of disability pension awards. DORN (D S.C.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 8, 1956. House passed June 27, 1956, 365-51.

HR 8458 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that widow of veteran of Spanish-American War (including Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion) who married veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. amended.

HR 9841 -- Provide that in determining eligibility of widow or child of deceased veteran for pension income limitations, applicable to such widow or child, shall be increased by $600 for year in which veteran's death occurs. DORN (D S.C.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7. 1956, amended.

HR 9922 -- Provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 10046 -- Simplify and make more nearly uniform laws governing payment of compensation for service-connected disability or death -- TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended.

HR 10238 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept certain land in Buncombe County, N.D. for cemetery purposes. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended. House passed July 27, 1956, amended.

HR 10478 -- Amend section 21 of World War Veterans' Act, 1924, to provide for disposition of certain benefits which are unpaid at death of intended beneficiary. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

HR 10542 -- Liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits. SISK (D Calif.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956, amended. House passed May 24, 1956.

HR 12038 -- Provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 12, 1956.

Bills Acted On -- Miscellaneous and Administrative

Miscellaneous and Administrative bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. They are divided into these groupings: Civil Service; Commemorative; Congress; Constitution, Civil Rights; Crimes, Courts, Prisons; District of Columbia; Indian and Territorial Affairs; Land and Land Transfers; Post Office; Presidential Policy; General.

Each grouping is subdivided into those that became public laws, which are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

For all Bills Introduced in this Miscellaneous and Administrative category, including bills that received no action, see p. 323.

Civil Service

ACTION COMPLETED

S 912 -- Amend act of April 23, 1930, re uniform retirement date for authorized retirements of federal personnel. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 13, 1955, amended. Senate passed July 28, 1955, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 27, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 916.

S 1542 -- Authorize allowance for civilian officers and employees of government who are notaries public. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 21, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 681.

S 3237 -- Provide for continuance of life insurance coverage under Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, in case of employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed May 28, 1956. Public Law 541.

S 3315 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re death benefits. MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 556.

S 4060 -- Amend section 607 of Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to include employees in Motor Vehicle Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 886.

S J Res 182 -- Extend time for filing final report of commission on Government Security to June 30, 1957. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of H J Res 655, July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 786.

HR 3255 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 re reallocation of positions to lower grades. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 28, 1955. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 594.

HR 3489 -- Amend Federal Employees' Groups Insurance Act of 1954, to bring employees of Gallaudet College within its coverage. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, amended. Senate requested return July 27, 1956. Senate re-passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 935.

HR 7619 -- Adjust rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other officials of federal government. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955. Senate recommitted to Post Office and Civil Service, reported July 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 20, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 21, 1956. House adopted conference report July 26, 1956. Senate agreed to conference report July 26. President signed July 31, 1956. Public Law 854.

HR 10368 -- Amend Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, to require that certain reports and other communications of executive branch sent to Congress contain information pertaining to number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions. DAVIS (D Ga.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956 President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 801.

HR 10441 -- Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, to restrict application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at time benefits are sought under such act. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Labor reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 697.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 65 -- Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to include duties of certain investigatory officers and employees in field service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 29, 1955. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, 1955. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed July 23, 1956, amended.

S 2875 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 23, 1956, amended. House Civil Service reported July 21, 1956, amended.

S 3465 -- Make provisions re effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 13, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

S 3593 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of postal and federal employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 18, 1956, amended.

S 3681 -- Modify certain restrictions re holding more than one office under U.S. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 6, 1956, amended Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956.

S 3725 -- Provide for increase in annuities of annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended.

S Res 294 -- Extend from July 31, 1956 to January 31, 1957, authority of its Subcommittee on Government Employees Security Program. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) Senate Civil Service reported June 26, 1956. Senate adopted July 12, 1956.

HR 9085 -- Extend benefits for Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to members of civilian faculties of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended.

HR 11040 -- Advance scientific and professional research and development programs of Departments of Defense, Interior and Commerce to improve management and administration of certain departmental activities. MURRAY (D Tenn.) House Post Office and Civil Service, reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed June 20, 1956.

Commemorative

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1161 -- Abolish Fossil Cycad National Monument, S.D. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed March 28, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 16, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 891.

S 2424 -- Provide that Lock and Dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam. HILL (D Ala.). Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 788.

S 3386 -- Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt" approved July 28, 1955. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Judiciary reported March 27. Senate passed March 28. House Judiciary reported June 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 9, 1956. House insisted on its amendments July 17, 1956. House adopted conference report July 25, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 980.

S 3498 -- Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas in which armed forces of U.S. have conducted operations since April 6, 1917. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956 Senate passed April 26. House Foreign Affairs reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 18, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 792.

S J Res 71 -- Commend foundation known as Memorial to American Indian Foundation for its project to establish permanent memorial in honor of North American Indians. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 912.

S J Res 93 -- Authorize acceptance of gift from Ericsson Memorial Committee. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 30, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2, 1955, amended. House Administration reported March 20, amended. House passed March 20, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 910.

S J Res 95 -- Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Administration reported March 20. House passed March 20. President signed April 2, 1956. Public Law 461.

S J Res 105 -- Authorize President of U.S. to designate period beginning Sept. 17 and ending Sept. 23 of each year as Constitution Week. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Judiciary reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed May 9, 1956. House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 915.

S Con Res 59 -- Request President to designate week of Jan. 29, 1956 through Feb. 4, 1956 as National Junior Achievement Week. JOHNSON (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 9. Senate adopted Jan. 12. House Judiciary reported Jan. 17. House adopted Jan. 17.

HR 1774 -- Abolish Verendreye National Monument and convey lands to state of North Dakota. BURDICK (R N.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 13, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendments July 17, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 21, 1956. House adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 846.

HR 1806 -- Amend act re Roosevelt Memorial Association to permit it to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assoc., Inc. KEAN (R N.J.). House District of Columbia reported May 3. House passed May 9, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 445.

HR 4391 -- Abolish Castle Pinckney National Monument in state of South Carolina. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 447.

HR 6022 -- Provide for relocation of Trenton Massacre Canyon Monument presently located near Trenton, Neb. WEAVER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 453.

HR 6904 -- Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Senate passed March 20. President signed April 2, 1956. Public Law 464.

HR 7181 -- Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery, in Philadelphia, Pa., shall be a national shrine. BYRNE (D Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1009.

HR 7943 -- Change name of government locks at Ballard, Wash. to Hiram M. Chittenden locks. PELLY (R Wash.). House Public Works reported June 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 779.

HR 8130 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. HARRISON (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed May 14, 1956. President signed May 22, 1956. Public Law 535.

HR 11000 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Banking and Currency reported July 11, 1956. House passed July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 12, 1956. President signed July 18, 1956. Public Law 727.

H J Res 194 -- Designate General Grant tree (known as Nation's Christmas tree) in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., as national shrine. SISK (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 441.

H J Res 396 -- Establish national motto of U.S. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported March 28. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956 Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 851.

H J Res 443 -- Increase appropriation authorization for Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. HARRISON (D Va.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 29, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Judiciary reported March 12. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 442.

H J Res 444 -- Authorize and request President to issue a proclamation in connection with centennial of birth of Woodrow Wilson. HARRISON (D Va.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported April 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956. Public Law 493.

H J Res 546 -- Amend act of Aug. 20, 1954, establishing commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton. RODINO (D N.J.). House Judiciary reported July 6, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1002.

H Con Res 199 -- Make provision re commemorative ceremonies for 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed Jan. 5, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 9. Senate passed Jan. 12, 1956

H Con Res 232 -- Extend greetings to American National Red Cross on occasion of its 75th anniversary. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate adopted June 6, 1956.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3784 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 6, 1956.

S 4003 -- Extend federal recognition posthumously to Lt. Col. Lee J. Merkel, Air National Guard of U.S., as a colonel, Air National Guard of U.S. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 16.

S J Res 139 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of first conference of state governors for protection in public interest of natural resources of U.S. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 2.

S J Res 197 -- Authorize President to proclaim period from Oct. 22, 1956, to Oct. 27, 1956, as National Transportation Week. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956.

S Con Res 72 -- Appropriate observance of National Hospital Week. HILL (D Ala.). Thye (R Minn.). Senate Judiciary reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.

S Con Res 73 -- Make provisions re fight against mental illness and to observe National Mental Health Week. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Labor reported April 24, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956.

HR 7130 -- Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. ELLIOTT (D Ala.). House Public Works reported June 25, 1956. Tabled July 16. S 2424 passed in lieu.

HR 8390 -- Amend act entitled "An act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever". RILEY (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported March 20. Tabled April 9. S 2438 passed in lieu.

HR 11923 -- Provide for conferring of award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. THOMPSON (D N.J.). House Labor reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

H J Res 576 -- Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton," approved Aug. 20, 1954. RODINO (D N.J.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956, amended. House passed July 23, 1956.

H J Res 689 -- Provide for preparation of a history of momentous scenes in Congress since Civil War. FLOOD (R Pa.). House Administration reported July 24, 1956, amended. House adopted July 24, 1956.

H Con Res 225 -- Make provisions to commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported June 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

H Res 420 -- Designate Monday, April 16, 1956, for celebration of Pan American Day. ALBERT (D Okla.). House adopted March 6. House vacated March 6 proceedings and adopted H Res 433 in lieu March 15.

H Res 433 -- Designate Thursday, April 12, 1956, for celebration of Pan-American Day. ALBERT (D Okla.). House adopted March 15.

H Res 543 -- Make provision to extend felicitations of House of Representatives to city of Orange, N.J. on celebration of its sesquicentennial. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956.

Congress

ACTION COMPLETED

S 3556 -- Amend Public Law 551, chapter 616 83rd Congress, 2nd session. NEUBERGER (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 16, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 924.

S 4116 -- Increase membership of Senate Office Building Commission. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. House Public Works reported July 20, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 944.

S J Res 150 -- Authorize printing and binding of an edition of Senate Procedure and provide same shall be subject to copyright by authors. JOHNSON (D Texas), Knowland (R Calif.). Senate passed Feb. 27, 1956. House Administration reported April 23, 1956. House passed April 23, 1956. President signed May 2, 1956. Public Law 504.

S J Res 160 -- Make provisions to suspend application of certain laws of U.S. re counsel employed by Special Committee of Senate established by S Res 219, 84th Congress. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported April 16, 1956. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House passed April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956. Public Law 498.

S Res 219 -- Investigate campaign expenditures, lobbying and certain other activities affecting Senate or any member thereof. JOHNSON (D Texas), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate adopted, 79-1, as modified and amended, Feb. 22.

S Res 227 -- Amend Senate Resolution 205, agreed to Feb. 7, 1956, re attempts to influence vote of Senator Case of South Dakota, to extend date of report to March 31. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate adopted March 9, amended.

S Res 249 -- Increase by $10,000 limit of expenditures by Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Finance reported June 28, 1956. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 2, 1956.

S Res 271 -- Provide additional funds of $15,000 for Committee on Appropriations. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Finance reported June 28, 1956. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 2, 1956.

S Res 307 -- Provide for memorial addresses on the late Senator Kilgore of West Virginia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate adopted July 9, 1956.

S Res 308 -- Provide for memorial address on the late Senator Barkley of Kentucky. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate adopted July 9, 1956.

S Res 309 -- Increase by $10,000 limit of expenditures by Committee on Judiciary. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported July 9, 1956. Senate adopted July 13, 1956.

HR 8787 -- Provide for a prorated stationery allowance in the case of a Member of House of Representatives elected for a portion of a term. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported Jan. 30. House passed Jan. 30. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed Feb. 27, 1956. Public Law 421.

HR 8796 -- Increase amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.). House Administration reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed Jan. 31. Senate passed Feb. 16, 1956. President signed Feb. 27, 1956. Public Law 422.

HR 12354 -- Make provisions re clerk hire of Members of House of Representatives. THOMAS (D Texas). House passed July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956 President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 967.

H J Res 517 -- Change date to Jan. 7 for counting electoral votes in 1957. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed Feb. 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported, Feb. 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 24, 1956. Public Law 436.

H J Res 695 -- Suspend application of certain federal laws re personnel employed by House Committee on Ways and Means in connection with investigations ordered by House Resolution 331 and House Resolution 606, 84th Congress. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Judiciary reported July 25, 1956. House passed July 26, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 974.

H Res 357 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study causes of large increases in traffic accidents in U.S. during recent years. ROBERTS (D La.). House Rules reported March 22, amended. House adopted March 27.

H Res 424 -- Provide for employment of four additional laborers, office of Doorkeeper of House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.). House Administration reported March 15. House adopted March 15.

H Res 483 -- Provide for appointment of special committee of House of Representatives to investigate campaign expenditures of various candidates for House of Representatives. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Rules reported June 18, 1956 House passed June 19.

H Res 584 -- Waive all points of order against provisions of HR 12138 making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1957. SMITH (D Va.). House Rules reported July 10, 1956. House passed July 12.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S J Res 138 -- Provide that compensation of Executive Director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be $18,000 per year. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported Feb. 6.

S Con Res 2 -- Establish Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 23, amended.

S Res 312 -- Increase limit of expenditures by Committee on Armed Services. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Rules reported July 12, 1956.

S Res 315 -- Provide for increased expenditures by Committee on Foreign Relations GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 17, 1956.

HR 12185 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by Act of Congress. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 26, 1956.

H J Res 514 -- Provide that compensation of Executive Director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be $18,000 per year. DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Atomic Energy reported Feb. 6. House passed Feb. 8.

Constitution, Civil Rights

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 1603 -- Terminate prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in construction of reclamation projects. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956. Public Law 517.

H Con Res 94 -- Favor waiver of state residence requirements in certain elections. CURTIS (R Mass.). House Administration reported July 5, amended. House adopted on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Rules reported Jan. 12. Senate adopted on call of calendar Jan. 16.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3143 -- Establish rules of intrepretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 14, 1956, amended.

S 3773 -- Provide for an extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims, located under provisions of act of Aug. 11, 1955, may be made. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior reported June 25, 1956, amended.

S J Res 1 -- Propose amendment to Constitution re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Judiciary reported March 7, amended.

S J Res 31 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. DANIEL (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported May 19.

S J Res 39 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. BUTLER (R Md.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956.

HR 627 -- Provide further means of securing civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 20, 1956, amended. House passed July 23, 1956, 279-126.

HR 3084 -- Amend certain provisions of laws re prevention of political activities to make them inapplicable to state officers and employees. BEAMER (R Ind.). House Administration reported July 26, 1955. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16, 1956.

HR 10263 -- Amend title 17, U.S.C. entitled "Copyrights" with respect to certain fees. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

H J Res 655 -- Extend time for submission of final report of Commission on Government Security. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 3, 1956.

Crimes, Courts, Prisons

ACTION COMPLETED

S 584 -- Amend title 28, re making U.S. Customs Court, a Constitutional Court. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House Judiciary reported June 13, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 703.

S 977 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C. re duties of judges of U.S. Court of Claims. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. House Judiciary reported June 13, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 659.

S 997 -- Provide punishment for certain confidence game swindles. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, 1955, amended. House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956 House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956 Public Law 661.

S 2887 -- Further protect and assure privacy of grand or petit juries in courts of U.S. while such juries are deliberating or voting -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Jenner (R Ind.), Senate Judiciary reported March 19, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House Judiciary reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 919.

S 2972 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, amended. House passed consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments May 15, 1956 House adopted conference report July 2, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 3. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 709.

S 3674 -- Amend section 1343 of title 18, U.S.C., re fraud by wire, radio or television. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 27, 1956. Senate passed April 27, 1956. House Judiciary reported June 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 688.

HR 800 -- Amend section 1201 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize F.B.I. to initiate investigation of any kidnaping in which victim has not been released within 24 hours after his seizure. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 27, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 983.

HR 2854 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy advocating overthrow of government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Judiciary reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 25, 1956. Senate receded from its amendment July 13. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 766.

HR 3233 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to make it criminal offense to move or travel in interstate commerce with intent to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for arson. RADWAN (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 27. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 474.

HR 3882 -- Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of foreign government of foreign political party. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 893.

HR 5274 -- Extend to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico power to enter into certain interstate compacts re enforcement of criminal laws and policies of states. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem P.R.). House Judiciary reported March 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 970.

HR 5862 -- Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of federal employees for recovery of fees, salaries or compensation. WATTS (D Ky.). House Judiciary reported Jan. 23. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. Senate passed March 29, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 18, 1956. House adopted conference report May 23. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 562.

HR 6403 -- Amend title 18, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure" of U.S.C., to provide criminal sanction for embezzlement or theft of property of Indian tribal organizations. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 22, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 871.

HR 8149 -- Amend first sentence of paragraph (a) of section 756 of title 11 of D.C Code of 1951 edition (par. (a) of sec. 5, of act of April 1, 1942, c. 207 56 stat. 193) re transfer of actions from U.S. District Court tor D.C. to municipal court for D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 17, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 18, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 812.

HR 9137 -- Waive section 142, of title 28, U.S.C. with respect to U.S. District Court for Western District of N.C. holding court at Bryson City, N.C. SHUFFORD (R N.C.). House Judiciary reported May 31, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 9, 1956. Senate passed July 12, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 748.

HR 9257 -- Amend U.S. Code to provide for punishment of persons who assist in attempted escape of persons in federal custody. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed May 28, 1956. Public Law 544.

HR 10683 -- Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 785.

HR 11254 -- Amend section 104, title 4, U.S.C. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 876.

HR 11636 -- Amend chapter 3 of title 18, U.S.C. re animals, birds and fish. WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 874.

HR 11653 -- Increase fees of witnesses in U.S. courts and before U.S. commissioners. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 5, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 875.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 374 -- Provide for extension in certain cases of statutes of limitation on false swearing by government employees re subversive activities and connections. JENNER (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended.

S 806 -- Amend sections 3182 and 3183 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize use of information filed by public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported May 1, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.

S 924 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1931, and not heretofore paid in accordance with existing law. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported April 18, 1956.

S 1087 -- Authorize aftercare payments by Youth Division of U.S. Board of Parole, HENNINGS (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.). Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

S 1256 -- Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18, 1956, amended.

S 2017 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. so as to prohibit misuse by collecting agencies of names, emblems and insignia to indicate federal agency. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

S 3617 -- Amend U.S. Code to authorize enforcement of state statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended.

S 3760 -- Provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended.

HR 3 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. SMITH (D Va.). House Judiciary reported July 3, 1956, amended.

HR 319 -- Punish malicious destruction of aircraft and attempts to destroy aircraft. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15, amended.

HR 5649 -- Amend section 2254 of title 28 of U.S.C. re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgment of state court. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1955. House passed Jan. 19.

HR 6005 -- Prohibit in any lawsuit or action for damages use and admission as evidence of investigations by military departments of aircraft accidents conducted in interest of air safety. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 6997 -- Include persons engaged in carrying out provisions of labor laws of U.S. within provisions of section 111 and 1114 of title 18, U.S.C., re assaults and homicides. POFF (R Va.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

HR 8937 -- Amend law to provide that the term of office of district judges in Alaska shall be 8 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Judiciary reported July 9, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 10477 -- Prohibit payment of pension to persons confined in penal institutions for periods longer than 61 days. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported July 3, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

HR 11743 -- Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956.

HR 11907 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C. re fees of U.S. marshals. House Judiciary reported July 10, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956.

HR 11968 -- Permit state of New York to purchase from District of Columbia Reformatory at Lorton, Va., gun mountings and carriages for guns for use at historic sites and for museum display purposes. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported July 18, 1956, amended. House passed July 23, 1956.

District of Columbia

ACTION COMPLETED

S 938 -- Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 30, 1955, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2, 1955, amended. House passed July 27, 1956, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 27. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 953.

S 1275 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956. House passed June 25, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments, June 27, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 650.

S 1289 -- Establish family court in and for D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 21, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 26, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments March 29. President signed April 11, 1956. Public Law 486.

S 1739 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24, 1955. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 3, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 704.

S 2704 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of certain highway-railway grade separations in D.C. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, with an amendment. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956. House passed July 9, 1956. President signed July 19, 1956. Public Law 731.

S 2895 -- Amend acts of Feb. 28, 1903 and March 3, 1927, re payment of cost and expense of construction railway-highway grade elimination structures in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, with amendments. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5. House passed July 9, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 17, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956 Public Law 791.

S 2896 -- Amend act re cemetery associations. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956. House passed July 9, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 708.

S 3073 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs; create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 9, 1956, amended, 41-31. House passed May 17, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments May 18, 1956. House adopted conference report July 19, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 20, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 757.

S 3295 -- Amend act of April 28, 1953, re daylight-saving time in D.C. CASE (R N.J.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. House District of Columbia reported June 25, 1956. House passed June 25, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 642.

HR 2603 -- Increase area within which officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C. may reside. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 18, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 797.

HR 3693 -- Amend title IX of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937, as amended. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 645.

HR 5853 -- Amend act entitled "Act to regulate practice of veterinary medicine in District of Columbia," approved Feb. 1, 1907. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 22, 1955. House passed June 27, 1955. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 18, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 799.

HR 6574 -- Amend section 2 of title IV of act entitled "Act to provide additional revenue for District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27, 1955. Senate District of Columbia reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 479.

HR 6782 -- Amend section 7 of "Act making appropriations to provide for government of D.C. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903," approved July 1, 1902, as amended. WIER (D Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 19, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 653.

HR 7228 -- Amend title II of act of Aug. 30, 1954, entitled "An Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." BROYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, 1955. House passed April 23, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed May 14, 1956. President signed May 22, 1956. Public Law 534.

HR 7300 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendments July 3, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 13, 1956. House adopted conference report July 18, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 768.

HR 8957 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed. MORRISON (D La.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956. Public Law 491.

HR 9078 -- Provide authorized strength of metropolitan police force of D.C. shall not be less than 2,500 officers and members. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported April 19, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956. Public Law 514.

HR 9582 -- Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 649.

HR 9770 -- Provide revenue for D.C. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 13, amended. House passed March 20, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported March 23, amended. Senate passed March 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 27. Senate adopted conference report March 27. House adopted conference report March 28. President signed March 31, 1956. Public Law 460.

HR 10003 -- Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. RABAUT (D Mich.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 19. Senate Appropriations reported June 1, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 5, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 7, 1956. House adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 27, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 637.

HR 10060 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 621.

HR 10375 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide recognition for meritorious service by members of Police and Fire Departments of D.C.", approved March 4, 1929. McMILLAN (D S.C.) House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 773.

HR 10670 -- Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to extend coverage of such act to employees of municipal government of D.C. employed in D.C., institutions located in Maryland and Virginia. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 17, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 795.

HR 10768 -- Amend section 5 of act of Aug. 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.," as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 648.

HR 11002 -- Regulate and license pawnbrokers in D.C. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 25, 1956, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 982.

HR 11090 -- Make provisions concerning gifts of securities to minors in D.C. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956. House passed July 9, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 976.

HR 11320 -- Amend certain laws affecting control of narcotics in D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendments June 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 16, 1956. House adopted conference report July 17, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 764.

HR 11488 -- Amend D.C. Traffic Act, 1925, as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 783.

H Con Res 256 -- Authorize making of correction in enrollment of H.R. 6782, re licensing of D.C. secondhand dealers. HARRIS (D Ark.). House passed June 25, 1956. Senate passed June 26, 1956.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 313 -- Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in blood, urine or breath of persons tried in D.C. for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, with amendments. Senate passed June 20, 1956.

S 2568 -- Amend title I of act entitled "Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River," CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported July 21, 1955, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956, amended. House passed July 9, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 13, 1956. House insisted on its amendments July 18, 1956. House adopted conference report July 25, 1956.

S 2578 -- Amend law re residence of assistant assessors for D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.) Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956.

S 3053 -- Extend time for D.C. Auditorium Commission to submit its report and recommendations re construction of a D.C. civic auditorium. NEELY (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.), Beall (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 3, 1956, amended. Senate passed Feb. 16, amended.

S 3619 -- Amend District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed July 16.

S 3838 -- Provide for maintenance and operation of bridge to be constructed, over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland. BEALL (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.

S 3887 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in D.C. be compelled to carry insurance for protection of passengers," approved June 29, 1938. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956.

S 3889 -- Amend act entitled "An act to grant additional powers to Commissioners of D.C.", approved Dec. 20, 1944, as amended. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956.

HR 3015 -- Establish workmen's compensation for D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 4922 -- Prohibit picketing in immediate vicinity of White House. GENTRY (D Texas). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26.

HR 6870 -- Amend Federal Probation Act to make it applicable to U.S. District Court for D.C. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956.

HR 7538 -- Provide 5 longevity increases for officers and members of Metropolitan Police force who have completed 28 years of service, without regard to grade in which such service was rendered. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956. House passed July 9, 1956, amended.

HR 7804 -- Provide that Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 7, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956.

HR 8901 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 24, 1956, amended.

HR 9312 -- Provide that members of Board of Education of D.C. may be removed for cause. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26, 1956.

HR 10947 -- Provide particular designation for highway bridges over Potomac River at 14th Street in D.C. BROYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956. House passed July 9, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported July 13, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 18, 1956.

HR 11487 -- Amend act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for D.C." of Aug. 17, 1937, as amended re District of Columbia trailers, fees. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956. House passed June 11. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Senate passed June 20, amended.

HR 11967 -- Amend Public Law 523 of 78th Congress entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in D.C.", approved Dec. 20, 1944. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956. House passed July 9, 1956.

HR 12327 -- Provide that compensation of Commissioners of D.C. shall be at rate of $17,000 each per annum. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported July 23, 1956. House passed July 23, 1956.

Indian and Territorial Affairs

ACTION COMPLETED

S 985 -- Establish Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 14, 1955. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, 1955. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 884.

S 2151 -- Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of membership roll prepared for such purpose. LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 553.

S 2517 -- Amend subsection 3 (a) of act approved Aug. 8, 1947, to authorize sale of timber within Tongass National Forest, Alaska. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Agriculture reported July 2. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 758.

S 2822 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to school district No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments May 25, 1956. President signed June 7, 1956. Public Law 572.

S 2851 -- Transfer certain lands from Veterans Administration to Department of Interior for benefit of Yavapai Indians of Arizona. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Labor reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 525.

S 3266 -- Authorize officers of Coast and Geodetic to act as notaries in places outside continental limits of U.S. and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 20, 1956. House passed on call of calendar July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 961.

S 3344 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in city of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 789.

S 3397 -- Amend section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, in lieu of HR 11928. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 794.

S 3416 -- Make provisions re employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations. YOUNG (R N.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 959.

S 3467 -- Authorize conveyance of tribal lands from Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to U.S. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 22. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, in lieu of HR 10183, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 26, 1956. House insisted on its amendments July 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 27, 1956. House adopted conference report July 27. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 960.

S 3547 -- Amend section of act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 535) authorizing sale of certain land by Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque. ANDERSON (D N.C.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 686.

S 3658 -- Amend act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347) to authorize, by agreement, subsurface storage of oil or gas in restricted Indian Lands, tribal or allotted. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 16, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 857.

S 3778 -- Amend act for protection of walruses. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, in lieu of HR 10412. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 625.

S 3779 -- Amend act of August 27, 1954 (68 Stat 868) re Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7, 1956. Senate passed July 12, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956 President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 920.

S 3920 -- Authorize partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted lands in Tulalip Reservation, Wash. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, in lieu of HR 11456. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 592.

S 3926 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian Lands. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 16, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 837.

S 3927 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956 in lieu of HR 11248, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 26. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 991.

S 3968 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Peoria Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma and individual members thereof. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. House passed July 23. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 921.

S 3969 -- Make provisions for termination of federal supervision over property of Ottawa Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma and individual members thereof. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 16, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 943.

S 3970 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and individual members thereof. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 887.

S J Res 110 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956 in lieu of H J Res 451. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 702.

S J Res 135 -- Provide for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River and Basin project, Montana-Wyoming. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, amended. Senate passed March 16, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended, in lieu of H J Res 516. House adopted conference report May 24, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 24. Vetoed June 7.

HR 604 -- Provide port of entry on Alaska Highway at Alaska-Canadian border. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 923.

HR 4047 -- Provide for establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, 1955. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments April 24, 1956. President signed May 4, 1956. Public Law 507.

HR 4096 -- Provide for disposal of public lands within highway, telephone and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, 1955, amended House passed on consent calendar July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 892.

HR 4604 -- Make provisions re issuance of certain patents in fee to lands within Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16, 1956. House passed March 6, 1956. Senate Interior reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed May 21, 1956. President signed May 28, 1956. Public Law 539.

HR 4652 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Company. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 668.

HR 4656 -- Make provision re Lumbee Indians of North Carolina. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 18. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 24. President signed June 7, 1956. Public Law 570.

HR 4781 -- Authorize territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 30. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments April 24, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956. Public Law 516.

HR 4802 -- Authorize execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24. House passed on consent calendar June 20, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 450.

HR 5299 -- Authorize establishment of Virgin Islands National Park. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. House passed April 19, 1956, 50-17. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed July 16, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 18. House adopted conference report July 23, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 24, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 925.

HR 5478 -- Authorize $100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. KNUTSON (D Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 560.

HR 5519 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Army to convey certain tracts of land in El Paso County, Texas to city of El Paso, Texas, in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by city of El Paso, Texas, to U.S. Government. RUTHERFORD (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 10, 1956, amended. House passed July 12, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed July 20, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 929.

HR 5566 -- Terminate existence of Indian Claims Commission. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, July 9, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendments July 9, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 13, 1956. House adopted conference report July 17, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 767.

HR 5712 -- Provide that U.S. hold in trust for Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 16, 1956, amended. House asked conference July 18. Senate adopted conference report July 24, 1956. House adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 926.

HR 5838 -- Provide that payments be made to certain members of Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as result of establishment of Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, and provide rehabilitation program for Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 769.

HR 6024 -- Withdraw and restore to its previous status under control of territory of Hawaii certain land at Kaakaukukui, Honolulu, Oahu, T.H. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 894.

HR 6084 -- Authorize sale of certain lands of Mission Indians, Calif., to Palm Springs Unified School District. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 29, 1956. House passed April 16, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 563.

HR 6162 -- Provide for longer terms of office for the justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and the Circuit Courts of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956. Public Law 508.

HR 6218 -- Authorize payment by federal government of cost of making certain studies necessary to assist Menominee Tribe of Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 715.

HR 6245 -- Authorize Panama Canal Company to convey to Department of State improved site in Colon, Republic of Panama. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed July 2. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 671.

HR 6374 -- Repeal legislation re Gallup-Durango Highway and Gallup-Window Rock Highway at Navaho Indian Reservation. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 568.

HR 6376 -- Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. GREEN (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1955, amended House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 14, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 16, 1956. House adopted conference report July 20, 1956. President signed July 28, 1956. Public Law 830.

HR 6461 -- Amend section 73 (l) of Hawaiian Organic Act re assessment of land in irrigation projects formed by territorial agency. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 477.

HR 6463 -- Ratify and confirm section 4539, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, section 1 (b), act 12, Session Laws of Hawaii 1951, and sale of public lands consummated pursuant to terms of said statutes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 478.

HR 6573 -- Authorize renewals of lease of Annette Island Airport to U.S. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956. Public Law 512.

HR 6625 -- Provide for transfer of title to certain land and improvements thereon to Pueblo of San Lorenzo (Pueblo of Picuris) in New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 8. Senate passed March 28. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 480.

HR 6807 -- Authorize amendment of certain patents of government lands containing restriction as to use of such lands in territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 481.

HR 6808 -- Amend section 73 (1) of Hawaiian Organic Act re sale of land for residence purposes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955 amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 482.

HR 7058 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re compensation of supreme court justices and circuit court judges. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956. Public Law 500.

HR 7186 -- Provide for review and determination of claims for return of lands, in territory of Hawaii, conveyed to government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 16. President signed May 28, 1956. Public Law 542.

HR 7190 -- Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 772.

HR 7426 -- Ratify and confirm Act 249 of Session Laws of Hawaii, 1955, as amended, and authorize issuance of certain highway revenue bonds by territory of Hawaii, FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956 amended. Senate Interior reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 716.

HR 7552 -- Amend section 220 and 221 (d) of Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 899.

HR 7663 -- Provide for settlement in part of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians in Court of Claims case No. 47568, through restoration of subsurface rights in certain lands formerly a part of Uintah Indian Reservation. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. Senate passed July 3, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 717.

HR 7887 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain circumstances without public auction. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956 President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 869.

HR 7888 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands located in Weliweli, island of Kauai, to certain claimants. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 839.

HR 7891 -- Authorize and direct exchanges and sales of public lands within or adjacent to district of Puna, county Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii for relief of persons whose lands were destroyed by volcanic activity. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 844.

HR 7893 -- Amend section 73 (l) of Hawaiian Organic Act. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 903.

HR 8226 -- Amend section 1 of act of March 4, 1915 re reservations of public lands in Alaska for support of certain public schools in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 932.

HR 8837 -- Amend certain sections of Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, re legislature of territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 895.

HR 9038 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide that commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be treated as state for purposes of district court jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem. P.R.) House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 17, 1956. Senate passed July 21, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 808.

HR 9207 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed May 29, 1956. Public Law 546.

HR 9265 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, re audit of government (territorial and county) accounts. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 906.

HR 9280 -- Provide for formulation of a plan for control of property of Menominee Indian Tribe. REUSS (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 718.

HR 9451 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for Seminole Indians, and provide that certain lands shall be designated as a reservation for Seminole Indians. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 736.

HR 9506 -- Provide for conveyance of La Puntilla Military Reservation, San Juan P.R. to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed July 18, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 995.

HR 9768 -- Make provisions for general obligation bonds of Territory of Hawaii, amending Public Law 640 83rd Congress (68 Stat. 782 ch. 889 and 68 Stat. 785 ch 892) and ratifying certain provisions of Act 273 Sessions Laws of Hawaii, 1955 which authorizes issuance of public improvement bonds for schools in city of Honolulu and county of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 720.

HR 9769 -- Enable legislature of Territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue general obligation bonds. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 694.

HR 9828 -- Transfer 600 acres of public domain to Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 696.

HR 9970 -- Provide for disposition of a portion of Sharpe General Depot, Stockton Annex, California. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported May 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 902.

IR 9974 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisonsin", approved March 28, 1908, as amended. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. Senate passed July 6, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 721.

HR 10504 -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 698.

HR 10946 -- Provide for disposition of surplus personal property to territorial government of Alaska until Dec. 31, 1958. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 904.

HR 11024 -- Amend act entitled "An act re compensation of Commissioners of Territory of Alaska, approved March 15, 1948 (62 Stat. 80), as amended by act of July 12, 1952, (66 Stat. 592, 48 U.S.C. 116a). BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 908.

HR 11522 -- Implement section 25(b) of Organic Act of Guam by carrying out recommendations of Commission on Application of Federal Laws to Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 896.

H J Res 643 -- Provide for an investigation of need for a geophysical institute in Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Foreign Commerce reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 909.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 742 -- Improve administration of public airports in territory of Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 9, 1956.

S 746 -- Provide for return to former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 25, 1956, amended.

S 1528 -- Authorize enrolled members of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D., to acquire trust interests in tribal lands of reservation. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.

S 1555 -- Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands upon Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.

S 1696 -- Provide compensation to Crow Tribe of Indians for certain ceded lands embraced within and otherwise required in connection with Huntley reclamation project, Montana. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 12, 1956, amended.

S 1907 -- Provide that U.S. hold in trust for Pueblos of Zia and Jemez part of Ojodel Espiritu Santo Grant and small area of public domain adjacent thereto. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956, amended.

S 2167 -- Make certain changes in administration of Panama Canal Company. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Commerce reported June 27, 1956.

S 3665 -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands. LONG (D La.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1956, amended.

S 3698 -- Amend act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956.

S 4086 -- Determine rights and interests of Navajo Tribe, Hopi Tribe and individual Indians to area set aside by Executive Order of Dec. 6, 1882. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956.

HR 3083 -- Transfer certain land within U.S. survey 1474, tract A, of townsite of Sitka, Alaska, to city of Sitka, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior reported Jan. 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended.

HR 5608 -- Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Oahe Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular reported June 27, 1956, amended.

HR 6779 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain property of U.S. located in Juneau, Alaska, known as Juneau Subport of Embarkation, to Territory of Alaska. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 9678 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in city of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Agriculture reported July 2, 1956.

HR 9904 -- Provide vocational training for adult Indians. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1956.

HR 10183 -- Authorize conveyance of tribal lands from Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to U.S. THOMSON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended. House passed S 3467 in lieu, July 23, 1956.

HR 10252 -- Amend Organic Act of Virgin Islands. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

HR 10630 -- Make provisions re District Court of Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 28, 1956. House passed on on consent calendar June 5, 1956.

HR 11248 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned building, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended. S 3927 was passed in lieu July 23, 1956.

HR 11449 -- Amend section 69 of Hawaii Organic Act. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956.

HR 11685 -- Provide for acquisition of Navaho Indian lands required in connection with construction, operation and maintenance of the Glen Canyon unit, Colorado River storage project. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956, amended.

HR 11928 -- Amend Section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102) as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. S 3397 passed in lieu July 16, 1956.

HR 12027 -- Authorize city of Rock Hill, S.C. to acquire certain tribal lands on Catawba Indian Reservation, S.C. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956.

H J Res 451 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.

H J Res 516 -- Make provisions re payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right of way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin Unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, 1956, amended. House passed S J Res 135 in lieu. May 7, 1956.

Land and Land Transfers

ACTION COMPLETED

S 637 -- Provide for conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard and Esler Field, La., to state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956. Public Law 521.

S 976 -- Provide for release of right, title and interest of U.S. in certain tract or parcel of land conditionally granted by it to city of Montgomery, W.Va. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended. House Armed Services reported July 10, 1956. House passed July 12, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 740.

S 1053 -- Amend act authorizing Secretary of Interior to lease Montana lands to Phillips County American Legion Post, to authorize renewal of lease. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed April 19. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed June 5, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 589.

S 1261 -- Authorize conveyance of certain lands within Caven Point terminal and ammunition loading pier, New Jersey, to N.J. Turnpike Authority. SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House Armed Services reported Jan. 23, 1956. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. President signed Feb. 18, 1956. Public Law 412.

S 1384 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall return certain mineral interests in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes to former owners of such land. STENNIS (D Miss.). Senate Public Works reported June 22, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Pocket veto July 31.

S 1529 -- Revise boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in State of North Dakota. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments March 15. President signed March 24. Public Law 438.

S 1585 -- Provide for return to town of Hartford, Vt., of certain land which was donated by such town to U.S. as site for veterans' hospital and which is no longer needed for such purpose. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Government Operations reported June 20. Senate passed June 23, 1955. House Government Operations reported March 7, 1956. House passed on consent calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 439.

S 1959 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey 6.89-acre tract of land out of a 199.959 acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Houston, Harris County, Texas, to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, 1955, amended. House Armed Services reported Jan. 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. President signed Feb. 15, 1956. Public Law 410.

S 1961 -- Provide for conveyance of part of Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Colchester, Vt., to Vermont. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956. Senate passed May 21, 1956. House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 706.

S 2267 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson, Nev. MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956. Public Law 522.

S 2305 -- Exclude certain lands from Acadia National Park, Maine, and authorize their disposal as surplus federal property. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 755.

S 2572 -- Authorize interchange of lands between Department of Agriculture and military departments of Department of Defense. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956. House Agriculture reported July 17, 1956. House passed July 19, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 804.

S 2585 -- Authorize exchange of land at Agricultural Research Center. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House passed July 26, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 27. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 989.

S 2624 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, Senate passed on consent of calendar July 30, 1955. House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. President signed Feb. 18, 1956. Public Law 413.

S 3195 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in state of Rhode Island to town of North Kingston, R.I. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956. House Government Operations reported July 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 859.

S 3254 -- Authorize county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to U.S. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House passed May 7, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments May 17, 1956. President signed May 24, 1956. Public Law 536.

S 3316 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain property which has been declared surplus to needs of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. NEUBERGER (D Ore.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956. House Government Operations reported July 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 883.

S 3388 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to port of Port Townsend, Wash. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956. House Government Operations reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 760.

S 3482 -- Provide for transfer of title to certain lands to Carlsbad Irrigation District, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 762.

S 3723 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain land in county of Alameda, California, and to accept other land in exchange. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 710.

HR 585 -- Authorize conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of Lower Lake Rancheria. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 443.

HR 622 -- Provide for release by U.S. of its rights and interests in land located in Saginaw County, Mich. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 444.

HR 2430 -- Release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to City of Charleston, S.C., by U.S.A. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 26, 1955, amended. House passed Aug. 1, amended. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed Feb. 20, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments Feb. 21. President signed March 2, 1956. Public Law 428.

HR 2452 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Wisonsin. WITHROW (R Wis.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 11, 1956. President signed July 18, 1956. Public Law 729.

HR 4363 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments June 5, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956. Public Law 598.

HR 4680 -- Affirm title to certain tract of land in California vested in state of Calif. on Jan. 21, 1897. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 449.

HR 5280 -- Authorize land exchanges for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park in state of Virginia. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 448.

HR 5310 -- Quiet title and possession with respect to certain real property in City of Pensacola, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956. Public Law 499.

HR 5889 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to town of Savannah Beach, Tybee Island, Ga. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 14. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 475.

HR 6112 -- Authorize construction of a sewage-disposal system to serve Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31 amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 454.

HR 6772 -- Authorize conveyance of certain federal land to school district No. 24 of Lake County, Ore. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 456.

HR 6824 -- Authorize amendment of restrictive covenant on land patent No. 10,-410. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20, 1956. Senate passed March 26, 1956. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 476.

HR 6857 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services Administration to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.). House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 1, 1955. Senate passed Feb. 8. President signed Feb. 20. Public Law 416.

HR 7097 -- Provide for reconveyance of oil and gas and mineral interests in portion of lands acquired for Demopolis lock and dam project to former owners thereof. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 459.

HR 7156 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 24. Senate passed Feb. 8. President signed Feb. 20. Public Law 418.

HR 7471 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Board of Commissioners of St. Johns County, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 25, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 2, 1956. Senate passed amended May 31. House agreed to Senate amendments June 14, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 615.

HR 7540 -- Provide for sale of government-owned housing project to city of Hooks, Texas. PATMAN (D Texas). House Banking and Currency reported July 28, 1955. House passed Feb. 1. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 567.

HR 7596 -- Provide for disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955. House passed on consent calendar, Jan. 16, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 996.

HR 7679 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to city of Muskogee, Okla. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Veterans' reported March 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 25, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956. Public Law 577.

HR 7723 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Phelps County, Mo., to Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo. CARNAHAN (D Mo.). House Agriculture reported February 10, 1956. House passed February 21, 1956. Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 16, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 18, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 807.

HR 7890 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands located at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, to certain persons. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 900.

HR 7896 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land in city of Hogansville, Ga., to city of Hogansville. FLYNT (D Ga.). House Government Operations reported May 1, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 616.

HR 7913 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to effect exchange of properties between U.S. and city of Cape Girardeau, Mo. JONES (D Mo.). House Government Operations reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 7, 1956 Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 20, 1956. Public Law 602.

HR 7927 -- Extend time within which State of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U.S. LONG (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 23. Senate Banking and Currency reported March 6. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 24. Public Law 437.

HR 8225 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 22, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 593.

HR 8404 -- Provide for conveyance of a portion of former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas County, Wyo., to state of Wyoming. THOMPSON (R Wyo.). House Government Operations reported March 27. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported June 11. Senate passed June 14, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 618.

HR 8474 -- Quiet title and possession with respect to certain real property in state of Alabama. JONES (D Ala.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 897.

HR 8634 -- Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. JONAS (R N.C.). House Government Operations reported March 27, amended. House passed April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, June 25, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 657.

HR 8817 -- Provide for conveyance of certain property of U.S. to city of Corbin, Ky., SILER (R Ky.). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 7, 1956. amended. Senate passed July 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 13, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 742.

HR 8898 -- Provide for purchase of lands, Cache national forest, Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Agriculture and Forestry reported June 28, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16. Senate passed July 17. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 781.

HR 9081 -- Direct Secretary of Army of his designee to convey a 2,915 acre tract of land situated about six miles south of city of San Antonio, in Bexar County, Texas, to state of Texas. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956. Senate passed July 20, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 819.

HR 9339 -- Authorize exchange of certain lands of U. S. situated in Union County Ga., for lands within Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga. LANDRUM (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956. Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 747.

HR 9358 -- Require Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance. THOMPSON (R Wyo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 25, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 588.

HR 9591 -- Amend act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1037) re acquisition of non-federal land within existing boundaries of any national park. BONNER (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1000.

HR 9660 -- Direct secretary of Army of his designee to convey an 11 1/4-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Williamsburg, Va. to state of Va. ROBESON (D Va.). House Armed Services reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 719.

HR 9671 -- Convey certain property of U.S. to village of Carey, Ohio. BETTS (R Ohio). House Government Operations reported May 1, 1956. House passed May 7, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 647.

HR 9699 -- Provide for conveyance to state of Oregon of land and improvements known as Clackamas National Guard Target Range, at Clackamas, Ore. to be used for National Guard purposes. NORBLAD (R Ore.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 872.

HR 9774 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Board of Public Instruction of Brevard County, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 7, 1956. Senate passed July 11, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 739.

HR 9810 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to state of Indiana. HARDEN (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 21, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 951.

HR 10075 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to town of Bald Knob, Ark. MILLS (D Ark.). House Operations reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956. Senate passed July 11, 1956. President signed July 19, 1956. Public Law 735.

HR 10184 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey property to county of Pierce, Wash. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1008.

HR 10383 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Vero Beach, Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 977.

HR 10479 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to county of Galveston, Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956, with amendment. House passed on consent calendar July 2, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956. Senate passed July 11, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 750.

HR 10535 -- Include present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interior reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 695.

HR 11127 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes. DAWSON (R Utah.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 699.

HR 11163 -- Amend section 2 of act of March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 58), authorizing conveyance to Lake County, Calif. of Lower Lake Rancheria. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 751.

HR 11197 -- Provide for retention in public ownership of certain lands around Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Fla., and Ga., being administered by Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. SIKES (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 998.

HR 11520 -- Provide for transfer of certain property situated in Maine to town of Castine, Maine. McINTIRE (R Maine). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956. Senate passed July 12, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 745.

HR 11696 -- Authorize conveyance of homestead allotments to Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 931.

HR 11861 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property," approved August 13, 1946. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.). House Public Works reported June 29, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 28, 1956. Public Law 826.

HR 11911 -- Authorize negotiations re compact to provide for definition or relocation of common boundary between Arizona and California, and for appointment by President of federal representative to compact negotiations. HILLINGS (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 26, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 8, 1956. Public Law 1025.

H J Res 112 -- Release reversionary right to improvements on a 3-acre tract in Orangeburg County, S.C. RILEY (D S.C.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 471.

H J Res 607 -- Authorize disposal of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. MULTER (D N.Y.). House Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules May 21, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 5. Senate passed June 11. President signed June 22, 1956. Public Law 608.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 514 -- Provide for disposal of certain federal property in Boulder City area to provide assistance in establishment of municipality incorporated under laws of Nevada. MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, 1955, amended. Senate passed July 27, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956, amended.

S 598 -- Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Albeni Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, by reconveyance of certain lands to former owners. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10. Senate passed June 14. House Public Works reported July 17, 1956.

S 748 -- Prohibit U.S. from acquiring mineral interests in lands acquired by it except when necessary to serve purpose for which such lands are acquired. LONG (D La.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28. Senate passed May 9.

S 1079 -- Provide for sale of certain lands in the national forests. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20, 1955, amended. Senate passed April 25, 1955, amended. House Agriculture reported July 18, 1956, amended.

S 1494 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to village of Central in New Mexico certain lands administered by Veterans' Administration facility at Fort Bayard, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Labor reported July 21, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended.

S 2217 -- Provide for transfer of title to irrigation distribution systems constructed under federal reclamation laws upon completion of repayment of costs thereof. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate Interior reported June 28, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

S 2246 -- Authorize sale of certain lands to city of Wall, S.D. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.

S 2654 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in state of Wyoming to city of Cheyenne, Wyo. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), and other Senators. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956.

S 3133 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to city of Boise, Idaho. WELKER (R Idaho). Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

S 3356 -- Direct Secretary of Navy or his designee to convey a 240.55-acre tract of land situated near city of Grand Prairie, in Dallas County, Texas, to state of Texas. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 20.

S 3457 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey certain property to county of Pierce, State of Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956, amended.

S 3512 -- Permit desert land entries on disconnected tracts of lands which in case of any one entryman, form a compact unit and do not exceed in aggregate 320 acres. BARRETT (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956. Senate passed June 22.

S 3743 -- Add certain federally owned land to Lassen Volcanic National Park, in California. LONG (D La.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

S 3783 -- Direct Secretary of Navy of his designee to convey a 2,477.43-acre tract of land, avigation and sewer easements, in Tarrant and Wise Counties, Texas, situated about 21 miles northwest of city of Fort Worth, Texas, to Texas. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar, July 23, 1956, amended.

S 3828 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1956.

S 4012 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to Colorado River Commission of Nevada, acting for state of Nevada. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 21, 1956, amended.

S J Res 179 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma County, Miss., to Home Demonstration Club of Eena Lara, Mississippi, Inc. STENNIS (D Miss.). Senate Agriculture reported July 13, 1956.

HR 159 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in Bleton Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners. POAGE (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 12, 1956, amended.

HR 160 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in the Whitney Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners. POAGE (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 13, 1956, amended.

HR 2889 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land in Necedah, Wis. to village of Necedah. WITHROW (R Wis.). House Government Operations reported June 30, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 28, 1955. Senate passed Feb. 8, 1956, amended.

HR 5806 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1955, amended. House passed S 1689 on consent calendar Jan. 16, in lieu.

HR 5975 -- Authorize reimbursement of owners of lands acquired under federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended.

HR 7062 -- Provide for payment to State of Washington by U.S. for cost of replacing and relocating portion of secondary highway of such state which was condemned and taken by U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 21. House passed on consent calendar March 5.

HR 9511 -- Authorize county of Custer, state of Montana, to convey certain lands to U.S. PFOST (D Idaho.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 12, 1956. S 3254 was passed in lieu, May 7, 1956.

HR 10030 -- Provide for transfer of title of certain lands to Carlsbad Irrigation District, N.M. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956.

HR 10423 -- Provide for conveyance of 15 acres of land more or less within Garza-Little Elm project to Lewisville, Texas, for sewage disposal purposes. IKARD (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 3, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

HR 11910 -- Authorize adjustment in public interest of rentals under leases entered into for provisions of commercial recreation facilities at Lake Greeson Reservoir, Narrows Dam. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1956.

HR 12020 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Euclid, Ohio. BOLTON (R Ohio). House Banking and Currency reported July 23, 1956.

HR 12116 -- Provide for conveyance of Maritime Administration Reserve Shipyard at Wilmington, N.C., in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by North Carolina State Ports Authority to U.S. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported July 21, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 26, 1956.

H J Res 413 -- Provide for conveyance of federally owned lands which are situated within right-of-way for proposed navigable barge canal across Florida, to Ship Canal Authority of state of Florida to consolidate ownership thereof. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Public Works reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

Post Office

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1871 -- Amend Act entitled "An act to reimburse Post Office Department for transmission of official government-mail matter," approved Aug. 15, 1953, (67 Stat. 614). CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Civil Service reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment, July 9, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 705.

S 1873 -- Increase minimum postal savings deposit. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 888.

S 2634 -- Make provision re transportation of mail by highway post-office service. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 862.

S 3592 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitutes in postal field service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 19, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 836.

S 3866 -- Facilitate making of lease-purchase agreements by Administrator of General Services under Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by Postmaster General under Post Office Department Property Act of 1954. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956. House Public Works reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 667.

HR 692 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide in first and second-class post offices a special canceling stamp bearing words "Pray for Peace". RABAUT (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate Civil Service reported June 4, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 20, 1956. Public Law 600.

HR 3744 -- Amend act of July 1, 1947 to grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in field service of Post Office Department. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported March 8, amended. House passed March 15, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 22, 1956. Public Law 610.

HR 4569 -- Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. GUBSER (R Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27, 1955. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Civil Service reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed May 31. President signed June 15, 1956. Public Law 583.

HR 5417 -- Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C. re sale or pledge of postage stamps. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, amended. House passed May 17, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 867.

HR 5856 -- Repeal requirement for heads of departments and agencies to report to Postmaster General number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at close of each fiscal year. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18, 1955. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 451.

HR 6622 -- Provide for relief of certain rural carriers. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 25. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Judiciary reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed May 9. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 524.

HR 9842 -- Authorize Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases. DOWDY (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 14. Senate passed July 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendment July 18, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 821.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1702 -- Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C. re sale or pledge of postage stamps. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 15. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.

S 3215 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide for use of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in order to encourage registration for voting in general elections. McNAMARA (D Mich.). Senate Civil Service reported June 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956.

S 3500 -- Reduce postage rates on parcels containing only food, clothing medicine or drugs sent abroad by mail for relief purposes. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Civil Service reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 4938 -- Make provision re contracts for conduct of contract postal stations. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Civil Service reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

HR 8353 -- Further economic and efficient operation of business of Post Office Department by expansion of existing research and development program of such department and establishment of postal service automatic equipment program. GUBSER (R Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 20, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956.

HR 10523 -- Conform appointment and compensation of chief legal officers of Post Office Department to method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Civil Service reported June 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

HR 11390 -- Readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for determination of postal rates. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Civil Service reported May 29, 1956. House passed July 6, 1956. 217-165.

Presidential Policy

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1915 -- Provide for further effectuating act of May 15, 1862 through exchange of employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture and employees of state political subdivisions or educational institutions. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed July 21. House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 24, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 918.

S 2060 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in Organic Act of National Bureau of Standards authority to use working capital fund, and permit certain improvements in fiscal practices. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27, 1955, amended. Senate passed July 28, 1955, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 940.

S 3768 -- Amend section 158 of Revised Statutes of U.S., as amended, to include Department of Health, Education and Welfare among executive departments there listed. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed June 14, 1956. House Government Operations reported July 12, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 31, 1956. Public Law 852.

S 3897 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Government Operations reported June 19, 1956 Senate passed June 20, 1956. House passed July 13, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendment July 17, 1956. House insisted on its amendment July 18, 1956. House adopted conference report July 23, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 863.

S 4164 -- Provide appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in Bureau of Public Roads, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Public Works reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 966.

S 4228 -- Provide for a President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space. HRUSKA (R Neb.). Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed July 21, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 26, 1956, in lieu of HR 12025, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 27. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 954.

S J Res 122 -- Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of class other than Members of Congress. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Administration reported Feb. 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Administration reported March 28. House passed March 28. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 468.

S J Res 123 -- Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Rules reported February 22, 1956. Senate passed March 19, 1956. House Administration reported March 28, 1956. House passed March 28, 1956. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 469

S J Res 124 -- Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress. ANDERSON (D N.M.) Senate Rules reported February 22, 1956. Senate passed March 19, 1956. House Administration reported March 28, 1956. House passed March 28, 1956. President signed April 6, 1956. Public Law 470.

S J Res 199 -- Authorize an additional position of Assistant Director in Bureau of Budget. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate passed July 27, 1956. House adopted July 27, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 882.

HR 6043 -- Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 11. House passed May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 22, 1955. Senate passed Feb. 7, 1956. President signed Feb. 20, 1956. Public Law 415.

HR 7227 -- Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil-defense purposes and provide that certain federal surplus property be disposed of to state and local civil-defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to state law. BROOKS (D Texas). House Government Operations reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Government Operations reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, June 25, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 655.

HR 7855 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956 Public Law 971.

HR 8385 -- Transfer certain responsibilities of Secretary of Interior to Public Housing Commissioner and Secretary of Agriculture. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 692.

HR 9593 -- Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported April 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1956. Senate insisted on amendments July 11, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 17, 1956. House adopted conference report July 20, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 798.

H J Res 261 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make such donations as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 23, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 558.

H J Res 604 -- Authorize President to invite states of Union and foreign countries to participate in U.S. World Trade Fair to be held in N.Y. from April 14 to April 27, 1957. DAVIDSON (D N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate adopted July 20, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 815.

H J Res 667 -- Provide for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with presidential inaugural ceremonies. McMILLIAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported July 5, 1956, amended. House passed July 9, 1956, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 986.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2364 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re conduct of records management programs by federal agencies, and transfer of certain records to national archives. KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, 1955. House Government Operations reported March 13.

S 2530 -- Repeal authority of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to issue bonds. McCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.

S 2909 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of Department of Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

S 3340 -- Transfer functions of Passport Office to a new agency of Department of State to be known as U.S. Passport Service, to establish a passport service fund to finance operations of U.S. Passport Service. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Government Operations reported March 1.

S 3362 -- Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations. KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Government Operations reported June 19, 1956, amended.

S 3419 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Committee on Arts.LEHMAN (D N Y.). Senate Public Welfare reported July 3, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended.

S 3422 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain amounts from unclaimed payments on U.S. Savings Bonds to fund created for payment of government losses in shipment. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Finance reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

S Con Res 65 -- Create joint Congressional committee to make full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with election, succession, and duties of President and Vice President. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 27. Senate passed Feb. 20, amended.

S Res 291 -- Oppose Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1956. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and other Senators. Senate Government Operations reported June 29, 1956.

HR 7500 -- Establish Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 25, 1955. House passed April 30, 1956.

HR 9419 -- Authorize disposal of USS Hartford. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 29, 1956, amended. House passed July 13.

HR 11526 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 12025 -- Provide for President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space. JONES (D Ala.). House Public Works reported July 20, 1956, amended. S 4228 was passed in lieu July 26, 1956.

H J Res 647 -- Provide for reappointment of Dr. Arthur H. Compton as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution. CANNON (D Mo.). House Administration reported July 21, 1956. House passed July 21,

H Res 534 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 transmitted to Congress by President on May 16, 1956. VINSON (D Ga.). House Government Operations reported July 3, 1956. House adopted July 5, 1956.

H Res 541 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 transmitted to Congress by President on May 17, 1956. FASCELL (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported July 3, 1956. House adopted July 5, 1956.

General

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2438 -- Amend act entitled "Act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever." THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Finance reported March 23, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 8390 April 9, 1956. President signed April 18, 1956. Public Law 487.

S 2498 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress re advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop, Ore., as national monument. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 590.

S 2512 -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954, to provide for erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor memory of certain members of armed forces who died or were killed while serving in such forces. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956, amended. House passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment, June 26, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 651.

S 2711 -- Authorize medals and decorations for outstanding and meritorious conduct and service in U.S. Merchant Marine. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Merchant Marine reported June 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 759.

S 2755 -- Designate reservoir above Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa. KUCHEL (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, in lieu of HR 7858. President signed April 27, 1956. Public Law 494.

S 2771 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America. THYE (R Minn.) Senate Armed Services reported May 24. Senate passed May 31. House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956. House passed June 21, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 638.

S 2772 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed June 21, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 5, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 707.

S 3180 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to authorize appointment of two U.S. commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1956. Senate passed June 18, 1956. House Judiciary reported July 3, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 793.

S 3214 -- Authorize adjustment in public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for provisions of commercial recreational facilities at Clark Hill Reservoir THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Public Works reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. House Public Works reported June 18. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 684.

S 3832 -- Providing for disposal of the government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956. House Armed Services reported July 17, 1956. House passed July 19, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 806.

S 3881 -- Authorize demolition and removal of greenhouses and other structures, and replacement thereof, at Botanic Garden. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Administration, reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended. House Public Works reported July 23, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1005.

S 4184 -- Incorporate Boys' Clubs of America. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 988.

S J Res 114 -- Change name of Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor to Liberty Island PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 936.

HR 3897 -- Relieve Secretary of Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. Senate passed July 5, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956 Public Law 712.

HR 5876 -- Amend copyright law to permit, in certain classes of works, deposit of photographs or other identifying reproductions in lieu of copies of published works. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 452.

HR 6961 -- Designate lake created by Buford Dam in State of Georgia as "Lake Sidney Lanier." LANDRUM (D Ga.). House Public Works reported July 25. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 457.

HR 8110 -- Incorporate National Music Council. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 873.

HR 8157 -- Provide for burial in Memorial Amphitheatre of National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in armed forces of U.S. during Korean conflict. PRICE (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 975.

HR 8728 -- Authorize burial in national cemeteries of the remains of certain commissioned officers of Public Health Service. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956. Public Law 501.

HR 9348 -- Amend act entitled "An act incorporating Archeological Institute of America" to increase value of real and personal property that such institute may hold. MULTER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 5, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 994.

HR 10417 -- Amend Federal Register Act, as amended, to provide for effectiveness and notice of public of proclamations, orders, regulations and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon continential U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 14, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 619.

HR 11611 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge National Military Park, in Arkansas. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 744.

HR 11740 -- Provide for a temporary increase in public debt limit. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 20, 1956. House passed June 21, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 678.

HR 11766 -- Provide for establishment of Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in Alabama. RAINS (D Ala.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. House passed July 5, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 800.

H J Res 317 -- Designate last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Judiciary reported July 28, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 850.

H J Res 526 -- Amend Public Law 10 (83rd Cong.) to remove officers and committees of the House of Representatives from $2,500 limitation of expenditures for electrical or mechanical office equipment. JONES (D Mo.). House Administration reported Feb. 9. House passed Feb. 9. Senate passed Feb. 16. President signed Feb. 25, 1956. Public Law 420.

H Con Res 258 -- Accept without cost to U.S. copies of recording Pledge of Allegiance to Flag and providing for distribution of such copies. RABAUT (D Mich.). House Administration reported July 20, 1956. House adopted July 20, 1956. Senate adopted July 2.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 4200 -- Incorporate Boys' Clubs of America. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956, amended.

S J Res 115 -- Designate month of February in each year as American Heart Month. BARKLEY (D Ky.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 23. Senate passed Jan. 23.

S Res 300 -- Payment of gratuity to survivor of deceased Senate employee. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Administration reported June 28, 1956. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 2, 1956.

HR 781 -- Amend title 17 of U.S.C. entitled "Copyrights" to provide for statute of limitations re civil action. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

HR 2128 -- Authorize extensions of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces or by production controls. FISHER (D Texas). House Judiciary reported July 20, 1955, amended. House passed March 7, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956.

HR 6716 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. re actions for infringements of copyrights by U.S. CRUMPACKER (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported June 27, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended.

HR 7858 -- Designate reservoir above Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9, 1956. House passed S 2755 in lieu, April 16, 1956.

HR 10412 -- Amend act for protection of walruses. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12, 1956. S 3778 was passed in lieu June 18, 1956.

HR 10949 -- Amend section 633 of title 28, U.S.C., prescribing fees of U.S. Commissioners. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 31, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.

HR 11515 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for payment of travel and transportation costs for persons in continental U.S. and Alaska. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported July 17, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 26, 1956.

HR 11571 -- Incorporate Boys' Clubs of America. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956.

HR 12325 -- Constitute certain libraries as designated depositories of government publications. HAYS (D Ohio). House Administration reported July 21, 1956. House passed July 21, 1956.

Bills Acted On -- Taxes and Economic Policy

Taxes and Economic Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. They are divided into these groupings: Business and Banking; Commerce and Communications; Natural Resources; Public Works and Reclamation; Taxes and Tariffs. Each grouping is subdivided into those that became public laws, which are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the sponsor, nature and date of action taken. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

For all Bills Introduced in this Taxes and Economic Policy category, including bills that received no action, see p. 349.

Business and Banking

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1188 -- Amend section 5240 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re examination of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, 1955. Senate passed May 31. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 27, 1955, amended. House passed April 18, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956. Public Law 502.

S 1736 -- Amend section 5146 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re qualifications of directors of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, 1955, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1955, amended. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 27. House passed April 18, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956. Public Law 496.

S 3091 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 9, amended. Senate passed March 12, amended. House passed March 13. President signed March 21. Public Law 433.

S 3272 -- Increase and make certain revisions in general authorizations for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948. BUSH (R Conn.), and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 5, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 685.

S 3332 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, as amended. WATKINS (R Utah), and other senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 10, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, in lieu of HR 9764. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 591.

S 3732 -- Provide insurance against flood damage. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed May 10, 1956. House Banking and Currency reported July 17, 1956, amended. House passed July 25, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 26, 1956. House adopted conference report July 27. Senate adopted conference report July 27. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1016.

S 3879 -- Supplement antitrust laws of U.S., in order to balance power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in district courts of U.S. to recover twofold damages sustained by reason of failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with terms of franchises or in terminating or not renewing franchises with their dealers. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Judiciary reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956. House Judiciary reported July 20, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 8, 1956. Public Law 1026.

HR 256 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks and certain salesmen. BYRNES (R Wis.). House Judiciary reported June 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 17, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 840.

HR 4791 -- Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 10, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Judiciary reported April 24. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10 1956. Public Law 518.

HR 5047 -- Increase compensation of trustees in bankruptcy. BOGGS (D La.). House Judiciary reported July 20. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported May 14. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed May 28, 1956. Public Law 543.

HR 6227 -- Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 20. House passed amended, 371-24, June 14. Senate passed April 25, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments April 26. President signed May 9, 1956. Public Law 511.

HR 6247 -- Amend subdivision (a) of section 66 -- unclaimed moneys -- of Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and repeal subdivision (b) of section 66 of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 20. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 868.

HR 7871 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide $175 million loan authority. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 6, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate passed Jan. 20, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Jan. 25. Senate adopted conference report Jan. 27. House adopted conference report Jan. 30. President signed Feb. 2. Public Law 402.

HR 9285 -- Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act to extend for two additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 1. House passed April 19, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 622.

HR 9956 -- Amend subdivision (a) of section 58, notices of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 933.

HR 10111 -- Amend sections 657 and 1006 of title 18 of U.S.C. in order to include certain savings and loan associations within its provisions. MILLER (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 28, 1956. Public Law 831.

HR 10285 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; provide for retirement of governmental capital in federal intermediate credit banks; provide for supervision of production credit associations. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed May 31, 1956, amended, 246-4. Senate Agriculture reported June 6, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 12, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 16, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 809.

HR 10230 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 19. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 677.

HR 11947 -- Extend and amend Renegotiation Act of 1951. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 30, 1956, amended. House passed July 13, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported July 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 19, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 21, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 870.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 256 -- Eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in articles of association. ROBERTSON (D Va.), Bricker (R Ohio). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 28. Senate passed, 53-21, June 23. House Banking and Currency reported July 21, 1956.

S 2881 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to collect and publish annually statistics as to number of certain types of textile looms in place and in operation on a state by state basis. THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956.

S 2891 -- Amend section 709 of title of U.S.C. to prohibit use by certain business of initials "U.S." in business or firm name or pictures of Capitol Building and other public buildings of U.S. in their advertising and to increase the penalties for violation of such section. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 3, 1956, amended.

S 2960 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, as amended to increase funds available for disaster loans. MORSE (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. Senate indefinitely postponed Jan. 20 when HR 7871 passed in lieu.

S 3025 -- Amend paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of section 77, of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Judiciary reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956.

S 3911 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in field of banking. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 16, 1956. Senate passed July 25, 1956.

HR 1840 -- Strengthen Robinson-Patman Act and amend antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination. ROGERS (D Colo.). House Judiciary reported May 24, 1956. House passed June 11.

HR 5948 -- Amend Clayton Act by prohibiting acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations, or trust companies when effect may substantially be to lessen competition or tend to create monopoly. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26, 1955, amended. House passed under suspension of the rules Feb. 6, 1956.

HR 6681 -- Amend sections 323, 334, 335, 336, 337 and 376 of Bankruptcy Act approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto House Judiciary reported July 9, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 7761 -- Provide for conveyance of portion of Sharpe General Depot, Calif., to Stockton Port District. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, 1956.

HR 9319 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 3 of Securities Act of 1933, to provide that responsible officers or other persons shall be liable in damages on account of untrue statements of documents filed under such subsection as a condition of exemption. BENNETT (R Mich.). House Commerce reported June 28, 1956.

HR 9424 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15, amended. House passed under suspension of rules April 16, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported July 27.

HR 9459 -- Amend section 77 (c) (6) of Bankruptcy Act. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1956, amended.

HR 11261 -- Extend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported July 5, 1956.

H Res 396 -- Disapprove sale of Institute, W. Va., copolymer plant, Plancor 980. YATES (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 7. House rejected Feb. 8.

H Res 400 -- Authorize a study leading to establishment of research and development program for coal industry. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Rules reported March 13, amended. House passed April 12, 1956.

Commerce and Communications

ACTION COMPLETED

S 743 -- Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 28, 1955, amended. Senate passed May 5, 1955. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 549.

S 898 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, re authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them in furnishing of transportation of property. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Monroney (D Okla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 30, 1955, amended. Senate passed March 28, 1956, amended. House Foreign Commerce reported June 25, 1956, amended. House passed July 13, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 957.

S 1378 -- Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in our navigable waters of U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10, 1955, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 550.

S 1456 -- Amend sections 212, 219 (a), 221 (a), and 410 (a) of Communications Act of 1934, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 26, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 914.

S 1777 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to authorize common carriers by railroad to carry disabled individual requiring attendant and such attendant at usual fare charged for one person. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 17, 1956. House passed July 19, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 825.

S 1790 -- Amend section 4153 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorized liberal propelling power allowances in computing net tonnages of certain vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Senate passed June 14. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 551.

S 1791 -- Amend section 3 of act of April 25, 1940, 54 Stat. 164, re lights required to be carried by motorboats. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 552.

S 1833 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 9, 1956. House Merchant Marine reported June 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 958.

S 2286 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide for utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with transportation of privately owner motor vehicles of certain personnel of Department of Defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27, 1955. Senate passed Jan. 12, 1956. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. House adopted conference report May 16. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956. President signed May 28, 1956. Public Law 538.

S 2913 -- Extend for two years Advisory Committee on Weather Control. CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. House Foreign Commerce reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 664.

S 3113 -- Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act re vessels purchased prior to enactment of such act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 23, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1004.

S 3149 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 18, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments June 21, 1956. House insisted on amendments, June 27, 1956. House adopted conference report July 19, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 865.

S 3163 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House Commerce reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed July 2, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 12, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 741.

S 3265 -- Amend title II of Merchant Marine Act, of 1936, as amended, to provide for filing vessel utilization and performance reports by operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26. Senate passed April 30. House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 612.

S 3269 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in continental U.S. either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 7874, April 9, 1956. President signed April 18, 1956. Public Law 488.

S 3391 -- Provide for regulation of interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bricker (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed July 23, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 939.

S 3412 -- Extend provisions of title XIII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, war-risk insurance for an additional five years. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. House Commerce reported June 28, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 746.

S 3705 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board at national shipbuilding capability. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended, in lieu of HR 10560. Senate concurred in House amendment July 18, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 805.

S 3821 -- Authorize construction of two prototype ships, and conversion of one Liberty ship, by Maritime Administration. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Commerce reported June 18, 1956, with amendments. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 7, 1956. House passed July 25, 1956. President signed August 3,1956. Public Law942.

S 3857 -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- Senate Commerce, reported May 25, 1956. Senate passed June 7, 1956. House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956. President signed June 25, 1956. Public Law 613.

S 4215 -- Amend act of July 15, 1954, authorizing sale of certain vessels to Brazil MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. House passed July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 866.

S J Res 177 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built tankers. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended. House adopted July 25, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 938.

S J Res 187 -- Extend operation of Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 21, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1003.

HR 1768 -- Provide relief of Jefferson and Plaquemines Drainage District and persons whose properties abut on federal government's right-of-way for Harvey Canal in Louisiana. BOGGS (D La.). House Judiciary reported May 9, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 9, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 25. Public Law 392.

HR 4090 -- Amend part II of title III of Communications Act of 1934, to require installation of automatic radio-telegraph call selector on cargo ships of U.S. carrying less than two radio operators. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 1, 1955. House passed June 13, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25, 1956. President signed Aug. 3, 1956. Public Law 947.

HR 4118 -- Amend section 606 (5) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re computation of 10-year recapture period. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5, 1955. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956. Public Law 515.

HR 5147 -- Change distribution of Coast and Geodetic Survey charts. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956. Senate passed July 2. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 670.

HR 5614 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1955. Senate passed Jan. 12, 1956. President signed Jan. 20, 1956. Public Law 391.

HR 6025 -- Amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S. GARMATZ (D Md.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1956. Senate passed July 5, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 714.

HR 6243 -- Authorize construction of nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 12, 1955. House passed under suspension of rules July 18, 1955. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1956. Senate insisted on its amendments June 26, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 23, 1956. House adopted conference report July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 848.

HR 6850 -- Create Academic Advisory Board for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 691.

HR 7536 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to require that certain vessels carrying passengers for hire be fitted with radiotelephone installations. MACDONALD (D Mass.). House Foreign Commerce reported June 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 985.

HR 7634 -- Provide that amounts which do not exceed 61 cents shall be exempt from tax imposed upon amounts paid for transportation of persons. KEAN (R N.J.). House Ways and Means reported July 30, 1955. House passed August 1, 1955. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956 President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1015.

HR 7732 -- Amend sec. 406 of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (PL 717, 75th Cong.), as amended. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 672.

HR 7811 -- Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions re registration of architects and professional engineers. MILLER (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1956 Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 674.

HR 7952 -- Require inspection and certification of certain mechanically propelled vessels carrying passengers. RAY (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. House passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956. Public Law 519.

HR 9874 -- Authorize Canadian vessels to be employed in coastwise transportation of coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 13, 1956, amended. House passed July 23, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1019.

HR 11027 -- Amend title VII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 701.

HR 11969 -- Require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce. ROBERTS (D Ala.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 6, 1956, amended. House passed July 19, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 930.

H J Res 613 -- Authorize vessel operations revolving fund of Department of Commerce to be used for expenses in connection with chartering of merchant ships under jurisdiction of Secretary of Commerce. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 890.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2074 -- Extend for additional 5 years provisions of act of September 30, 1950, to promote development of improved transport aircraft by providing for operation, testing and modification thereof. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10, 1955. Senate passed June 14, 1955. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, 1956.

S 2429 -- Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Commerce reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.

S 2523 -- Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize construction of nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship for operation in foreign commerce of U.S., authorize research and experimental work with vessels, port facilities, planning, and operating and cargo handling on ships and at ports. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Anderson (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.). Senate Commerce reported June 18, 1956, with amendments. Joint Atomic Energy reported July 30, 1956.

S 2709 -- Provide for standby authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in interest of national defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21, 1956. Senate passed July 23, 1956, amended.

S 3072 -- Require inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers. PURTELL (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956, amended.

S 3164 -- Amend Section 401(e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating between U.S. and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed April 30.

S 3365 -- Amend section 410 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to change requirements for obtaining a freight-forwarder permit. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956.

S 3449 -- Make provisions re reinvestment by air carriers of proceeds from sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 9, 1956, 53-22.

S 3669 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter re removal of Corporation property. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended.

S 3843 -- Adjust application of Section 322 of so-called Economy Act of 1932 to premises leased for government purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956. Senate passed June 14.

S 3877 -- Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1956, amended.

S 3914 -- Amend sections 801, 802 and 1102 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 27.

S 4145 -- Provide for revision and printing of a compilation of federal laws re regulation of carriers subject to Interstate Commerce Act. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956.

S 4247 -- Authorize Canadian vessels to be employed in coastwise transportation of coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20, 1956.

HR 525 -- Amend sec. 22 of Interstate Commerce Act. HINSHAW (R Calif.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 6, 1956.

HR 7874 -- Provide transportation of Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or continental U.S., either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of transportation. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 21. House passed in lieu S 3269 April 9, 1956.

HR 8000 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to air passengers while in flight. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Foreign Commerce reported June 20, 1956, amended. House passed July 25, 1956.

HR 8902 -- Amend subsection 406 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 29, 1956, amended.

HR 9592 -- Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers subject to certain conditions to grant reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 21, 1956.

HR 10560 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability. MAILLIARD (R Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 3, 1956, amended. S 3705 passed in lieu July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 10923 -- Clarify Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 re allowance of percentage depletion in case of sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters. BAKER (R Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 24, 1956, amended.

HR 11122 -- Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new vessels. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21, 1956, amended.

HR 11255 -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (federal ship mortgage insurance) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. PELLY (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956.

H J Res 614 -- Authorize construction of 2 prototype ships and conversion of 1 liberty ship, by Maritime administration, Department of Commerce. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported July 7, 1956, amended.

H J Res 676 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain warbuilt vessels. RAY (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

H J Res 685 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels MAILLIARD (R Calif.). House Merchant Marine reported July 21, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956.

H Res 524 -- Make provisions re disapproving sale of alcohol butadiene manufacturing facility at Louisville, Ky., Plancor No. 1207. HEBERT (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 14, 1956. House adopted June 19, 1956.

Natural Resources

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1358 -- Authorize modification of flood control project for Missouri River agricultural levee unit 513-512R, Richardson County, Neb. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.). Senate Public Works reported April 30, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956, amended. House Public Works reported July 10, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 754.

S 2379 -- Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry. PAYNE (R Maine), and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 26, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 27. President signed August 8, 1956. Public Law 1027.

3032 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. DUFF (R Pa.), and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended. House Agriculture reported June 28, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 790.

S 3275 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956. Senate passed May 24, 1956, amended. House passed July 7, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 17, 1956. House insisted on its amendment July 18, 1956. House adopted conference report July 26, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 27, 1956. President signed August 8, 1956. Public Law 1024.

S 3831 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in West Virginia. LAIRD (D W. Va.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended. House passed in lieu of HR 12303 July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 990.

S 3941 -- Provide for certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under the act of Aug. 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of failure of owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and Barrett (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 13, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 27. Pocket veto August 9.

S 3982 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, 1956. Senate passed June 18, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. House passed July 13, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 16, 1956. President signed July 19, 1956. Public Law 733.

S 3998 -- Provide for development of federal fish hatchery, known as Holden trout hatchery, at Pittsfor, Vt. FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 16, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 889.

S 4203 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 18, 1956. House passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1006.

HR 5790 -- Amend federal aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 7. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 640.

HR 6501 -- Amend act of July 17, 1914 to permit disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under mining laws of U.S. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956. President signed July 20, 1956. Public Law 743.

HR 6645 -- Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re determination of rates and charges for such gas. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28. House passed, 209-203, July 28, 1955, amended. Senate passed Feb. 6, amended. President vetoed Feb. 17, 1956.

HR 7641 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. REUSS (D Wis.). House Banking and Currency reported May 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendment , June 26, 1956. President signed July 3, 1956. Public Law 654.

HR 8810 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain and operate a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 7. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 565.

HR 9742 -- Provide for protection of Okefenokee National Wilflife Refuge, Ga., against damage from fire and drought. BLITCH (D Ga.). House Merchant Marine reported June 7, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956 Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 17, 1956. Senate passed July 18, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 810.

HR 9822 -- Provide for establishment of a trout hatchery on Davidson River in Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 7. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 23, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956. Public Law 596.

HR 10872 -- Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims held in certain portions of U.S. may be made. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27, 1956. House passed June 27, 1956. Senate passed June 28, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 636.

HR 10964 -- Provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Public Works reported June 13, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 782.

HR 11077 -- Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Atomic Energy reported July 12, 1956, amended. House passed July 13, 1956. Senate passed July 18, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 802.

HR 11548 -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Paint Bank, Va. POFF (R Va.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 16, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 972.

HR 11709 -- Amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2nd session, to increase authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or facilities, or for plant or facility acquition, construction or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Atomic Energy reported July 2, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, amended. Senate Atomic Energy reported July 26, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 981.

HR 11926 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to permit negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported June 25, 1956. House passed June 26, 1956. Joint Atomic Energy reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed July 3, 1956. President signed July 14, 1956. Public Law 722.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 863 -- Govern control, appropriation, use and distribution of water. BARRETT (R Wyo.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 17, 1956, amended.

S 1853 -- Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1955, amended. Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed HR 6645, in lieu, Feb. 6, 1956.

S 2643 -- Promote common defense and general welfare of people of U.S. by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power, including atomic energy, coal, oil, natural gas and water. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956, amended. Joint Atomic Energy reported July 11, 1956, amended.

S 2648 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of tin in U.S., its territories and possessions. SCOTT (D N.C.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended.

S 2732 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.

S 3042 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 184) in order to promote development of phosphate on public domain. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956. Senate passed June 22, House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27.

S 3417 -- Grant consent of Congress to State of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact re their interest in and appointment of waters of Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such states. YOUNG (R N.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended.

S 3508 -- Provide for establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in state of Minnesota. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) and Murray (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956.

S 3809 -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery at Cedar Bluff Reservoir CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

S 3822 -- Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955. GORE (D Tenn.), Jackson (D Wash.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 11, 1956, amended.

S 4039 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 13, 1956, amended.

S 4112 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide government indemnity against nuclear power-plant hazards. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 22, 1956.

S 4146 -- Provide for civilian atomic power acceleration program. GORE (D Tenn.) and other Senators. Joint Atomic Energy reported June 29, 1956. Senate passed July 12, 1956, 29-40.

S 4162 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1945, re salaries of certain executives of AEC. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 3, 1956.

S 4288 -- Amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2nd Session, to increase authorization for appropriations to Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 26, 1956.

S Res 281 -- Provide for conservation and development of land and water resources MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956.

HR 221 -- Establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in western Oklahoma. WICKERSHAM (D Okla.). House Merchant Marine reported June 7, 1956, amended.

HR 6256 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such state. GEORGE (R Kan.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16. Senate indefinitely postponed in lieu of P.L. 340, Jan. 17, 1956.

HR 8250 -- Require conformance with state and territorial fish and game laws and licensing requirements on federal lands not subject to such laws. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 16, 1956, amended.

HR 9743 -- Encourage maximum development of atomic energy reactors for generation of low-cost electric power and production, utilization and treatment of special nuclear and other materials. COLE (R N.Y.). House Atomic Energy reported July 12, 1956, amended.

HR 10332 -- Preserve Key deer and other wildlife resources in Florida Keys and establishment of National Key Deer Refuge in Florida. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 23, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 25, 1956.

HR 10433 -- Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Merchant Marine reported June 26, 1956, amended.

HR 12050 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PRICE (D Ill.). Housr Atomic Energy reported June 29, 1956.

HR 12061 -- Provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.). House Atomic Energy reported July 5, 1956.

HR 12094 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to increase salaries of certain executives of Atomic Energy Commission. DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 3, 1956.

HR 12215 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Atomic Energy reported July 12, 1956.

HR 12303 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in West Virginia. STAGGERS (D W.Va.). House Merchant Marine reported July 21, 1956. S 3831 was passed in lieu July 26, 1956.

Public Works and Reclamation

ACTION COMPLETED

S 180 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1955. House passed Feb. 9, 1956. President signed Feb. 25, 1956. Public Law 419.

S 497 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956. House passed July 13, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 16, 1956. House adopted conference report July 21, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 23, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 858.

S 500 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30, 1955. Senate passed, 58-23, April 20, 1955. House passed March 1, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments March 2. House adopted conference report March 28. Senate adopted conference report March 28. President signed April 11, 1956. Public Law 485.

S 926 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to construct, operate, and maintain Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 23, 1956. House passed Feb. 16. President signed March 1, 1956. Public Law 423.

S 1194 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., as unit of Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments April 19, 1956. President signed May 2, 1956. Public Law 505.

S 1683 -- Amend act of June 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 172) re limiting boundaries of Yuma auxiliary project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. President signed Feb. 15, 1956. Public Law 409.

S 1689 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar amended, Jan. 16, 1956. Senate concurred in House amendments Jan. 17. President signed Jan. 28, 1956. Public Law 394.

S 1749 -- Adopt and authorize improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Public Works reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House Public Works reported June 14, 1956. House passed June 18. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 630.

S 2091 -- Authorize reconstruction, enlargement and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House Public Works reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 682.

S 2092 -- Transfer to jurisdiction of Department of Army bridge across Missouri River between Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas and Platte County, Mo., and authorize its removal. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House Public Works reported June 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 787.

S 2093 -- Authorize Secretary of Army, acting through Corps of Engineers, to undertake certain public works and grant compensation for certain property damages as result of construction of Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and Reservoir projects, Missouri River. CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.). Senate Public Works reported July 19, amended. Senate passed July 21, amended. House Public Works reported July 23, 1956, House passed July 27, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 987.

S 2202 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users' Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), and Goldwater (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956. House passed June 18. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 633.

S 2210 -- Modify project for Saint Mary River, Mich., South Canal, in order to repeal authorization for alteration of International Bridge as part of such project, and authorize Secretary of Army to accomplish such alteration. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.). Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Public Works reported June 20. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 663.

S 2712 -- Authorize charging of tolls for transit over Manette Bridge in Bremerton, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.). Senate Public Works reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House Public Works reported June 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 683.

S 3101 -- Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 992.

S 3227 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Little Wood River reclamation project, Idaho. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 6, 1956, amended. House passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 993.

S 3338 -- Make provisions re rate charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at federal projects. KERR (D Okla.), and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956, amended Senate concurred in House amendments July 27. Pocket veto August 9.

S 3468 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to amend certain contracts providing for furnishing of water to city of Rapid City, S.D. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate passed July 26, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 964.

S 3594 -- Reauthorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Farwell unit, Nebraska, of Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 16, 1956, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. House passed July 27, 1956. President signed August 3, 1956. Public Law 952.

S J Res 12 -- Authorize and direct International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. SMITH (R Maine), Payne (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Foreign Affairs reported July 14, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 19, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments Jan. 20. President signed Jan. 31, 1956. Public Law 401.

S J Res 166 -- Designate dam and reservoir to be constructed on lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Public Works reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed May 16, 1956. House passed May 17, 1956. President signed May 24, 1956. Public Law 537.

HR 101 -- Amend sec. 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, re administration by the Secretary of the Interior. ENGLE (D Calif.) House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 9, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956. President signed July 2, 1956. Public Law 643.

HR 1779 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Juniper division of Wapinitia federal reclamation project, Oregon. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 559.

HR 2552 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Public Works reported July 22, amended. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed March 9. President signed March 21. Public Law 434.

HR 3210 -- Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. O'BRIEN (D Ill.) House Public Works reported June 29, 1955. House passed July 6, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 14, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. Pocket veto Aug. 9.

HR 5556 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16, 1956. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 24, 1956. Public Law 435.

HR 5881 -- Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 4, 1955. House passed May 26, 1955, amended. Senate passed July 28, 1955, amended, in lieu of S 2442. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 29, 1955. House adopted conference report June 13, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 20, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 984.

HR 6268 -- Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 10, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956. House adopted conference report May 29, 1956. President signed June 13, 1956. Public Law 575.

HR 6309 -- Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. HEBERT (D La.). House Public Works reported July 26, amended. House passed Aug. 1. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 455.

HR 6643 -- Amend reclamation laws to provide that excess lands acquired by foreclosure or inheritance may receive water temporarily for five years. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular reported June 28, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 690.

HR 6769 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16. Senate Public Works reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 528.

HR 7930 -- Authorize completion of initial stage of development for flood control in Russian River Basin, Calif. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Public Works reported Jan. 9, 1956. House passed Jan. 12. Senate Public Works reported Jan. 16. Senate passed Feb. 2. President signed Feb. 10, 1956. Public Law 404.

HR 7993 -- Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 24, amended. House passed, 358-3, Feb. 1, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments, May 7, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956. Public Law 523.

HR 8265 -- Provide for use of storage space in Buford Reservoir for purpose of providing Gwinnett County, Ga. a regulated water supply. LANDRUM (D Ga.). House Public Works reported July 10, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 841.

HR 8535 -- Amend act of July 4, 1955 re construction of irrigation distribution systems. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956. Public Law 520.

HR 8547 -- Revive and reenact act entitled "An Act authorizing Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across St. Lawrence River at or near city of Ogdensburg, N.Y." KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 15, amended. House passed on consent calendar, April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 529.

HR 8750 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act re federal participation in certain instances. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed April 24, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 20, 1956, amended. House adopted conference report July 25. Senate adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1018.

HR 8807 -- Extend for an additional 3 years the time within which state of Michigan may commence and complete construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by Congress. KNOX (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 530.

HR 8940 -- Make provision for sale of water from Hulah Reservoir to city of Bartlesville, Okla. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Public Works reported July 10, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 843.

HR 9132 -- Provide for approval of report of Secretary of Interior on Ainsworth unit of Missouri River Basin project. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956 Senate passed April 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 8, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956. Public Law 531.

HR 9801 -- Authorize and direct Panama Canal Company to construct, maintain and operate a bridge over Panama Canal at Balboa, C.Z. BONNER (D N.C.) House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956, under suspension of rules. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed July 20, 1956. President signed July 23, 1956. Public Law 753.

HR 9918 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to negotiate and execute a contract with Riverside Irrigation District, Idaho, to rehabilitate district's works. PFOST (D Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 16, 1956, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 849.

HR 10468 -- Create City of Lawrenceburg Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorize commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Boone County, Ky. WILSON (R Ind.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 26, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. Pocket veto Aug. 10, 1956.

HR 10660 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways; to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires, trucks and buses. FALLON (D Md.). House Public Works reported April 21, 1956. House passed April 27, 1956, 388-19. Senate Public Works reported May 10, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported May 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 29, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, June 5, 1956. House adopted conference report, June 26, 1956. Senate adopted conference report, June 26, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 627.

HR 10662 -- Create city of Cannelton Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorize commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind., and Hawesville, Ky., to purchase and operate a ferry at such location. DENTON (D Ind.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 26, 1956. Senate passed July 27, 1956. Pocket veto Aug. 10, 1956.

HR 10679 -- Grant consent of Congress to establishment by states of Mississippi and Arkansas of a bi-state commission to investigate possibilities of constructing a railroad bridge across Mississippi River. SMITH (D Miss.). House Public Works reported June 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956 Senate Public Works reported July 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956. President signed July 27, 1956. Public Law 818.

HR 11010 -- Create Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near Muscatine, Iowa. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa). House Public Works reported June 18, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 13, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 16, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 16, 1956. President signed July 26, 1956. Public Law 811.

HR 11499 -- Amend Texas City Disaster Claims Act. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Judiciary reported June 12, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported June 25, 1956. Senate passed July 2, 1956. President signed July 9, 1956. Public Law 675.

HR 11702 -- Provide for sale of lands in reservoir areas under jurisdiction of Department of the Army for cottage site development and use. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Public Works reported July 10, 1956. House passed July 16, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 999.

HR 11873 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to eliminate delay in start of projects. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Agriculture reported June 26, 1956. House passed on consent calendar July 2, 1956. Senate Agriculture reported July 11, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956. President signed July 19, 1956. Public Law 734.

HR 12034 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute a contract with Tule Lake Irrigation District, California. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956. House passed July 11, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 16, 1956. Senate passed July 21, 1956. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 877.

HR 12080 -- Authorize construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 7, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules July 23, 1956. Senate Public Works reported July 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House adopted conference report July 27, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 27, Pocket veto Aug. 10.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 300 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance by Secretary of Interior of Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28, 1955. Senate passed July 12, 1956, amended.

S 1333 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956.

S 1574 -- Provide for payments by Secretary of Interior to owners of non-federal water-use facilities for hydroelectric power benefits realized by U.S. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, 1956, amended.

S 1823 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. LEHMAN (D N.Y.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed May 16, 1956, amended.

S 2374 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies from flood control and river and harbor projects. KERR (D Okla.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House Public Works reported July 11, 1956.

S 2861 -- Authorize increase of emergency relief highway funds from $10 million to $30 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. BUSH (R Conn.), and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.

S 3445 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a building for U.S. Court of Claims. JOHNSON (D Texas). Senate Public Works reported July 20, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

S 3704 -- Authorize acquisition of remaining property in square 725 and property in square 724 in D.C. for purpose of extension of site of additional office building for U.S. Senate or for purpose of addition to U.S. Capitol Grounds. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Public Works reported June 19, 1956, amended.

S 3728 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of San Angelo, Texas, federal reclamation project. JOHNSON (D Texas). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 17, 1956. Senate passed July 20, 1956.

S 3827 -- Authorize construction of a shell fish research laboratory and experiment station in Chesapeake Bay area. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 23, 1956, amended.

HR 412 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance by Secretary of Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 7, amended.

HR 3383 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating project. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 8, 1955, amended. House passed, 256-136, March 1. Passage subsequently vacated and S 500 passed in lieu.

HR 4719 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. PFOST (D Idaho). House Interior reported June 29, 1956, amended.

HR 6940 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users' Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended. Tabled June 18, 1956. S 2202 passed in lieu.

HR 7435 -- Reauthorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Farwell unit, Neb. of Missouri River Basin project. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3, 1956, amended. Tabled July 27, 1956. S 3594 passed in lieu.

HR 7726 -- Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon. COON (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended. Tabled July 27, 1956. S 3101 passed in lieu.

HR 7850 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Little Wood River reclamation project, Idaho. BUDGE (R Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 12, 1956. Tabled July 27. S 3227 was passed in lieu.

HR 8675 -- Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22. House passed Feb. 27, 1956.

HR 10643 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California. YOUNG (R Nev.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25, 1956. S 497 passed in lieu July 13, 1956.

HR 11477 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 6, 1956.

HR 11481 -- Grant consent of Congress to Potomac Electric Power Co. for construction of a dam on Potomac River. HYDE (R Md.). House Public Works reported July 26, 1956, amended.

HR 11570 -- Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal. ALLEN (R Ill.). House Public Works reported June 28, 1956, amended.

HR 11720 -- Create City of St. Francisville Bridge Commission defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorizing commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill. and Knox County, Ind. to purchase and operate a ferry at such location. VURSELL (R Ill.). House Public Works reported July 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 26, 1956.

HR 11879 -- Provide for reconveyance of all mineral interests in lands acquired by U.S. for certain reservoir projects to former owners thereof. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Public Works reported July 2, 1956, amended.

HR 12006 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in Benbrook Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners of such lands where such lands are not required for public purposes, including public recreational use. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 24, 1956. House passed July 26, 1956, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 27, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 27, 1956, amended.

H J Res 672 -- Provide for a 230,000-volt line from Fort Randall Dam in S.D. to Grand Island, Neb. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, 1956.

Taxes and Tariffs

ACTION COMPLETED

S J Res 178 -- Authorize appropriation to provide for certain costs of United States participation in International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed June 11, 1956. House Foreign Affairs reported June 25, 1956. House passed July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 680

HR 1835 -- Provide for discharge of tax liens on certain real property deeded to U.S. subject to unpaid taxes in Sedgwick County, Kan. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported April 4, amended. House passed April 18, amended. Senate Judiciary reported April 25. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments May 7. Vetoed May 22.

HR 2667 -- Amend section 208 (b) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 (PL 287, 83rd Cong.) re estate tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, 1955. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments Feb. 9. President signed Feb. 20, 1956. Public Law 414.

HR 4376 -- Exempt from duty importation of certain handwoven fabrics when used in making of religious vestments. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Feb. 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed April 2, 1956. Public Law 463.

HR 4392 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide special method of taxation for real estate investment trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 20, 1956, amended. House passed July 23, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. Pocket veto August 10.

HR 4582 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to employees' trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 26, 1956. President signed Jan. 28, 1956. Public Law 396.

HR 5256 -- Provide for redemption of certain unused stamps. O'HARA (R Minn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 7. Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 21. President signed July 30, 1956. Public Law 838.

HR 5265 -- Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported March 1, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 17, 1956. House adopted conference report July 21, 1956. President signed July 25, 1956. Public Law 796.

HR 5428 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that chapter 71 re transferees and fiduciaries shall apply re any tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1939. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28, 1956. Public Law 397.

HR 6040 -- Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and repeal obsolete provisions of customs laws. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 18, amended. House passed June 22. Senate Finance reported July 13, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 18, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 20, 1956. House adopted conference report July 21. Senate adopted conference report July 25, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 927.

HR 6143 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of basis upon which such amounts are paid. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, 1955. Senate Finance reported May 1. Senate passed May 9, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 14, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 5, 1956. House adopted conference report June 18, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 629.

HR 6595 -- Amend certain provisions of law re estate tax refunds in case of property transferred by decedent dying between Nov. 11, 1935 and Jan. 30, 1940 FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, 1955, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported July 9, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 13, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 21. President signed August 1, 1956. Public Law 901.

HR 6712 -- Amend section 1237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain corporations, public utilities and certain acquired property. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments April 12, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956. Public Law 495.

HR 7036 -- Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954 and to extend its provisions to members of armed forces. MASON (R Ill.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28. Public Law 398.

HR 7054 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers. BAKER (R Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments Feb. 9. President signed Feb. 20. Public Law 417.

HR 7094 -- Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions.). McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19. Senate passed Feb. 2. President signed Feb. 15. Public Law 408.

HR 7201 -- Make provision re taxation of income of insurance companies. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported July 11, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Feb. 23, amendsd. Senate passed March 6, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments March 8. President signed March 13. Public Law 429.

HR 7247 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 14, 1956. House adopted conference report June 18, 1956. President signed June 29, 1956. Public Law 628.

HR 7282 -- Make provision re allowance of credits for dividends received, for dividends paid, and for Western Hemisphere trade corporation in computing alternative tax of corporation re its capital gains. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28, 1956. Public Law 399.

HR 7364 -- Make provision re application of documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28. Public Law 400.

HR 7643 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign-tax credit for United Kingdom, income tax paid on royalties and other like amounts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 18, 1956, amended. House passed July 21. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. Pocket veto August 10, 1956.

HR 7678 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 24, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 24, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956. Public Law 566.

HR 8228 -- Suspend for two years duty on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxite. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported April 25, 1956, amended. House passed May 2, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 2, 1956 Senate passed July 12, 1956. President signed July 16, 1956. Public Law 724.

HR 8334 -- Permit importation free of duty of racing shells used in connection with preparations for 1956 Olympic Games. CHUDOFF (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956 Public Law 510.

HR 8552 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant to town of Chincoteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for purpose of taking subterranean water. ROBESON (D Va.). House Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar July 2, 1956. President signed July 11, 1956. Public Law 693.

HR 8636 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1957, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported May 3, 1956. House passed May 24, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported July 3, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 5, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 12, 1956. President signed July 16, 1956. Public Law 723.

HR 8780 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 26. House passed 387-0 under suspension of the rules Jan. 31. Senate Finance reported March 2, amended. Senate passed March 6, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 19. Senate agreed to conference report March 27. House agreed to conference report March 28. President signed April 2, 1956. Public Law 466.

HR 8942 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. GWINN (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956. Public Law 509.

HR 8959 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D.C. to be admitted without payment of tariff. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20, amended. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956. Public Law 513.

HR 9166 -- Provide one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported March 8. House passed 366-4 under suspension of rules March 13. Senate Finance reported March 23. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed March 29, 1956. Public Law 458.

HR 9396 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on free list. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 11, 1956, amended. House passed July 12, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1001.

HR 9875 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on admissions shall apply only with respect to that portion of amount paid for any admission which is in excess of $1. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported July 17, 1956, amended. House passed July 21, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1010.

HR 10177 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain lathes used for shoe last roughing of shoe last finishing may be imported into U.S. free of duty. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 11, 1956. House passed July 12, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1012.

HR 10269 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place metallurgical grade alumina on free list. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported June 29, 1956, amended. House passed July 3, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported July 9, 1956. Senate passed July 12, 1956. President signed July 16, 1956 Public Law 725.

HR 11619 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marihuana. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported June 19, 1956. House passed June 20. Senate passed June 22, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendment June 25, 1956. House adopted conference report July 9, 1956. Senate adopted conference report July 9, 1956. President signed July 18, 1956. Public Law 728.

HR 11834 -- Allow a charitable deduction for certain bequests. KEOGH (D N.Y.) House Ways and Means reported July 23, 1956, amended. House passed July 24, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 6, 1956. Public Law 1011.

HR 11995 -- Provide that 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies shall also apply to taxable years beginning in 1956. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported June 28, 1956. House passed July 3, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 9, 1956. Senate passed July 13, 1956. President signed July 24, 1956. Public Law 784.

HR 12152 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for allowance, as deductions, of contributions to medical research organizations. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, 1956, amended. House passed July 24, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 7, 1956. Public Law 1022.

HR 12254 -- Provide additional time for Tariff Commission to review customs tariff schedule. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 19, 1956, amended. House passed July 21, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 25, 1956. Senate passed July 26, 1956. President signed August 2, 1956. Public Law 934.

H J Res 464 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Fifth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff. PELLY (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported March 23. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26. President signed April 2, 1956. Public Law 462.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3868 -- Extend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) and Capehart (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 13.

S 4183 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Government Operations reported July 6, 1956.

HR 3653 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of amorphous graphite. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Feb. 20, amended.

HR 8905 -- Amend section 4141, of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for purpose of repealing manufacturers excise tax on children's phonograph records retailing for 25 cents or less. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, 1956, amended. House passed July 24, 1956.

HR 9075 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires and trucks and buses. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported March 19, amended.

HR 9083 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend period for amortization of grain-storage facilities. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported April 19, 1956. House passed April 23, 1956. Senate Finance reported July 9, 1956, amended. Senate passed July 26, amended.

HR 9969 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re readjustment of tax in case of certain amounts received for breach of contract. IKARD (D Texas). House Ways and Means reported July 24, 1956, amended. House passed July 25, 1956.

HR 10622 -- Amend section 2011 (c) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KEAN (R N.J.). House Ways and Means reported July 20, 1956, amended. House passed July 26, 1956.

HR 10957 -- Provide for free entry of certain stained glass or prefabricated panels of stained glass imported for use in construction of a new sanctuary and auxiliary buildings for First Presbyterian Church of Stamford, Conn. MORANO (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, 1956. House passed July 24, 1956.

HR 11035 -- Provide for duty free entry of mosaics designed for use of any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, 1956, amended. House passed July 24, 1956.

HR 11747 -- Amend section 223 of Revenue Act of 1950 so that it will apply to taxable years ending in 1954 to which Internal Revenue Code of 1939 applies. JONAS (R N.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, 1956. House passed July 24, 1956.

HR 12114 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes paid or determined and customs duties paid on distilled spirits, wines, beer, tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by authorized officials as a result of floods of 1951; and to provide for refund or credit of taxes paid on distilled spirits and wines of Puerto Rican manufacture lost or rendered unmarketable or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricanes of 1954. REUSS (D Wis.). House Ways and Means reported July 24, 1956, amended.

HR 12227 -- Amend certain provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 re import duties on wool. HARRISON (D Va.). House Ways and Means reported July 21, 1956, amended.

H Res 475 -- Make provisions re inquiry regarding settlement of tax claim in case against American Distilling Co. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 21, 1956, amended.

Bills Introduced - Agriculture

SENATE

S 2764 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

S 2776 -- THYE (R Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Preserve the family farm -- Agriculture.

S 2787 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 344 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re cotton-acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

S 2799 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for liquidation of Commodity Credit Corporation's surplus stocks of agricultural commodities -- Agriculture.

S 2819 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Agriculture Act of 1949 and act of June 28, 1937 to authorize disposal of surplus farm commodities, and products thereof, to federal, state and local penal and correctional institutions -- Agriculture.

S 2852 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.), Mundt (R S.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Young (R N.D.), Butler (R Md.), Welker (R Idaho), George (D Ga.), Case (R S.D.), Jenner (R Ind.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Create International Food Community Board -- Agriculture.

S 2869 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to continue and increase consumption of fluid milk by children in nonprofit schools of high school grade and under -- Agriculture.

S 2871 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for use of acreage voluntarily retired from production -- Agriculture.

S 2872 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), -- 1/9/56 -- Provide that measurement prior to planting of cotton acreage allotments made at request of farmers shall be without cost to them -- Agriculture.

S 2884 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended to increase farm marketing quotas & acreage allotments for 1956 for wheat farms -- Agriculture.

S 2885 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to S 2884.

S 2894 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 2869.

S 2900 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for establishment and maintenance of forest experiment station in state of North Dakota -- Agriculture.

S 2903 -- HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend cotton-acreage allotment provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

S 2933 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) --1/16/56-- Amend section 8c (2) of Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended -- Agriculture.

S2934 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) --1/16/56 -- Continue through December 31, 1960, existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities -- Agriculture.

S 2940 -- CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Aiken (R Vt.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Allott (R Colo.), Young (R N.D.), Martin (R Iowa), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Bricker (R Ohio), Bender (R Ohio), Jenner (R Ind.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Watkins (R Utah), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Welker (R Idaho), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish commission to prepare legislation providing for increased industrial use of agricultural products -- Agriculture.

S 2950 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to provide for acceleration of brucellosis eradication program -- Agriculture.

S 2970 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.)--1/18/56-- Direct Secretary of Agriculture to continue operation of dairying and livestock experiment station at Mandan, N.D. -- Agriculture.

S 2997 -- AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 1/20/56 -- Similar to S 2950.

S 3001 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/20/56 -- Stabilize relationship between prices of manufactured milk and milk sold wholesale by farmers -- Agriculture.

S 3006 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for liquidation of government-held stocks of cotton, and for natural flow of American cotton into world trade channels at competitive prices -- Agriculture.

S 3008 -- STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.), Gore (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provisions re cotton acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

S 3027 -- SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide system of graduated price support levels for cotton and wheat based upon amounts produced -- Agriculture.

S 3032 -- DUFF (R Pa.), Martin (R Pa.), Robertson (D Va.), Byrd (D Va.), Williams (R Del.), Case (R N.J.), Smith (R N.J.), Butler (R Md.), Beall (R Md.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), -- 1/24/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact -- Agriculture.

S 3034 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers -- Agriculture.

S 3035 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts - Agriculture.

S 3044 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended to extend provisions of section 201 (c) and provisions of section 202 (a) and (b), re disposition of surplus dairy products, and provisions of section 204 (e) of Agricultural Act of 1954 re program for eradication of brucellosis -- Agriculture.

S 3045 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 314 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

S 3046 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, and act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), as amended to eliminate the requirement of certain notices thereunder -- Agriculture.

S 3092 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to persons in U.S. who are eligible therefor, by use of a food stamp plan -- Agriculture.

S 3093 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to national acreage allotment for wheat -- Agriculture.

S 3095 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national seed storage facility -- Agriculture.

S 3099 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo) -- 1/31/56 -- Permit transfer of wheat acreage allotments of lands taken by U.S. Government for federal dam construction purposes -- Agriculture.

S 3120 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to extend time provided in section 8 by two years -- Agriculture.

S 3121 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 2/3/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish two-price system for cotton -- Agriculture.

S 3126 -- WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah) -- 2/3/56 -- Limit total amount of price support which may be made available re products of any farm -- Agriculture.

S 3131 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for establishment of conservation acreage program, promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, adjust agricultural production to consumer and export needs to maintain an adequate, balanced and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

S 3132 -- BENNETT (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide for purchase of lands within Cache National Forest, Utah, to promote prevention of floods and minimization of soil erosion -- Agriculture.

S 3145 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/6/56 -- Require Bureau of Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm -- Agriculture.

S 3152 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide price support for 1955 crop of Maryland tobacco -- Agriculture.

S 3177 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/10/56 -- Provide for preservation of acreage history for purpose of future wheat acreage allotments where such allotments are underplanted because of unfavorable weather conditions -- Agriculture.

S 3183 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/10/56 -- Provide an improved farm program; proposed Agricultural Act of 1956 -- Agricultural.

S 3184 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts -- Agriculture.

S 3185 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust the loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistance loan borrowers -- Agriculture.

S 3189 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/14/56 -- Provide incentive payments for marketing of lightweight hogs -- Agriculture.

S 3198 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend section 317 (a) of Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 re charges re branding of livestock -- Agriculture.

S 3204 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho), Welker (R Idaho) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures through any board of trade designated as a contract market under provisions of such act -- Agriculture.

S 3243 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act -- Agriculture.

S 3247 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Curtis (R Neb.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Hruska (R Neb.), Bender (R Ohio), Aiken (R Vt.), Capehart (R Ind.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Ives (R N.Y.), Flanders (R Vt.), Carlson (R Kan.), Martin (R Pa.) -- 2/21/56 -- Simplify, broaden and consolidate authority of Secretary of Agriculture re making loans to farmers and stockmen in cases of disaster and severe production losses, and broaden his authority re loans made under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act -- Agriculture.

S 3261 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re effective dates for other than flue-cured tobacco -- Agriculture.

S 3262 -- SMITH (R Maine), Payne (R Maine) -- 2/22/56 -- Make provisions re quality requirements for the inspection certification and labeling of Irish potatoes -- Agriculture.

S 3282 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/24/56 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act to prevent sudden and unreasonable decreases in price of hogs and cattle which are sold at stockyards subject to that act -- Agriculture.

S 3293 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/27/56 -- Extend provisions of act of April 6, 1949 re special livestock loans to producers of hogs -- Agriculture.

S 3314 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/29/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation -- Agriculture.

S 3355 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 3/5/56 -- Authorize loans to owners of housing accommodations on farms for purpose of assisting in acquisition of adequate facilities for providing and using water in such accommodations -- Agriculture.

S 3374 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend title II of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to increase existing limitations on terms and amounts of production and subsistence loans under such title -- Agriculture.

S 3429 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Holland (D Fla.), Thye (R Minn.), Carlson (R Kan.), Eastland (D Miss.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Allott (R Colo.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Frear (D Del.), Welker (R Idaho), Stennis (D Miss.), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.), Bible (D Nev.), Flanders (R Vt.) -- 3/13/56 -- Improve and simplify credit facilities available to farmers, amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act -- Agriculture.

S 3458 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 3/15/56 -- Grant leaves of absence to homestead entrymen and permit suspension of cultivation and improvement operations on homestead and desert land entries -- Interior.

S 3463 -- THYE (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 3/16/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, to extend provisions of section 201 (c) and provisions of section 202 (a) and (b), re disposition of surplus dairy products and provisions of section 204 (e) of Agricultural Act of 1954, re program for eradication of brucellosis -- Agriculture.

S 3559 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Allott (R Colo.), Holland (D Fla.), Anderson (D N.M.), Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 31, 1954, as amended, so to extend availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen -- Agriculture.

S 3566 -- CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for transfer to Department of Agriculture of certain government-owned alcohol and rubber plants -- Government Operations.

S 3588 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Bricker (R Ohio), Cotton (R N.H.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Payne (R Maine), Smith (R Maine), Williams (R Del.), Frear (D Del.) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry products -- Agriculture.

S 3608 -- JENNER (R Ind.) -- 4/11/56 -- Establish Joint Congressional Commission of Fundamental Farm Policy -- Agriculture.

S 3615 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/11/56 -- Recognize and facilitate administration of multiple uses of national forests and other lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture -- Agriculture.

S 3640 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for payment by Secretary of Treasury of unpaid balance due on defaulted joint stock land bank bonds under supervision and direction of Farm Credit Administration -- Judiciary.

S 3643 -- KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for control of destructive aphids -- Agriculture.

S 3651 -- HOLLAND (D Fla.), Anderson (D N.M.), Eastland (D Miss.), Aiken (R Vt.), Martin (R Iowa) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide for protection and conservation of national soil, water and forest resources, and to provide an adequate, balanced and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

S 3659 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.), Thye (R Minn.), Holland (D Fla.), Aiken (R Vt.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide for liquidation of Commodity Credit Corporation's surplus stocks of agricultural commodities, to amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to appoint an agricultural surplus disposal administrator -- Agriculture.

S 3661 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 4/18/56 -- Establish an acreage allotment for 1956 for corn in commercial corn-producing area of 51 million acres -- Agriculture.

S 3668 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide further protection against dissemination of diseases of livestock or poultry -- Agriculture.

S 3669 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter -- Agriculture.

S 3671 -- STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.), Hill (D Ala.), George (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Wofford (D S.C.) -- 4/18/56 -- Prescribe minimum acreage allotments for cotton -- Agriculture.

S 3675 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.), Cotton (R N.H.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Martin (R Iowa), Martin (R Pa.), Millikin (R Colo), Mundt (R S.D.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (R N.J.), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to S 3651.

S 3676 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.) -- 4/18/56 -- Make provisions re cotton acreage allotments and limitations on imports --Agriculture.

S 3680 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide a minimum 53 million acreage allotment for corn -- Agriculture.

S 3699 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend section 5 (b) of Farm Credit Act of 1937, as amended, to permit an officer or an employee of Farm Credit Administration, or any officers or employee of any corporation operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration, to be elected to membership on a farm credit board -- Agriculture.

S 3706 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 4/23/56 -- Remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from "unfit for human consumption" category for purposes of section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 -- Agriculture.

S 3709 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for payment of certain defaulted joint-stock land bank bonds, receiver's certificates, receiver's receipts for certificates given in lieu of such bonds, or receiver's receipts given for such bonds -- Agriculture.

S 3719 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Martin (R Iowa), Curtis (R Neb.) Mundt (R S.D.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for transfer of strategic materials acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural products to supplement stockpile created under this Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 -- Agriculture.

S 3727 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/25/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act -- Agriculture.

S 3738 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for cost of processing of surplus commodities for distribution -- Agriculture.

S 3739 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clements (D Ky.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Young (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to authorize payment of ocean freight on surplus commodities distributed overseas by voluntary agencies -- Agriculture.

S 3756 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a two-price plan for rice -- Agriculture.

S 3757 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re national acreage allotment for rice -- Agriculture.

S 3758 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 4/30/56 -- Assist American farmer by providing for use of motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural product grown upon farms in U.S.; to utilize grains in surplus to balance consumption with production of certain agricultural products -- Finance.

S 3770 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Mundt (R S.D.), McClellan (D Ark.), Langer (R N.D.), Case (R N.J.), Jenner (R Ind.), Barrett (R Wyo.) Wofford (D S.C.), Curtis (R Neb.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Stennis (D Miss.), Hill (D Ala.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, to provide for imposition of import limitations on surplus agricultural commodities -- Agriculture.

S 3777 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of a regional water laboratory -- Agriculture.

S 3787 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Make provisions re management of Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill -- Interior.

S 3790 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), George (D Ga.), Hennings (D Mo.), Kerr (D Okla.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 5/7/56 -- Strengthen nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of acts of April 6, 1949.

S 3820 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 5/9/56 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation -- Agriculture.

S 3835 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to provide for hedging anticipated requirements of processors and manufacturers -- Agriculture.

S 3845 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/14/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain quantities of wheat and cotton to Republic of India -- Agriculture.

S 3850 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide financial assistance for rehabilitation of orchards, destroyed or damaged by natural disaster -- Agriculture.

S 3903 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 5/21/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade, Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of act -- Agriculture.

S 3951 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 5/29/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide for a Great Plains conservation program -- Agriculture.

S 3952 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 5/29/56 -- Regulate movement from foreign countries into or through U.S. and interstate movement, of plant pests --Agriculture.

S 3961 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/29/56 -- Provide for establishment of additional animal disease laboratory facilities at or near University of Minnesota -- Agriculture.

S 3979 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for transportation of certain members of National Flying Farmers' Association, and their aircraft, from U.S. to Europe and return -- Armed Services.

S 3980 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/4/56 -- Establish public use of national forests as a policy of Congress -- Agriculture.

S 3983 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Bender (R Ohio) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Agriculture.

S 3987 -- BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for establishment of additional animal disease laboratory facilities at or near Utah State Agriculture College -- Agriculture.

S 3990 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 6/4/56 -- Encourage barter of surplus agricultural commodities for supplies, materials and equipment financed under Mutual Security Act of 1954 -- Agriculture.

S 3991 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 6/4/56 -- Facilitate control and eradication of certain animal diseases; facilitate carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs; facilitate agricultural attache program; facilitate operations of Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and Forest Service -- Agriculture.

S 4002 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of additional animal disease laboratory facilities at or near Montana State College -- Agriculture.

S 4004 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend repayment period on certain disaster loans made under provisions of such act -- Agriculture.

S 4013 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Smith (R Maine), Morse (D Ore.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Mundt (R S.D.), Laird (D W.Va.) -- 6/7/56 -- Establish on public lands of U.S. a national wilderness preservation system for permanent good of whole people; provide for protection and administration of areas within this system by existing federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people; establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and other purposes -- Interior.

S 4030 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/11/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in state of New Mexico -- Agriculture.

S 4038 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/13/56 -- Change designationof Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona -- Interior.

S 4058 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.), (by request) -- 6/14/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., for term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in U.S. Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, in Montana, and for a right-of-way to said tract, for removal of gravel and ballast material, executed under authority of act of Congress approved June 26, 1946 -- Agriculture.

S 4059 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Stennis (D Miss.), Flanders (R Vt.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide for price reporting and research re forest products -- Agriculture.

S 4096 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 6/21/56 -- Establish recreational use of national forest as a policy of Congress, to direct Secretary of Agriculture to make a comprehensive study of national forest recreational use needs -- Agriculture.

S 4135 -- MUNDT (R S.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 6/27/56 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to permit deductions for a self-help beef promotion program -- Agriculture.

S 4156 -- SMITH (R Maine), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 7/3/56 -- Assist U.S. cotton textile industry in regaining its equitable share of world market -- Agriculture.

S 4177 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 7/6/56 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended -- Agriculture.

S 4204 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 7/12/56 -- Provide for establishment of a western research laboratory for study of animal diseases at or near Montana State College -- Agriculture.

S 4221 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 7/16/56 -- Amend International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, extending agreement to July 31, 1959 -- Agriculture.

S 4225 -- MORSE (D Ore.) -- 7/17/56 -- Direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to state of Oregon, or its successors in interest -- Agriculture.

S 4243 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 7/18/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.

S 4245 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 7/19/56 -- Permit Secretary of Agriculture or any other officer or agency of Department of Agriculture holding in an official capacity a mortgage on any real property to be made a party in condemnation proceedings involving such property -- Agriculture.

S 4261 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 7/20/56 -- Make provisions re applications under homestead laws re lands not considered by Secretary of Interior as suitable for cultivation -- Interior.

4290 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re waiving of requirements re time of filing of applications for review of determinations of acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

S 4297 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend acreage reserve provisions of Soil Bank Act to permit inclusion of acreage up to 30 days prior to harvest -- Agriculture.

S J Res 109 -- GORE (D Tenn.), Ervin (D N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make provision re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

S J Res 111 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to S J Res 109.

S J Res 119 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish commission on Problems of Agriculture -- Agriculture.

S J Res 136 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 2/3/56 -- Make provision re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

S J Res 141 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- Increase Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

S J Res 176 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for establishment of additional animal disease laboratory facilities -- Agriculture.

HOUSE

HR 7878 -- BROWN (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for 1956 crop of cotton -- Agriculture.

HR 7920 -- KING (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges -- Agriculture.

HR 7926 -- LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide certain payments be made to hog producers which will insure they will receive up to $18 per hundredweight for certain hogs -- Agriculture.

HR 8103 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Maintain the 1955 burley tobacco allotment quota -- Agriculture.

HR 8105 -- BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/5/56 -- Remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from "unfit for human consumption" category for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 -- Agriculture.

HR 8128 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/5/56 -- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products to prevent unfair competition, to provide for orderly marketing of such products, to promote general welfare by assuring abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production -- Agriculture.

HR 8137 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish a conservation-acreage reserve, promote conservation improvement of agricultural soil, water and related resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8151 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8137.

HR 8156 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8137.

HR 8158 -- REECE (R Tenn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8103.

HR 8172 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide each state with a 1956 acreage allotment of not less than 85 percent of its 1955 allotment -- Agriculture.

HR 8219 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen -- Agriculture.

HR 8262 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments of 1956 crop of cotton -- Agriculture.

HR 8274 -- POFF (R Va.) -- 1/9/56 -- Limit price supports on an individual crop on individual farm -- Agriculture.

HR 8320 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re special school milk program and brucellosis eradication program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Agriculture.

HR 8321 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 8322 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/12/56 -- Encourage sale of cotton for export and limit imports of manufactured cotton products -- Agriculture.

HR 8335 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Direct redetermination of national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for 1956-57 marketing year -- Agriculture.

HR 8340 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize appropriations of $20 million for each of 5 fiscal years for payment of indemnities by U.S. for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis -- Agriculture.

HR 8344 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide measurement prior to planting of cotton acreage allotments made at request of farmers shall be without cost to them -- Agriculture.

HR 8345 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/12/56 -- Make provisions re price support and acreage allotments for cotton -- Agriculture.

HR 8346 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended to increase farm marketing quotas and acreage allotment for 1956 for wheat farms -- Agriculture.

HR 8354 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for orderly liquidation of government-owned surplus stocks of agricultural commodities, prevent wasteful use of Nation's soil fertility, and help provide balanced flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8369 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish a conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation improvement of agricultural soil and water resources in relation to watershed development, stabilize farmers' income to adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain an abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8371 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8346.

HR 8372 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8346.

HR 8373 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize increases in funds available for eradication of brucellosis in cattle and for increasing the consumption of fluid milk in certain schools -- Agriculture.

HR 8379 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Federal Farm Loan Act to extend maximum maturity of loans, advances, and discounts made or discounted by Federal Intermediate Credit Bank -- Agriculture.

HR 8384 -- NICHOLSON (R Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 8c (2) of Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 -- Agriculture.

HR 8388 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8262.

HR 8456 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/16/56 -- Preserve the family farm -- Agriculture.

HR 8471 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/16/56 -- Expand and extend brucellosis-eradication program -- Agriculture.

HR 8481 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/16/56 -- Adjust wheat support prices for grade, etc. -- Agriculture.

HR 8482 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to remove certain restrictions on sale in foreign countries of surplus cotton and tobacco -- Agriculture.

HR 8483 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to encourage sale abroad of surplus cotton and tobacco -- Agriculture.

HR 8540 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/17/56 -- Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8549 -- McGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/17/56 -- Prohibit use of real property owned by U.S. for production of agricultural commodities which are to be disposed of by sale -- Agriculture.

HR 8581 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/18/56 -- Permit wheat farmers (including those who plant less than 15 acres of wheat) to vote in any wheat marketing quota referendum -- Agriculture.

HR 8584 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to extend and augment the program for eradication of brucellosis -- Agriculture.

HR 8594 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 -- Agriculture.

HR 8653 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers -- Agriculture.

HR 8654 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts -- Agriculture.

HR 8655 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8656 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8658 -- GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 8659 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8658.

HR 8673 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provision re burley tobacco farm acreage allotments under Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 -- Agriculture.

HR 8684 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8685 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8686 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8687 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1954, as amended, by providing for further acceleration of brucellosis eradication program -- Agriculture.

HR 8688 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8695 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8696 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8697 -- McGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/23/56 -- Permit all wheat farmers (including those who plant less than 15 acres of wheat) to vote in any wheat marketing quota referendum conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture -- Agriculture.

HR 8698 -- McGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/23/56 -- Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm -- Agriculture.

HR 8699 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with public and private agencies in the development and maintenance of recreational facilities on national forests and other lands administered in connection therewith -- Agriculture.

HR 8701 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 8703 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Protect income of cotton producers, encourage expansion of domestic and world cotton markets, and provide equitable competitive position for U.S. cotton textile industry, by establishing support level of American upland cotton at 75 percent of parity and providing for compliance payments to cooperators -- Agriculture.

HR 8720 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8721 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8734 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8735 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8736 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8737 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8746 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8747 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8751 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8698.

HR 8752 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8753 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8784 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/25/56 -- Make provision re adjustment of wheat support prices for grade -- Agriculture.

HR 8834 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8653.

HR 8835 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8654.

HR 8846 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/26/56 -- Authorize Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to charter production cost insurance associations to insure farmers against losses resulting from farming operations -- Agriculture.

HR 8853 -- SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide that measurement prior to planting of cotton-acreage allotments made at request of farmers shall be without cost to them -- Agriculture.

HR 8854 -- SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to restore export markets for American cotton, prevent loss of domestic markets for American cotton, and increase acreage allotments for the 1956 crop of cotton -- Agriculture.

HR 8888 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend wheat-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 -- Agriculture.

HR 8898 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide additional authorization of appropriations for purchase by Secretary of Agriculture under act of May 11, 1938, of lands within boundaries of Cache National Forest in state of Utah -- Agriculture.

HR 8915 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for the 1956 crop of cotton -- Agriculture.

HR 8944 -- HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 1/31/56 -- Help ease now depressed agricultural market by prohibiting granting of certain agricultural and grazing leases except after certain facts have been proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture -- Armed Services.

HR 8953 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide price support for 1955 crop of Maryland tobacco -- Agriculture.

HR 9000 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 2/1/56 -- Partially recompense farmers for the harm they sustain by reason of increases in cost of supplies which have not been accompanied by corresponding increases in prices of agricultural commodities they sell -- Public Works.

HR 9010 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re sale of cotton for export and cotton acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

HR 9011 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm -- Agriculture.

HR 9012 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Cooperative Forest Management Act re furnishing stock for planting on privately owned lands -- Agriculture.

HR 9034 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize necessary appropriations for further acceleration of brucellosis eradication program -- Agriculture.

HR 9088 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide an annual income program for owners of small tracts of land who develop thereon approved commercial forestry and to assist in such development -- Agriculture.

HR 9097 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust loan limitations of title II to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistance loan borrowers -- Agriculture.

HR 9098 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing debts -- Agriculture.

HR 9100 -- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re furtherance and maintenance of export markets for American-grown cotton -- Agriculture.

HR 9127 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national seed-storage facility -- Agriculture.

HR 9131 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize President to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases" (36 Stat. 847) approved June 25, 1910 to prohibit production of agricultural commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect -- Interior.

HR 9140 -- ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 2/7/56 -- Maintain the 1955 burley tobacco allotment quota -- Agriculture.

HR 9143 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Cooperative Forest Management Act -- Agriculture.

HR 9148 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9140.

HR 9179 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Prohibit use of real property owned by U.S. for production of agricultural commodities, including livestock which are disposed of by sale -- Agriculture.

HR 9185 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to make disaster loans -- Agriculture.

HR 9211 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 2/9/56 -- Preserve wheat acreage history of farms voluntarily underplanting their allotments -- Agriculture.

HR 9275 -- MACK (D Ill.) (by request) -- 2/14/56 -- Stabilize agricultural production, stimulate forestry and conserve the nation's soil resources -- Agriculture.

HR 9277 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/14/56 -- Establish commission to prepare legislation providing for increased industrial use of agricultural products -- Agriculture.

HR 9289 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/14/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco who have complied with acreage-allotment programs for 1954, 1955 and 1956 -- Agriculture.

HR 9296 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Federal Farm Loan Act, Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act to authorize the Farm Credit Administration on behalf of, and in name of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, to make loans to farmers of the type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner -- Agriculture.

HR 9333 -- GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to give certain consuming processors of cotton privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases -- Agriculture.

HR 9341 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide for incentive payments for marketing of lightweight hogs -- Agriculture.

HR 9342 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide incentive payments for marketing of cattle -- Agriculture.

HR 9346 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 317 (A) of Packers and Stockyards Act 1921 re charges re branding of livestock -- Agriculture.

HR 9359 -- THOMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/16/56 -- Permit transfer of wheat acreage allotments of lands taken by U.S. Government for a governmental or other public purpose -- Agriculture.

HR 9401 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm -- Agriculture.

HR 9407 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/20/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact -- Agriculture.

HR 9414 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for more equitable distribution of cotton acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

HR 9417 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/20/56 -- Similar to HR 9407.

HR 9418 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 2/20/56 -- Similar to HR 9407.

HR 9420 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/20/56 -- Similar to HR 9407.

HR 9421 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/20/56 -- Similar to HR 9407.

HR 9427 -- FJARE (R Mont.) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 9457 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 2/21/56 -- Provide an improved farm program -- Agriculture.

HR 9474 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 9475 -- BASS (D Tenn.) -- 2/22/56 -- Similar to HR 9474.

HR 9477 -- WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/22/56 -- Similar to HR 9474.

HR 9476 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/22/56 -- Similar to HR 9474.

HR 9478 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/22/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation -- Agriculture.

HR 9479 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 2/22/56 -- Similar to HR 9478.

HR 9484 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/22/56 -- Make provisions re quality requirements for and inspection certification, and labeling of Irish potatoes -- Agriculture.

HR 9509 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend Agriculture Act of 1949 and act of June 28, 1937, to authorize disposal of surplus farm commodities, and products thereof, to federal, state and local penal and correctional institutions -- Agriculture.

HR 9512 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend Cooperative Forest Management Act to expand and improve forest resources -- Agriculture.

HR 9522 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/23/56 -- Raise revenue, assist American farmer by providing for use of motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown upon farm in U.S., utilize grains in surplus, balance consumption with production of certain agricultural products -- Ways and Means.

HR 9523 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to HR 9407.

HR 9524 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to HR 9407.

HR 9539 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend, with respect to basic commodities, parity provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 9567 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/27/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact -- Agriculture.

HR 9590 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend section 317 (a) of Packers and Stockyards Act 1921 re branding and marking of livestock -- Agriculture.

HR 9603 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 9646 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to restrict categories of persons who may receive price supports -- Agriculture.

HR 9649 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend section 313 (g) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re excess acreage -- Agriculture.

HR 9650 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide that producers may relinquish their interest in agricultural commodities held as collateral for price support loans -- Agriculture.

HR 9651 -- FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide that certain payments shall be made to Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station under conditions which obtained before enactment of Public Law 352, 84th Congress -- Agriculture.

HR 9703 -- GRANT (D Ala.) -- 3/1/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to producers of cotton who have complied with acreage allotment programs for 1954, 1955 and 1956 -- Agriculture.

HR 9744 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, and act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264) as amended, to eliminate requirement of certain notices thereunder -- Agriculture.

HR 9775 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/6/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact -- Agriculture.

HR 9788 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend title II of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to increase existing limitations on terms and amounts of production and subsistence loans under such title -- Agriculture.

HR 9843 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 3/8/56 -- Improve and simplify credit facilities available to farmers, amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act -- Agriculture.

HR 9861 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide that level of price supports for certain basic agricultural commodities shall be related to units of production produced on farm -- Agriculture.

HR 9953 -- BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 3/15/56 -- Grant leaves of absence to homestead entrymen and permit suspension of cultivation and improvement operations on homestead and desert land entries -- Interior.

HR 9959 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to extend time of loan from five to ten years, to liberalize rates and consolidate loans -- Agriculture.

HR 9960 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/15/56 -- Limit total amount of price support which may be made available with respect to products of any farm -- Agriculture.

HR 9963 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9960.

HR 9965 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide that level of price supports for certain basic agricultural commodities shall be related to units of production produced on farm -- Agriculture.

HR 9996 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/15/56 -- Require Bureau of Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm -- Civil Service.

HR 10029 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend section 317 (a) of Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 -- Agriculture.

HR 10066 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/20/56 -- Authorize appropriations of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of Federal Highway Act, to enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintin timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber -- Public Works.

HR 10068 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/20/56 -- Make provisions for quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes -- Agriculture.

HR 10080 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide for payment by Secretary of Treasury of unpaid balance due on defaulted joint stock land bank bonds under supervision and direction of Farm Credit Administration -- Judiciary.

HR 10084 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/20/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate forest-fire protection compact -- Agriculture.

HR 10108 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend section 314 and section 374 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 10121 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for a scientific study and research program for purpose of developing increased and additional industrial uses of agricultural products so as to reduce surpluses of such products and to increase income of farmers -- Agriculture.

HR 10123 -- HARDEN (R Ind.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

HR 10125 -- HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

HR 10145 -- ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 3/22/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

HR 10148 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 3/22/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

HR 10158 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 10187 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/26/56 -- Include certain lands of U.S. within Nevada National Forest, Nev. -- Interior.

HR 10264 -- CHATHAM (D N.C.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to permit barter or exchange of surplus agricultural commodities with certain foreign countries with which such barter or exchange was formerly prohibited -- Agriculture.

HR 10287 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 31, 1954, as amended, so to extend availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen -- Agriculture.

HR 10289 -- BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10287.

HR 10291 -- BROOKS (D Texas) -- 3/29/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Sabine River Authority of Texas easements in certain lands of U.S. within Sabine National Forest, Texas -- Agriculture.

HR 10303 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10287.

HR 10321 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend section 202 of Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide that while butter is in surplus supply, it shall be part of ration of Army, Navy and Air Force -- Agriculture.

HR 10337 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 4/9/56 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act to prevent sudden and unreasonable decreases in price of hogs and cattle which are sold at stockyards or to packers subject to that act -- Agriculture.

HR 10351 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 4/9/56 -- Amend section 317 (a) of Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 -- Agriculture.

HR 10373 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 4/10/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate forest fire protection compact -- Agriculture.

HR 10416 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide for certain adjustments re wages paid to Mexican agricultural workers for work performed during cotton harvest of 1955 -- Agriculture.

HR 10480 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 13, 1953, re amendment of farm units on federal reclamation projects -- Interior.

HR 10500 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 4/16/56 -- Require Secretary of Army to make certain payments to counties of Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Brunswick and Lunenburg, Va., from proceeds of sales of timber located on land within Camp Pickett, Va. -- Armed Services.

HR 10501 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 4/16/56 -- Require Secretary of Army to make certain payments to county of Mecklenburg, Va., from proceeds of sales of timber located on portion of land within John H. Kerr Reservoir, Va. and N.C. situated in Virginia -- Armed Services.

HR 10502 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for control of destructive aphids -- Agriculture.

HR 10506 -- BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10502.

HR 10507 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 4/16/56 -- Prohibit importation of certain agricultural commodities which are in surplus supply -- Agriculture.

HR 10512 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10502.

HR 10513 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10502.

HR 10514 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.

HR 10515 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10502.

HR 10527 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10514.

HR 10543 -- STEED (D Okla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10502.

HR 10584 -- SIMPSON (R Ill.) -- 4/17/56 -- Establish a soil bank -- Agriculture.

HR 10593 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide for protection and conservation of national soil, water and forest resources and to provide an adequate, balanced and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 10594 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10595 -- ARENDS (R Ill.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10596 -- BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10597 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10598 -- DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10599 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10600 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10601 -- HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10602 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10603 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10604 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10605 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10606 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10607 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10608 -- SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10609 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10610 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10611 -- WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10612 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10637 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 10639 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10502.

HR 10656 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10593.

HR 10657 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10584.

HR 10663 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 4/19/56 -- Provide for establishment of regional water laboratory -- Agriculture.

HR 10666 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a domestic parity plan for wheat -- Agriculture.

HR 10689 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re cotton-acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

HR 10690 -- COLMER (D Miss.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10691 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10692 -- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10693 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10694 -- ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10695 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10696 -- SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10697 -- BROWN (D Ga.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10698 -- PILCHER (D Ga.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10699 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10700 -- FORRESTER (D Ga.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10701 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10702 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10703 -- BASS (D Tenn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10704 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10705 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10706 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10707 -- RILEY (D S.C.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10708 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10709 -- ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10710 -- GRANT (D Ala.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10711 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10689.

HR 10728 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for protection and conservation of national soil, water and forest resources and to provide an adequate, balanced and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 10732 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/23/56 -- Similar to HR 10728.

HR 10734 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a domestic parity plan for wheat -- Agriculture.

HR 10737 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 4/23/56 -- Similar to HR 10734.

HR 10742 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 4/23/56 -- Similar to HR 10728.

HR 10758 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10734.

HR 10761 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act -- Agriculture.

HR 10783 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 314 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 10785 -- BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10728.

HR 10787 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 4/24/56 -- Establish a program of production controls for hogs -- Agriculture.

HR 10794 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for an annual report by Secretary of Agriculture re certain timber resources of U.S. -- Agriculture.

HR 10801 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Make provisions re processing of donated food commodities -- Agriculture.

HR 10807 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.

HR 10830 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide for control of destructive aphids -- Agriculture.

HR 10831 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act with reference to procedure as to making loans by federal credit unions and to provide authorization for loan officers of federal credit unions -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10832 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act so as specifically to authorize organization of federal central credit unions and to authorize federal credit unions to invest in shares of and become members of central credit unions organized under such act or other laws -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10840 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re rice acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

HR 10870 -- ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re cotton acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

HR 10875 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/27/56 -- Enact Agricultural Act of 1956 -- Agriculture.

HR 10876 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 4/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10875.

HR 10879 -- GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide a 2-price system for rice for 2 years -- Agriculture.

HR 10880 -- GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re acreage allotments for rice and reestablishment of U.S. historic share of world rice market -- Agriculture.

HR 10886 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re acreage allotments for rice for 1957 and 1958, to correct certain inequities in such allotments for 1956, and to reestablish U.S. historic share of world rice market -- Agriculture.

HR 10887 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10879.

HR 10901 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide that rental income from farming, and amounts received under soil bank program, shall constitute net earnings from self-employment for purposes of federal old-age and survivors insurance system -- Ways and Means.

HR 10903 -- DINGELL (D Mich) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance and benefits for others who are in need through issuance of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food products -- Ways and Means.

HR 10926 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 5/1/56 -- Amend section 5 (b) of Farm Credit Act of 1937, as amended, to permit an officer or any employee of any corporation operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration, to be elected to membership on a farm credit board -- Agriculture.

HR 10931 --POLK (D Ohio) -- 5/1/56 -- Strengthen nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplication of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of acts of April 6, 1949, as amended, and August 31, 1954 -- Agriculture.

HR 10956 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide a 1-year moratorium on loan contracts executed between U.S. and certain farmers, ranchers and stockmen -- Agriculture.

HR 11030 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide assistance in soil and water conservation and establishment of proper land use to farm owners and operators who convert small tracts of crop or other land to woodland and to cooperate and assist states in carrying out such development -- Agriculture.

HR 11032 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Strengthen nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of act of April 6, 1949 and of Aug. 31, 1954 -- Agriculture.

HR 11033 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Make provisions re management of Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill -- Interior.

HR 11037 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11032.

HR 11076 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/56 -- Permit producers to donate surplus wheat to religious organizations, without payment of marketing penalty, where such donation will divert wheat from normal trade channels -- Agriculture.

HR 11114 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for control of destructive aphids -- Agriculture.

HR 11132 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/9/56 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11177 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/11/56 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Agriculture.

HR 11236 -- WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 11239 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall make certain payments to counties of Mecklenburg, Halifax and Charlotte, Va., from proceeds of sales of timber located on that portion of land within John H. Kerr, Reservoir Va., and N.C., situated in Virginia -- Public Works.

HR 11245 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.

HR 11252 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize donation to Bureau of Prisons of commodities acquired through price-support operations -- Agriculture.

HR 11262 -- TUCK (D Va.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11239.

HR 11329 -- CHATHAM (D N.C.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide a soil-bank program for farmers who grow flue-cured tobacco -- Agriculture.

HR 11365 -- COON (R Ore.) -- 5/22/56 -- Authorize deferment of repayments of certain emergency loans by Secretary of Agriculture -- Agriculture.

HR 11370 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture

HR 11375 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to further extend special school milk program to certain institutions for care and training of children -- Agriculture.

HR 11403 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of act -- Agriculture.

HR 11411 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11370.

HR 11412 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11403.

HR 11443 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11403.

HR 11478 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/28/56 -- Provide for a program to encourage utilization of domestic cotton fiber -- Agriculture.

HR 11480 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 5/28/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of act -- Agriculture.

HR 11544 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/31/56 -- Improve and simplify credit facilities available to farmers, to amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act -- Agriculture.

HR 11553 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/31/56 -- Provide for transportation of certain members of National Flying Farmers' Association and their aircraft, from U.S. to Europe and return -- Armed Services.

HR 11626 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Western Research Laboratory for study of animal disease at or near Montana State College -- Agriculture.

HR 11682 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/8/56 -- Facilitate control and eradication of certain animal diseases; facilitate carrying out of agricultural and related programs; facilitate agricultural attache program; facilitate operations of Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corp. and Forest Service -- Agriculture.

HR 11708 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/12/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of act -- Agriculture.

HR 11751 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/13/56 -- Establish on public lands of U.S. a National Wilderness Preservation System for permanent good of whole people to provide for protection and administration of areas within this system by existing federal agencies and for gathering and dissemination of information to increase knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by people, to establish National Wilderness Preservation Council -- Interior.

HR 11752 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/13/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in U.S. Department of Agriculture Range Livestock Experiment Station, in state of Montana, and for a right-of-way to said tract, for removal of gravel and ballast material, executed under authority of act of Congress approved June 26, 1946 -- Agriculture.

HR 11791 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/14/56 -- Similar to HR 11751.

HR 11800 -- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260, as amended) and Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 389, sec. 306) to require compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.

HR 11831 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program -- Agriculture.

HR 11833 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 6/19/56 -- Similar to HR 11831.

HR 11839 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/19/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to undertake continuing studies of effects of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following spraying and to provide basic data on various chemical control so that forests, croplands and marshes can be sprayed with minimum losses of fish and wildlife -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11895 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/21/56 -- Authorize interchange of lands between Department of Agriculture and military departments of Department of Defense -- Agriculture.

HR 11896 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide that 66 2/3 percent of money rentals received by Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force from leasing for agricultural or grazing purposes lands located within school districts shall be paid to such school districts -- Armed Services.

HR 11905 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/25/56 -- Amend section 416 of Agriculture Act of 1949, re donation of food commodities to foreign relief agencies -- Administration.

HR 11909 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 6/25/56 -- Re computation of self-employment income by farm operators -- Ways and Means.

HR 11919 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for price supporting and research re forest products -- Agriculture.

HR 11958 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend acreage reserve provision of Soil Bank Act to permit inclusion of acreage up to 30 days prior to harvest -- Agriculture.

HR 11970 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Act of 1954 re nonrecognition of gain from involuntary conversion of certain real property used for agricultural purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 12016 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated

HR 12121 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 7/5/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide for a Great Plains conservation program -- Agriculture.

HR 12139 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 7/7/56 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to permit payment in kind as soon as producer has qualified therefor -- Agriculture.

HR 12172 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 7/10/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 12186 -- FISHER (D Texas) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend acreage reserve provisions of Soil Bank Act to permit inclusion of acreage up to 30 days prior to harvest -- Agriculture.

HR 12192 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/11/56 -- Provide for establishment of a western research laboratory for study of animal disease at or near Montana State College -- Agriculture.

HR 12228 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/12/56 -- Assist U.S. cotton textile industry to reestablish and maintain its fair historical share of world market in cotton textiles -- Agriculture.

HR 12235 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/13/56 -- Provide that producers may relinquish their interest in agricultural commodities held as collateral for price support loans -- Agriculture.

HR 12288 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 7/17/56 -- Amend International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, extending agreement to July 31, 1959 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12299 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 7/18/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 5, 1947, to grant to owners of property adjacent to lands to be leased by Secretary of Army for agricultural or grazing purposes, certain rights re leasing of such lands -- Armed Services.

HR 12310 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 7/19/56 -- Provide for further research re new and improved uses which offer expanding markets for farm products -- Agriculture.

HR 12314 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 7/19/56 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 12315 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 7/19/56 -- Similar to HR 12310.

HR 12353 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 7/21/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re waiving requirements re time of filing applications for review of determination of acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

H J Res 440 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make provision re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

H J Res 446 -- NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

H J Res 449 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

H J Res 455 -- WATTS (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

H J Res 458 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

H J Res 467 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provisions re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

H J Res 499 -- BASS (D Tenn.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make provisions re 1956 burley tobacco marketing quotas and acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

H J Res 507 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 499.

H J Res 508 -- BASS (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/56 -- Make provision re fire-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

H J Res 515 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 2/6/56 -- Make provisions re fire-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas to provide that production from increased acreage shall be in addition to national marketing quota for 1956-1957 marketing year -- Agriculture.

H J Res 518 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 2/7/56 -- Make provisions re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

H J Res 521 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/7/56 -- Make provision re Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

H J Res 522 -- NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to H J Res 518.

H Res 435 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 3/15/56 -- Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of forest land problems -- Rules.

Bills Introduced - Appropriations

SENATE

S 3229 -- HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 2/17/56 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Appropriations.

S 3673 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 4/18/56 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion -- Atomic Energy.

S 4160 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 7/3/56 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to assist states and territories in further development of their programs of general university extension education -- Labor.

S 4306 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 7/27/56 -- Provide for stating appropriations on an accrued expenditure basis -- Government Operations.

S J Res 178 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) -- 6/5/56 -- Authorize appropriation to provide for certain costs of U.S. participation in International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs.

S J Res 186 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 6/28/56 -- Authorize appropriation for expenses of Pan-American games to be held in Cleveland, Ohio in 1959 -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 195 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 7/12/56 -- Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by U.S. in American International Institute for Protection of Childhood and authorizing appropriation therefor -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 7915 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Appropriate $300,000 for advance planning of new Hogan Dam on Calaveras River in California -- Appropriations.

HR 7942 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Appropriate $350,000 for advance planning and initiation of construction of Thomaston Dam and Reservior on Naugatuck River Conn. -- Appropriations.

HR 7950 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Appropriate funds for preliminary planning and for construction of necessary flood-control measures in Massachusetts -- Appropriations.

HR 7975 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make appropriation for survey of historic sites, buildings and objects owned by federal government -- Appropriations.

HR 7976 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make appropriation for survey of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects -- Appropriations.

HR 8138 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make appropriation to enable D.C. Auditorium Commission to formulate plans for construction of civic auditorium in D.C. -- Appropriations.

HR 8145 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Appropriate funds for flood control and navigation projects in New England, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies in New England, and eastern seaboard of U.S. -- Appropriations.

HR 8146 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Appropriate funds for certain authorized flood control projects in Massachusetts -- Appropriations.

HR 8170 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8138.

HR 8374 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Appropriate funds for construction of local flood profection project North Andover and Lawrence Mass., for survey of Mystic River -- Appropriations.

HR 8454 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 1/16/56 -- Appropriate funds for preliminary planning and construction of necessary flood control measures in Massachusetts -- Appropriations.

HR 8473 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/16/56 -- Appropriate $500,000 for advance planning of New Melones Dam on Stanislaus River in California -- Appropriations.

HR 8628 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/19/56 -- Appropriate $132,000 for advance planning of Terminus Dam on Kaweah River in California -- Appropriations.

HR 8630 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/19/56 -- Appropriate $2,500,000 for advance planning of Success Dam on Tule River, California -- Appropriations.

HR 8858 -- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Appropriate funds for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of Old St. Louis, Mo., as authorized by act of May 17, 1954 -- Appropriations.

HR 8949 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8858.

HR 8965 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8950.

HR 8950 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make an appropriation to enable D.C. Auditorium Commission to formulate plans for construction of a civic auditorium in D.C. -- Appropriations.

HR 9063 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/3/56 -- Make urgent deficiency appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Appropriations.

HR 9064 -- GARY (D Va.) -- 2/3/56 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments and Tax Court of U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 9279 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 8858.

HR 9390 -- KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 2/20/56 -- Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 9399 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/20/56 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Appropriations.

HR 9534 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, and make appropriation theretor -- Appropriations.

HR 9535 -- MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9534.

HR 9536 -- ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 2/27/56 -- Make appropriations for Executive Office of the President and sundry general government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 9720 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor; Helath, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 10003 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/15/56 -- Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

HR 10654 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 4/19/56 -- Make an additional appropriation for Department of Agriculture for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Appropriations.

HR 10721 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 10899 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 4/27/56 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 10986 -- MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/3/56 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11006 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of Federal Highway Act, to enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber -- Public Works.

HR 11051 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Repeal section 638 of Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1956 -- Appropriations.

HR 12023 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 6/28/56 -- Authorize appropriations of $5 million to be spent for purpose of promoting Pan-American games to be held in Cleveland, Ohio -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 11319 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 5/21/56 -- Make appropriations for Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army and for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

HR 11473 -- MORRELL (D Ark.) -- 5/28/56 -- Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

HR 12033 -- BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 6/28/56 -- Similar to HR 12023.

HR 12036 -- MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 6/28/56 -- Similar to HR 12023.

HR 12130 -- PASSMAN (D La.) -- 7/6/56 -- Make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 12138 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/7/56 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

HR 12350 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/20/56 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Appropriations.

H J Res 437 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide funds for certain flood-control projects in the New England area and in Pennsylvania -- Appropriations.

H J Res 450 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make additional appropriations for disaster relief for fiscal year 1956 -- Appropriations.

H J Res 664 -- SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 6/27/56 -- Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by U.S. in American International Institute for Protection of Childhood and authorizing an appropriation therefor -- Foreign Affairs.

Bills Introduced - Education and Welfare

Housing and Schools

SENATE

S 2762 -- PAYNE (R Maine), Capehart (R Ind.), Ives (R N.Y.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize assistance in provision of housing for elderly families -- Banking and Currency.

S 2790 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Monroney (D Okla.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to S 2762.

S 2854 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

S 2855 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Martin (R Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide authority to stockpile temporary housing for disaster relief -- Banking and Currency.

S 2859 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide rent-free accomodations in certain federally aided housing for needy victims of major disasters -- Banking and Currency.

S 2905 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize five-year program of federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction -- Labor.

*S 2925 -- SMITH (R Maine), George (D Ga.), Chavez (D N.M.), Green (D R.I.), Wiley (R Wis.), Langer (R N.D.), Aiken (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Ives (R N.Y.), Watkins (R Utah), Kerr (D Okla.), Case (R S.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Carlson (R Kan.), Butler (R Md.), Welker (R Idaho), Duff (R Pa.), Potter (R Mich.), Beall (R Md.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Payne (R Maine), Bender (R Ohio), Case (R N.J.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize five-year program for expansion of medical education and research -- Labor.

S 2961 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to further authorize insurance of farm housing loans -- Agriculture.

S 3033 -- THYE (R Minn.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 1/24/56 -- Extend duration of Public Law 815, 81st Congress which provides for school construction assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

S 3057 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 1/26/56 -- Permit apartment projects constructed under National Housing Act to provide transient or hotel-type accommodations if such accommodations were furnished in such projects prior to May 28, 1954 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3062 -- COTTON (R N.H.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to extend for 2 years the program of assistance for school construction under title III of such law -- Labor.

S 3158 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Hennings (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Murray (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for establishment in executive branch of government of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs -- Government Operations.

S 3186 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Long (D La.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/14/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on National Housing Policy -- Banking and Currency.

S 3190 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/14/56 -- Authorize Federal National Mortage Association to enter into advance commitment contracts to purchase, and to purchase at par, certain mortgages covering low-cost residential housing -- Banking and Currency.

S 3233 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/17/56 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, in order to establish a permanent program of financial assistance for local educational agencies under provisions of such law -- Labor.

S 3234 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/17/56 -- Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, in order to provide permanent program of assistance for school construction under provisions of titles III, and IV of such law -- Labor.

S 3252 -- PURTELL (R Conn.), Smith (R N.J.), Bridges (R N.H.), Ives (R N.Y.), Allott (R Colo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah) -- 2/21/56 -- Provide 5-year program of federal construction grants to assist medical and dental schools to expand and improve their research and teaching facilities, and of assisting other public and nonprofit institutions engaged in medical or dental research to expand and improve their research facilities -- Labor.

S 3259 -- BARKLEY (D Ky.) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instructional material for blind, to increase appropriations authorized for this purpose -- Labor.

S 3271 -- KERR (D Okla.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 in order to promote scientific education -- Labor.

S 3296 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act to encourage private transactions in FHA insured and VA guaranteed mortgages at stabilized prices which approach or equal par value of such mortgages -- Banking and Currency.

S 3302 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.), Sparkman (D Ala.) (by request) -- 2/28/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

S 3309 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 2/29/56 -- Extend and enlarge authority to provide housing for servicemen through use of mortgage financing -- Banking and Currency.

S 3346 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/2/56 -- Continue authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

S 3382 -- McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for certain increases in amounts paid under provisions of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, for school construction purposes for period from July 1, 1951 through June 30, 1957 -- Labor.

S 3515 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of Armed Forces -- Banking and Currency.

S 3525 -- MURRAY (D Mont., Bridges (R N.H.) -- 3/23/56 -- Extend for two years program of financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities under provisions of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, and make certain other changes in such provisions -- Labor.

S 3525 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/23/56 -- Similar to S 3525.

S 3648 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend title II of Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans) to authorize additional financial assistance in connection with public projects made necessary by certain activities re national defense -- Banking and Currency.

S 3721 -- SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which provide assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

S 3840 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for relief of Vermont, Ipava and Table Grove Unit School District No. 2, in Illinois -- Labor.

S 3841 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys -- Judiciary.

S 3844 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.

S 3855 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 5/15/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

S 3933 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/25/56 -- Extend authority of National Science Foundation re awarding scholarships and fellowships -- Labor.

S 4017 -- MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/7/56 -- Authorize a program of federal financial assistance for education -- Labor.

S 4081 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 6/19/56 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of State Committees on Education Beyond High School -- Labor.

S 4179 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army, Secretary of Navy and Secretary of Air Force to make grants to certain educational institutions for construction of military and naval science buildings -- Armed Services.

S 4198 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 7/11/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing, the elimination and prevention of slums and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

S 4211 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 7/13/56 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of state committees on education beyond high school -- Labor.

S 4255 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 7/20/56 -- Amend section 403 of title IV of National Housing Act, affecting insurance of savings and loan accounts and to amend section 5 (i) of Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended, affecting federal saving and loan associations -- Banking and Currency.

S 4301 -- HILL (D Ala.), George (D Ga.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.) Ervin (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.), Clements (D Ky.), Aiken (R Vt.), Monroney (D Okla.), Young (R N.D.), Symington (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.), Thye (R Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), McNamara (D Mich.), Payne (R Maine), Kennedy (D Mass.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Wiley (R Wis.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Ives (R N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 7/27/56 -- Provide for extension of vocational education to persons in areas where programs are not now fully developed or available and for development of vocational and technical education, including training and retraining, made necessary by scientific and technological developments, by encouraging states to establish area vocational schools and programs for training and retraining of technicians and skilled workers in industry and agriculture and for training in other occupations essential to nation's security and economy -- Labor.

S 4302 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Chavez (D N. M.), Langer (D N.D.), Green (D R.I.), Neely (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 7/27/56 -- Provide housing for middle-income families and for elderly persons -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 113 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/9/56 -- Permit FHA Title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 191 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 192 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 7/11/56 -- Similar to S J Res 191.

S J Res 193 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 7/11/56 -- Extend Armed Services housing mortgage insurance program -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 7881 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend certain provisions of law relating to housing to require builders' certifications of cost in certain cases, provide for construction of additional public housing, to provide that preference shall be given to certain elderly families in case of low-rent public housing -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7904 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education -- Judiciary.

HR 8116 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended re increase in amounts -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8120 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide rent-free accommodations in certain federally aided housing for needy victims of major disasters -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8122 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide authority to stockpile temporary housing for disaster relief -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8261 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/9/56 -- Increase funds available for school milk program -- Agriculture.

HR 8263 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8398 -- SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide direct aid to statesand territories for educational purposes only -- Ways and Means.

HR 8487 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/16/56 -- Extend duration of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress which provide for assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

HR 8539 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/17/56 -- Authorize increase in funds available for increasing consumption of fluid milk in certain schools -- Agriculture.

HR 8585 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for payment of unpaid entitlements under Public Law 815, 81st Congress, relating to school construction in federally affected areas -- Labor.

HR 8779 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/25/56 -- Establish a program of financial assistance to students in higher education -- Labor.

HR 8827 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only -- Ways and Means.

HR 8863 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HR 8916 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high school education -- Labor.

HR 8998 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8916.

HR 9005 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9013 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide 5-year program of federal construction grants for purpose of assisting medical and dental schools to expand and improve their research and teaching facilities, and of assisting other public and nonprofit institutions engaged in medical or dental research to expand and improve their research facilities -- Commerce.

HR 9014 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9013.

HR 9053 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act to encourage home mortgage financing in areas of investment capital shortage by providing that mortgage sellers in such areas shall not be required to make certain capital contributions in connection with purchase of mortgages by the association -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9218 -- PILCHER (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which provide assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

HR 9266 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, re financial assistance to schools in federally impacted areas, to provide such assistance with respect to handicapped children -- Labor.

HR 9270 -- KILGORE (D Texas) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which provide assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

HR 9314 -- ALLEN (R Ill.) -- 2/16/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact relating to interstate public-school districts where an educational community extends into both such states -- Judiciary.

HR 9360 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on National Housing Policy -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9516 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/23/56 -- Provide for establishment of Commission on National Housing Policy -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9517 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend certain laws re provisions of housing and elimination of slums, establish a National Mortgage Corporation to assist in provisions of housing for families of moderate income -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9537 -- WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/27/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9549 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend P.L. 815, 81st Cong. to provide permanent program of assistance for school construction under provisions of titles III and IV of such law -- Labor.

HR 9550 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend P.L. 874, 81st Cong. to establish permanent program of financial assistance for local educational agencies under provisions of such law -- Labor.

HR 9553 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide program of grants and scholarships to encourage education and training in the field of nursing -- Commerce

HR 9658 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education -- Labor.

HR 9782 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/6/56 -- Continue authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of Housing Act of 1949 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9786 -- MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, in order to provide permanent program of assistance for school construction under provisions of titles III and IV of such law -- Labor.

HR 9787 -- MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, in order to establish a permanent program of financial assistance for local educational agencies under provisions of such law -- Labor.

HR 9805 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of single persons, in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9853 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 3/8/56 -- Amend title I of the National Housing Act to make permanently effective authority to insure home improvement loans thereunder and increase maximum permissible amounts and maturities of such loans -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9877 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/12/56 -- Assist in provision of housing for elderly families and persons -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9878 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Similar to HR 9877.

HR 9879 -- BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/12/56 -- Similar to HR 9877.

HR 9880 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/12/56 -- Similar to HR 9877.

HR 9881 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/12/56 -- Similar to HR 9877.

HR 9921 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9877.

HR 9925 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for sound-proofing of two elementary-school buildings of Rosen Heights Independent School District -- Public Works.

HR 10000 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9877.

HR 10101 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Assist in provision of housing for elderly families and persons -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10157 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/26/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10188 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for payments by U.S. to local educational agencies from proceeds of sales of federally owned land -- Public Works.

HR 10220 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide housing for elderly -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10227 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/27/56 -- Extend for two years program of financial assistance in construction of school facilities and for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities under provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, and to make certain other changes in such provisions -- Labor.

HR 10267 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of armed forces -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10295 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for establishment, in executive branch of government, of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs -- Government Operations

HR 10296 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend certain laws re provision of housing and elimination of slums, to establish a National Mortgage Corporation to assist in provision of housing for families of moderate income-- Banking and Currency.

HR 10319 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/29/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of certain widows, widowers and unmarried cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10365 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/10/56 -- Make public facility loans available under title II of Housing Amendments of 1955, to D.C., Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and territories and possessions of U.S. -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10376 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/10/56 -- Provide federal assistance for construction of school facilities in Guam -- Interior.

HR 10460 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 4/12/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10526 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for disposition of certain property of U.S. conveyed to Housing Authority of Seattle, Wash. -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10580 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/17/56 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937, to authorize admission of single person to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10631 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide federal assistance for construction of school facilities in Guam -- Interior.

HR 10641 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 4/18/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10655 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10526.

HR 10672 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Housing to enter into contracts on a standby or emergency basis for housing to provide shelter for disaster victims -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10673 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10811 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend title IV of National Housing Act, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10836 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress (re assistance to schools in federally affected areas) to provide an alternative method of computing local contribution rates -- Labor.

HR 10881 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provision of housing for essential civilian employees of armed forces -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10885 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend section 404 of Housing Amendments, 1955, to facilitate acquisition by military departments of housing covered by mortgages insured under military housing insurance program -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10914 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend National School Lunch Act so to permit donations of agricultural commodities, in certain cases to schools above high school level -- Labor.

HR 10962 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend section 203 (b) (2) of National Housing Act to provide a new and more liberal housing program -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11143 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/10/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent projects -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11200 -- HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to encourage training of additional engineers and expansion of facilities for engineering education by providing supplementary salary grants for engineering teachers and scholarships and fellowships for engineering students -- Commerce.

HR 11241 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys -- Judiciary.

HR 11263 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/16/56 -- Make provisions re construction of school facilities in areas affected by school integration -- Labor.

HR 11282 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11338 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys -- Judiciary.

HR 11357 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish a program of scholarships for students in science and education at institutions of higher education -- Labor.

HR 11362 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 5/22/56 -- Make provisions for relief of Vermont, Ipava, and Table Grove Unit School District No. 2 in Illinois -- Judiciary.

HR 11369 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act -- Labor.

HR 11414 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11357.

HR 11510 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/29/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provisions and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11666 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide for payment to states and political subdivisions re low-rent housing projects of certain additional amounts in lieu of taxes -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11674 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/7/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and state educational agencies -- Labor.

HR 11742 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/13/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11745 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/13/56 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of state committees on education beyond high school -- Labor.

HR 11746 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11745.

HR 11760 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11745.

HR 11788 -- GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 6/14/56 -- Establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to university -- Labor.

HR 12058 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/29/56 -- Amend section 408 of title IV of National Housing Act affecting insurance of savings and loan accounts and to amend section 5 (i) of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, affecting federal savings and loan associations -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12109 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 7/5/67 -- Amend National Housing Act to provide an opportunity for tenants in certain rental housing projects to present written objections to proposed rent increases, and to make eviction of such tenants subject to regulation by Federal Housing Administration -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12118 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 7/5/56 -- Make library of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, a depository for government publications -- House Administration.

HR 12237 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 7/13/56 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of state committees on education beyond high school -- Labor.

HR 12302 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/18/56 -- Provide for cooperative unit programs of research, education and demonstration between federal government of U.S., colleges and universities, several states and territories and private organizations -- Merchant Marine.

HR 12328 -- WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 7/20/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provisions and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12455 -- VANIK (D Ohio) -- 7/27/56 -- Amend section 203 (b) (2) of National Housing Act to provide a new and more liberal housing program -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 471 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 1/12/56 -- Permit FHA title 1 repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disaster -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 641 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide for a study of possibility and desirability of establishing a University of Americas -- Foreign Affairs.

Safety and Health

SENATE

S 2870 -- HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance relating to control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public-health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease -- Labor.

S 2990 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyetitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955 -- Labor.

S 3020 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for adoption by Tennessee Valley Authority of measures designed to eliminate air pollution problem in Kingston, Tenn., occasioned by operation of steam plants by such Authority -- Public Works.

S 3075 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Extend for 2 years duration of hospital and medical facilities survey and construction provisions (title VI) of Public Health Service Act -- Labor.

S 3076 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in U.S. and for periodic reports of results thereof -- Labor.

S 3097 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Neely (D W.Va.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make provisions re inspections and investigations in metallic and non-metallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.

S 3130 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 2/3/56 -- Amend hospital survey and construction provisions of Public Health Service Act re transfer of unused allotments -- Labor.

S 3138 -- HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to improve health of nation through grants for special projects to develop improved methods of care, treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill -- Labor.

S 3176 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Bender (R Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Labor.

S 3246 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Allott (R Colo.), Bender (R Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.), Hill (D Ala.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neely (D W.Va.) -- 2/21/56 -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research -- Labor.

S 3260 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 2/22/56 -- Assure accurate labeling and advertising of macaroni and spaghetti products with respect to their durum wheat flour or semolina content -- Labor.

S 3430 -- HILL (D Ala.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 3/13/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine -- Labor.

S 3517 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of federal government -- Government Operations.

S 3558 -- PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide a library of captioned films for deaf and hard-of-hearing -- Administration.

S 3620 -- HILL (D Ala.), Purtell (R Conn.), Murray (D Mont.), Smith (R N.J.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.) -- 4/12/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies -- Labor.

S 3634 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/12/56 -- Authorize hospitalization and medical treatment for persons who have served as acting assistant or contract surgeons or contract dental surgeons -- Labor.

S 3667 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in care, preservation or navigation of such vessel -- Commerce.

S 3693 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Smith (R Maine), Martin (R Iowa), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes to provide that certain federal surplus property be disposed of to state and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to state law -- Government Operations.

S 3768 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 158 of Revised Statutes of U.S., as amended, to include Department of Health, Education and Welfare among executive departments there listed -- Government Operations.

S 3853 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend title VI of Public Health Service Act, as amended, in order to make certain nonprofit corporations and associations eligible for Federal aid under such title -- Labor.

S 3907 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 345 of Public Health Service Act -- Public Welfare.

S 3949 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/29/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and to advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine to be located in Chicago, Ill. -- Labor.

S 3958 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.), Murray (D Mont.), Ives (R N.Y.), Neely (D W.Va.), Purtell (R Conn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bender (R Ohio), McNamara (D Mich.), Allott (R Colo.) -- 5/29/56 -- Improve health of people by assisting in increasing number of adequately trained professional and practical nurses and professional public health personnel, assisting in development of improved methods of care and treatment in field of mental health -- Labor.

S 4033 -- FLANDERS (R Vt.), Bridges (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Payne (R Maine), Smith (R Maine), Langer (R N.D.) -- 6/11/56 -- Amend title VI of Public Health Service Act, as amended, in order to make certain clinics eligible for federal aid to diagnostic or treatment centers -- Public Welfare.

S 4110 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 6/22/56 -- Establish in Department of Interior a Bureau of Coal Mine Safety -- Interior.

S 4132 -- PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 6/27/56 -- Establish a teaching hospital for Howard University to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university -- Public Welfare.

S 4168 -- WELKER(R Idaho) -- 7/3/56 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses suffered as result of outbreak of poliomyelitis following early use of poliomyelitis vaccine -- Judiciary.

S 4172 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 7/5/56 -- Encourage extension and improvement of voluntary health pre-payment plans or policies -- Public Welfare.

S 4208 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 7/12/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide a program of scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health -- Labor.

S 4264 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 7/20/56 -- Include, within provisions of law providing punishment for killing or assaulting federal officers on duty, officers and employees of Department of Health, Education and Welfare engaged in enforcing food and drug or public health laws of U.S. -- Judiciary.

S 4286 -- MORSE (D Ore.) -- 7/25/56 -- Revise basis for establishing wartime service connection for multiple sclerosis -- Finance.

S 4296 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Daniel (D Texas), Welker (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.)-- 7/26/56 -- Authorize care and treatment at facilities of Public Health Service of narcotic addicts committed by state courts and other authorities -- Labor.

S J Res 130 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) -- 1/31/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to authorize Interstate Sanitation Commission to make certain studies of smoke and air pollution -- Public Works.

S J Res 143 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/10/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to determine best means of eliminating hazards within City of Klamath Falls, Ore., caused by a canal under jurisdiction of Bureau of Reclamation -- Interior.

S J Res 158 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/26/56 -- Establish a Commission on Nursing Services -- Armed Services.

S J Res 188 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Make provisions, to provide for establishment of a U.S. Academy of Nursing -- Armed Services.

S Res 217 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/21/56 -- Investigate problems relating to preservation of life from effects of nuclear explosions -- Atomic Energy.

S Res 322 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/25/56 -- Provide for study of rehabilitation of narcotic addicts -- Labor.

HOUSE

HR 7951 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create Federal Disaster Research Commission to offer adequate protection for nation against hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, and other meteorological disasters through an accelerated program of research and development -- Commerce.

HR 8218 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/9/56 -- Prohibit insurance companies doing insurance business of interstate character from issuing group helath, hospitalization, and accident insurance which may be cancelled after a period of 3 years for any reason other than non-payment of premimum -- Commerce.

HR 8271 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for protection of public health, by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pretested to establish their safe use under conditions of their intended use -- Commerce.

HR 8275 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8271.

HR 8348 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance relating to control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public-health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease -- Commerce.

HR 8349 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend War Risk Insurance Act to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from the forces of nature -- Commerce.

HR 8400 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8348.

HR 8556 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/17/56 -- Authorize a 5-year program for expansion of medical education and research -- Commerce.

HR 8599 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, to prohibit the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Commerce.

HR 8676 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to formulate standards for regulating health and safety aspects -- Atomic Energy.

HR 8704 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of PoliomyelitisVaccination Assistance Act of 1955 -- Commerce.

HR 8748 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 1/24/56 -- Protect public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of new food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety -- Commerce.

HR 8859 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health -- Commerce.

HR 8885 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Extend duration of Water Pollution Control Act to authorize additional amounts for construction loans thereunder -- Public Works.

HR 8892 -- BROOKS (D Texas) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance relating to control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease -- Commerce.

HR 8912 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/30/56 -- Extend for 2 years duration of hospital and medical facilities survey and construction provisions (title VI) of Public Health Service Act -- Commerce.

HR 8913 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in U.S. and for periodic reports of the results thereof -- Commerce.

HR 8921 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8892.

HR 8923 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8892.

HR 8936 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Establish within Department of Defense a civilian department known as Department of Civil Defense -- Armed Services.

HR 8979 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.

HR 8980 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.

HR 8981 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.

HR 8982 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
HR 8983 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
HR 8984 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
HR 8985 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
HR 8986 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
HR 9006 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Commerce.
HR 9007 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
HR 9016 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8913.
HR 9017 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8912.
HR 9041 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
HR 9048 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to improve mental health of nation through grants for special projects to develop improved methods of care, treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill -- Commerce.
HR 9087 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 2/6/56 -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research -- Commerce.
HR 9134 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved August 13, 1946 -- Public Works.
HR 9186 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize five-year program of grants for construction of medical educational and research facilities -- Commerce.
HR 9227 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend hospital survey and construction provisions of Public Health Service Act with respect to transfer of unused allotments -- Commerce.
HR 9258 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Federal Employees Compensation Act to provide compensation for employees of U.S. suffering injuries from war-risk hazards or during detention by an enemy -- Judiciary.
HR 9269 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/14/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.
HR 9273 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/14/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance re control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease -- Commerce.
HR 9278 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in the cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property," approved Aug. 13, 1946 -- Public Works.
HR 9293 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/14/56 -- Increase amount authorized for the erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of the National Institute of Dental Research -- Commerce.
HR 9294 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9269.
HR 9343 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9268.
HR 9482 -- BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/22/56 -- Increase amount authorized for erection of adequate facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research -- Commerce.
HR 9502 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act -- Public Works.
HR 9540 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act -- Public Works.
HR 9546 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide authorization for emergency flood-protection projects in areas of the U.S. where such projects are needed for protection of life and property -- Public Works.
HR 9547 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend sec. 701 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to simplify procedures governing prescribing of regulations under certain provisions of such act -- Commerce.
HR 9554 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948 -- Public Works.
HR 9555 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend sec. 205 of Flood Control Act of 1948, to increase and make certain revisions in the general authorization for small flood-control projects -- Public Works.
HR 9688 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/1/56 -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research -- Commerce.
HR 9701 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/1/56 -- Protect members of public against uninsured liabilities arising from hazards in peaceful utilization of atomic energy -- Atomic Energy.
HR 9725 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/2/56 -- Provide for labeling of ice cream, fluid milk and fluid milk drinks -- Commerce.
HR 9803 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for conveyance of Ellis Island to State of N.Y. for use as a clinic for rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics and narcotic addicts -- Government Operations.
HR 9911 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability of personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.
HR 10185 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend section 6 of Safety Appliance Act of March 2, 1893, as amended, so to increase penalty for violations of such act -- Commerce.
HR 10519 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend section 304 (d) of Federal, Drug and Cosmetic Act, re disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned -- Commerce.
HR 10618 -- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide a temporary extension of certain special provisions re state plans for aid to blind -- Ways and Means.
HR 10620 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/18/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies -- Labor.
HR 10659 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 4/19/56 -- Protect public in operation of and in performance under warranties on, delicate, complicated, sensitive or inherently dangerous machinery, mechanisms or apparatus sold in interstate commerce -- Commerce.
HR 10678 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 4/19/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of federal government -- Labor.
HR 10741 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 4/23/56 -- Establish a program of survival food depots in order to provide subsistence for large numbers of civilian population of U.S. who would be evacuated from devastated areas in event of attack on U.S. -- Agriculture.
HR 10757 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10741.
HR 10795 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide a library of captioned films for deaf and hard of hearing -- Administration.
HR 10804 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of Federal Government -- Labor.
HR 10905 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/30/56 -- Authorize program of grants for construction of medical and dental educational and research facilities -- Commerce.
HR 10916 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide a library of captioned films for deaf and hard of hearing -- Administration.
HR 11096 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health -- Foreign Commerce.
HR 11232 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend chapter IV of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, making it unlawful to use so-called reconstituted synthetic, homogenized or reprocessed tobacco -- Commerce.
HR 11253 -- McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 5/16/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies -- Labor.
HR 11267 -- O'BRIEN (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and to advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine -- House Administration.
HR 11268 -- BOWLER (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
HR 11269 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
HR 11270 -- KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
HR 11271 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
HR 11272 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
HR 11273 -- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and to advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine to be located in Chicago, Ill. -- House Administration.
HR 11274 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
HR 11303 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend section 345 of Public Health Service Act -- Commerce.
HR 11363 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs -- Judiciary.
HR 11364 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 5/22/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine to be located in Chicago, Ill. -- House Administration.
HR 11376 -- McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 5/22/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.
HR 11445 -- McVEY (R Ill.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11364.
HR 11451 -- RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance re control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease -- Commerce.
HR 11452 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/24/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies -- Labor.
HR 11518 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 5/29/56 -- Provide for establishment of a commission to study shortage of doctors of medicine in U.S. -- Commerce.
HR 11524 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/29/56 -- Amend title III of Public Health Service Act, re: National Library of Medicine -- Commerce.
HR 11549 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/31/56 -- Improve health of people by assisting in increasing number of adequately trained professional and practical nurses and professional public health personnel -- Commerce.
HR 11580 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of Federal Government -- Labor.
HR 11754 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act to promote eudcation of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instructional material for blind, to increase appropriations authorized for this purpose -- Labor.
HR 11874 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/20/56 -- Authorize comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of salt-marsh and other injurious mosquitoes in coastal area of southwest Louisiana -- Public Works.

HR 11993 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 6/27/56 -- Discharge more effectively obligations of U.S. under certain conventions and protocols re institution of controls over manufacture of narcotic drugs -- Ways and Means.

HR 12053 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 6/29/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of federal government -- Labor.

HR 12062 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 6/29/56 -- Require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 12140 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/7/56 -- Encourage extension and improvement of voluntary health prepayment plans or policies -- Commerce.

HR 12153 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 7/9/56 -- Similar to HR 12140.

HR 12456 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 7/27/56 -- Authorize comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of marsh and other injurious mosquitoes in Delaware -- Public Works.

H J Res 470 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon the Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, August 27, 1935 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 485 -- BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Commission on Nursing Services -- Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 505 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Grant consent of Congress of states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, August 27, 1935 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 509 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to H J Res 505.

H J Res 511 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to H J Res 505.

H J Res 523 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/8/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, Aug. 27, 1935 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 599 - HYDE (R Md.) -- 4/10/56 -- Provide for amendment of Potomac Valley Conservancy District Compact and for control of pollution in Potomac River Basin -- Public Works.

H J Res 663 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 6/27/56 -- Establish 12th day of April as National Health Day -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 267 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 7/18/56 -- Provide for a complete investigation of mental health legislative programs which are currently being promoted -- Rules.

H Res 349 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study looking toward excercise of federal authority to promote street and highway traffic safety -- Rules.

H Res 351 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of hurricane and flood control and warning problems -- Rules.

H Res 628 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate and study administration and operations of Morningside Hospital, Portland, Ore., to determine whether such hospital is adequately performing its contractual obligations to U.S. -- Rules.

Social Security

SENATE

S 2809 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Alter certain bases for disability pension awards -- Finance.

S 2922 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide 15-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Labor.

S 2923 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for 15-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Labor.

S 2937 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Increase from $50 to $75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Lighthouse Service -- Public Works.

S 2938 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended to authorize crediting thereunder of certain military service -- Labor.

S 2976 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals -- Finance.

S 2977 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Similar to S 2976.

S 2985 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 the age which benefits may become payable to widows thereunder -- Finance.

S 2986 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their benefits -- Finance.

S 2987 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase from $80 to $100 rate which excess earnings are to be charged to months of taxable years making deductions from benefits on account of excess earnings -- Finance.

S 2988 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to prevent loss of income by beneficiaries because of deductions from benefits on account of charging of earnings -- Finance.

S 2989 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide extra credit for postponed retirement -- Finance.

S 3066 -- BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 1/27/56 -- Provide for adjustment in monthly rates of pensions payable to widows of Civil War veterans -- Finance.

S 3109 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old age and survivors insurance system for self-employed dentists -- Finance.

S 3139 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend public assistance and related provisions of Social Security Act to provide separate matching of assistance expenditures for medical care, provide gradually for equal matching of old-age assistance expenditures supplementing old-age and survivors insurance benefits, make clear purpose of encouraging states to provide assistance and services to help strengthen family life and help needy families and individuals attain self-support or self-care, assist in improving administration of public assistance programs through research and training and improve aid to dependent children -- Finance.

S 3297 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend and improve child welfare provisions of Social Security Act, to authorize special project grants to institutions of higher education or research in connection with matemal and child health and crippled children's services -- Finance.

S 3400 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 3/8/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Labor.

S 3513 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/22/56 -- Facilitate extension of coverage under title II of Social Security Act to American employees of foreign subsidiaries of domestic corporations -- Finance.

S 3528 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide for judicial review of administrative findings of Secretary of Labor under title III of Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act), of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended -- Finance.

S 3529 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) (by request) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide judicial review of findings of Secretary of Labor under section 303 of Social Security Act, as amended, and sections 3303 and 3304 of Internal Revenue Code -- Finance.

S 3581 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 4/9/56 -- Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service -- Civil Service.

S 3614 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit a more effective distribution of federal funds -- Finance.

S 3616 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, special disability determinations for railroad employees, and to amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act -- Labor.

S 3654 -- BENDER (R Ohio), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Capehart (R Ind.), Cotton (R N.H.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Langer (R N.D.), Long (D La.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Thye (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide increases in benefits -- Labor.

S 3803 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for retroactive payment of old-age insurance benefits under title II of Social Security Act to farmers who retire after having attained more than 64 years of age -- Finance.

S 3873 -- DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Murray (D Mont.), Ives (R N.Y.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for registration, reporting and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans -- Public Welfare.

S 3893 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/18/56 -- Authorize furnishing without charge therefor, from data collected by Bureau of Census of data necessary or useful to individuals who have filed, or who desire to file, applications for old-age assistance benefits -- Civil Service.

S 3981 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide a more equitable method for computing self-employment income of farmers under Social Security Act for taxable years ending during period commencing Jan. 1, 1956, and ending Dec. 31, 1958 -- Finance.

S 4147 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 6/29/56 -- Deny social-security benefits to employees of Communist Party and its affiliated organizations -- Finance.

S 4242 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 7/18/56 -- Apportion more equitably between state of S.D. and federal government cost of providing aid and assistance under titles I, IV, X, and XIV of Social Security Act to Indians residing in such state on reservations or an allotted or trust lands -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 7875 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability -- Ways and Means.

HR 7894 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to prevent payments of benefits thereunder to individuals who have been convicted of espionage or subversive activities -- Ways and Means.

HR 7909 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide wife or widow of insured individual shall be deemed to have been living with him, at time required for entitlement to benefits if at such time they were separated without fault on her part -- Ways and Means.

HR 7911 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide that aid to dependent children may be furnished certain disabled children between 16 and 18 years of age even though they are not regularly attending school -- Ways and Means.

HR 7981 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide direct federal pension of at least $100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens 10 years or over, to be prorated according to cost of living as on January 3, 1953 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7982 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to eliminate certain deductions from a spouse's annuity -- Commerce.

HR 7983 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 25-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.

HR 7984 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for a 25-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.

HR 7985 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 20-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.

HR 7986 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for a 20-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.

HR 7987 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 15-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.

HR 7988 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for a 15-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.

HR 7989 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide 10-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.

HR 7990 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for 10-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.

HR 8143 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals, to certain individuals who are employees of foreign governments and international organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 8230 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide new method for determining monthly compensation in computing annuities and to eliminate all restrictions upon right of spouse to receive benefits simultaneously under act and Social Security Act -- Commerce.

HR 8231 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for 15-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.

HR 8251 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to prevent payment of pensions thereunder to individuals who have been convicted of espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities -- Ways and Means.

HR 8254 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum amount of monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder -- Ways and Means.

HR 8255 -- FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide benefits under title II of Social Security Act for survivors of certain individuals who died prior to 1940 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8272 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8251.

HR 8338 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Social Security Act to eliminate all restrictions upon right of an individual to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts or receive more than one annuity under Railroad Retirement Act -- Commerce.

HR 8339 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to reduce from 60 to 50 age at which certain permanently disabled individuals become entitled to receive their annuities -- Commerce.

HR 8399 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 2 (e) of Railroad Retirement Act to eliminate all restrictions upon right of an individual to receive a spouse's annuity under that act while entitled to benefits under Social Security Act -- Commerce.

HR 8467 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Increase from $50 to $75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Lighthouse Service -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8468 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits, and to liberalize provisions under which such earnings are charged for purposes of such deductions -- Ways and Means.

HR 8492 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide that individual with 30 years' service may retire regardless of age, to provide increased annuities, and to increase amount of outside income which certain individuals may earn without losing right to receive their annuities -- Commerce.

HR 8577 -- BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, make certain benefits applicable to Canal Zone and other employees retired prior to April 1, 1948 -- Civil Service.

HR 8580 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for "disability freeze" with 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters occurred -- Ways and Means.

HR 8582 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals, for individuals performing agricultural labor under share-farming arrangements and (in certain cases) for owners and tenants of land on which such labor is performed -- Ways and Means.

HR 8587 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and Railroad Retirement Tax Act to provide that maximum amount of railroad earnings includible in benefit computation and subject to tax shall be determined on an annual rather than a monthly basis -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 8615 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before July 1, 1959 (the termination date for inductions into the Armed Forces), and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within 2 years after interment or reinterment in the case of servicemen dying overseas before such date -- Ways and Means.

HR 8627 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide benefit checks and certain related materials sent through the mails shall not bear any markings which would reveal nature of recipients entitlement or disentitlement to benefits under such title -- Ways and Means.

HR 8679 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from benefits to which she is entitled under such title -- Ways and Means.

HR 8702 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide that an individual with 30 years' service may retire regardless of age, to provide increased annuities, and to increase amount of outside income which certain individuals may earn without losing the right to receive their annuities -- Commerce.

HR 8729 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that work clause shall not apply to work performed by individuals who have attained the age of 65 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8814 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits payable thereunder -- Ways and Means.

HR 8828 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide new method for determining monthly compensation in computation of annuities thereunder -- Commerce.

HR 8862 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8828.

HR 9065 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

HR 9066 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9068 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9091 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend public assistance and related provisions of Social Security Act to provide separate matching of assistance expenditures for medical care, provide gradually for equal matching of old-age assistance expenditures supplementing old-age and survivors insurance benefits, make clear purpose of encouraging states to provide assistance and services to help strengthen family life and to help needy families and individuals attain self-support or self-care, assist in improving administration of public assistance programs through research and training and improve aid to dependent children -- Ways and Means.

HR 9093 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that entitlement to old-age insurance benefits shall not prevent a widow from receiving widow's or mother's insurance benefits -- Ways and Means.

HR 9120 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9091.

HR 9130 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that the wage credit of $160 a month for military or naval service, granted to individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. shall also be granted to certain individuals who served in armed forces of countries allied with the U.S. -- Ways and Means.

HR 9145 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9174 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9175 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9187 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9190 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9204 -- CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9213 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9231 -- TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9232 -- WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9239 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/10/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9245 -- SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 2/10/56 -- Similar to HR 9065.

HR 9250 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from benefits to which she is entitled under such title -- Ways and Means.

HR 9256 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

HR 9272 -- KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to authorize payment of old-age insurance benefits to all individuals who have attained age 70, and increase minimum amount of all monthly insurance benefits payable under such title -- Ways and Means.

HR 9274 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9276 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9281 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9316 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 3 (e) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that minimum amount of annuity payable to any individual thereunder will not be affected by entitlement of such individual (or any other individual) to social security benefits -- Commerce.

HR 9317 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9326 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9327 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9334 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9345 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9349 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for self-employed veterinarians -- Ways and Means.

HR 9355 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9256.

HR 9404 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 9408 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 2/20/56 -- Similar to HR 9404.

HR 9423 -- BOW (R Ohio) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide that coverage under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance system for self-employed farmers and ranchers shall be on a voluntary basis -- Ways and Means.

HR 9450 -- HALE (R Maine) (by request) -- 2/21/56 -- Similar to HR 9404.

HR 9456 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/21/56 -- Similar to HR 9404.

HR 9501 -- BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to HR 9404.

HR 9507 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to HR 9404.

HR 9538 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

HR 9541 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9542 -- CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9564 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 2/27/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9583 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9596 -- FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9597 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9598 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9599 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9536.

HR 9602 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9611 -- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9616 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9621 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9623 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9624 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9625 -- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9627 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9628 -- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9645 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9655 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9656 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9657 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9659 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9661 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amounts payable thereunder by federal government to states having approved plans for old-age assistance -- Ways and Means.

HR 9662 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9663 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9666 -- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9682 -- COLMER (D Miss.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9685 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9686 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9694 -- GREGORY (D Ky.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9697 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9698 -- NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9702 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9724 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9727 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9730 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9538.

HR 9740 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) (by request) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for payment thereunder of certain medical expenses of retired railroad workers -- Commerce.

HR 9741 -- BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, reduce age on basis of which benefits are payable in various cases, provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18, extend coverage to increase benefits -- Ways and Means.

HR 9745 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/5/56 -- Provide for approval under title X of Social Security Act of state plans for aid to blind without regard to existence in any state of other programs of assistance to blind persons financed entirely by state -- Ways and Means.

HR 9746 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/5/56 -- Reduce retirement age under title II of Social Security Act from 65 to 60 in case of men and from 65 to 55 in case of women -- Ways and Means.

HR 9763 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

HR 9783 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 3/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9763.

HR 9804 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amounts payable thereunder by federal government to states having approved plans for old-age assistance -- Ways and Means.

HR 9812 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9763.

HR 9825 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re compensation for individuals who have attained the age of sixty and have completed thirty years of service -- Commerce.

HR 9826 -- WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9763.

HR 9831 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder -- Ways and Means.

HR 9839 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9763.

HR 9849 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 3/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9763.

HR 9863 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to eliminate certain deductions from a spouse's annuity -- Commerce.

HR 9868 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide insurance thereunder against cost of hospitalization for insured aged persons and their dependents and for survivors of deceased insured persons -- Ways and Means.

HR 9871 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/12/56 -- Extend until June 30, 1959, effective period of increases made by Social Security Act Amendments of 1952, in proportion of certain state public-assistance expenditures to be borne from federal funds -- Ways and Means.

HR 9872 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

HR 9900 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amounts payable thereunder by federal government to states having approved plans for old-age assistance -- Ways and Means.

HR 9905 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for continuance of life insurance coverage under Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, in case of employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act -- Civil Service.

HR 9908 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9872.

HR 9914 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9872.

HR 9980 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9868.

HR 9981 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/15/56 -- Reduce retirement age under title II of Social Security Act from 65 to 60 in case of men and from 65 to 55 in case of women -- Ways and Means.

HR 10002 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9872.

HR 10026 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amount of federal funds payable thereunder to states which have approved plans for old-age assistance and which maintain their expenditures for such assistance at or above 1955 level -- Ways and Means.

HR 10040 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

HR 10056 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10058 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10062 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10064 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 60 in case of men and from 65 to 55 in case of women, and to provide that any fully insured individual who becomes permanently and totally disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age -- Ways and Means.

HR 10067 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10076 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10026.

HR 10102 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10104 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to reduce age at which women become eligible for old-age assistance, to provide that (within specified limits) outside earnings of needy individuals will not render them ineligible for public assistance, and increase amount of such assistance -- Ways and Means.

HR 10110 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10112 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Make general revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 10115 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit a state or local government employee who is covered by a retirement system, but who cannot receive benefits of such system, to elect social security coverage as a self-employed individual if federal old-age and survivors insurance system has not been extended to his services by an agreement under section 218 of that act -- Ways and Means.

HR 10116 -- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10120 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that where a husband and wife are both entitled to benefits thereunder and one of them dies, the benefit of the survivor shall be equal to the total of combined benefits to which they were entitled while both were living -- Ways and Means.

HR 10128 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
HR 10132 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
HR 10152 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
HR 10164 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
HR 10170 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 3/26/56 -- Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service -- Merchant Marine.
HR 10186 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amount of federal funds payable thereunder to states which have approved plans for old-age assistance and assistance at or above 1955 level -- Ways and Means.
HR 10208 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
HR 10211 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
HR 10215 -- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to revise formula for federal matching of payment to Virgin Islands, to permit payments of aid to relatives with whom dependent children are living in Virgin Islands, and to increase maximum amount of federal public-assistance payments to Virgin Islands -- Ways and Means.
HR 10261 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10170.
HR 10262 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
HR 10265 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase in certain cases amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder -- Ways and Means.
HR 10272 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit an officer or employee of a state or local government to elect social security coverage as a self-employed individual if he is not covered by a retirement system and federal old-age and survivors insurance system has not been extended to his services by an agreement under section 218 of that act -- Ways and Means.
HR 10275 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10186.
HR 10276 -- VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
HR 10283 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend and improve child welfare provisions of Social Security Act, to authorize special project grants to institutions of higher education or research in connection with maternal and child health and crippled children's services -- Ways and Means.
HR 10284 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10283.
HR 10302 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to enable states to establish more adequate public welfare programs -- Ways and Means.
HR 10306 -- KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
HR 10333 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/9/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder -- Ways and Means.
HR 10345 -- MERROW (R N.H.) -- 4/9/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
HR 10421 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Labor.
HR 10457 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend Social Security Act re matching formulas for old-age assistance, aid to blind, and aid permanently and totally disabled -- Ways and Means.
HR 10464 -- FERNO-ISREN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to remove existing limitations on total amounts which may be made available to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands under public-assistance programs in that act -- Ways and Means.
HR 10544 -- STEED (D Okla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
HR 10627 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10544.
HR 10633 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that certain employees who terminate their railroad employment shall be entitled to a refund of railroad retirement taxes which they have paid -- Commerce.
HR 10729 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
HR 10736 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend public-assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions, and permit a more effective distribution of federal funds -- Ways and Means.
HR 10806 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10729.
HR 10809 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10729.
HR 10844 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10729.
HR 10950 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
HR 10959 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a minor child shall be deemed dependent upon an insured individual at time required for entitlement to benefits if such individual (pursuant to court order) was then legally obligated to contribute to his support -- Ways and Means.
HR 10994 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend title V of Social Security Act to increase amounts which may be made available thereunder as grants to states for maternal and child welfare -- Ways and Means.
HR 10997 -- GREEN (D Pa.) -- 5/3/56 -- Similar to HR 10950.
HR 11038 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend public-assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit a more effective distribution of federal funds -- Ways and Means.
HR 11087 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Foreign Commerce.
HR 11088 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Social Security Act re matching formulas for old-age assistance, aid to blind, and aid permanently and totally disabled -- Ways and Means.
HR 11117 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended -- Foreign Commerce.
HR 11244 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
HR 11401 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/23/56 -- Provide that certain service performed by employees of a tax exempt organization where a waiver certificate was erroneously (but in good faith) thought to have been filed by such organization shall be considered as "employment" under federal old-age and survivors insurance system -- Ways and Means.
HR 11405 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to increase amounts which may be made available to Puerto Rico as aid to dependent children under other public assistance programs in that act -- Ways and Means.
HR 11406 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11405.
HR 11657 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a wife or widow, or a dependent husband or widower, may be entitled to benefits thereunder even though not actually living with insured individual at time required for entitlement to such benefits if found to have been abandoned or deserted by such individual -- Ways and Means.
HR 11719 -- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 6/12/56 -- Amend titles I and XIV of Social Security Act to provide that, where a state requires an individual to assign his life insurance policies to state agency as a condition of assistance thereunder, such requirement shall not apply to first $1,000 of proceeds of such policies -- Ways and Means.
HR 11927 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide coverage under old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals, for certain employees of states and political subdivision who are not covered under such system by state agreement -- Ways and Means.
HR 11989 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/27/56 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide that any individual aggrieved by action of a state agency re his claim for assistance shall be entitled to judicial review thereof in any appropriate state court -- Ways and Means.
HR 12018 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/28/56 -- Deny social-security benefits to employees of Communist Party and its affiliated organizations -- Ways and Means
HR 12149 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that in certain cases lump-sum death payment may be paid to administrator of insured individual's estate prior to actual payment of such individual's burial expenses -- Ways and Means.
HR 12220 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/12/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that amounts earned by an individual in or after the month in which he attains age 72 shall not be counted as "earnings" for purposes of computing deductions from his benefits under work clause -- Ways and Means.

Welfare

SENATE

S 3021 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to make unlawful certain practices in connection with placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption -- Judiciary.
S 3051 -- IVES (R N.Y.) Allott (R Colo.), -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for registration and reporting of welfare and benefit plans -- Labor.
S 3213 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide for establishment of temporary National Advisory Committee for Blind -- Labor.
S 3875 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended -- Public Welfare.
S 3931 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/25/56 -- Provide for loans to individuals for purpose of enabling them to obtain a college or university education -- Labor.
S 3932 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.
S 4065 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/18/56 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare -- Labor.
S 4117 -- HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/26/56 -- Authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HOUSE

HR 7946 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for relief of sufferers of casualty losses -- Ways and Means.

HR 8227 -- BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Vocational Rehabilitation Act to provide additional federal support to states and certain non-governmental agencies to enable them to carry out adequate demonstration programs for vocational rehabilitation of homebound -- Labor.

HR 8941 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; authorize federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HR 9092 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HR 9168 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9092.

HR 9347 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C. to make unlawful certain practices in connection with placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption -- Judiciary.

HR 9500 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend further re active service personnel and make permanent Missing Persons Act, as amended -- Armed Services.

HR 9896 -- BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance who are in need through issuance of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food and fiber products -- Ways and Means.

HR 9976 -- McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for registration and reporting of welfare and benefit plans -- Labor.

HR 10124 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for registration and reporting of welfare and benefit plans -- Labor.

HR 11513 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/29/56 -- Include within provisions of law providing punishment for killing or assaulting federal officers on official duty, officers and employees of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare engaged in enforcing food and drug, or public health laws of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 11573 -- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 6/4/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine to be located in Chicago, Ill. -- House Administration.

HR 11577 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HR 11579 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/4/56 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare -- Labor.

HR 11581 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for registration, reporting and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans -- Labor.

HR 11638 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11577.

HR 11652 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend act of Dec. 2, 1942 and act of Aug. 16, 1941 re injury, disability and death resulting from war-risk hazards and from employment hazards suffered by employees of contractors of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 11658 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/7/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.

HR 11675 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for donation of certain cotton and cotton materials to states for use by needy persons -- Agriculture.

HR 11715 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/12/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11716 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 6/12/56 -- Similar to HR 11715.

HR 11787 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/14/56 -- Amend further and make permanent Missing Persons Act, as amended -- Armed Services.

HR 11794 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HR 11924 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/25/56 -- Establish Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare -- Labor.

HR 12246 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 7/13/56 -- Provide for assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for diminution, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency -- Labor.

HR 12168 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 7/10/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended -- Labor.

HR 12260 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/16/56 -- Authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

Bills Introduced - Foreign Policy

Administrative Policy

SENATE

S 2880 -- DUFF (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by French prior to 31st day of July 1801 -- Judiciary.

S 3238 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports -- Banking and Currency.

S 3481 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, re per annum salaries -- Foreign Relations.

S 3507 -- BIBLE (D Nev.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.

S 3560 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 so that certain awards of Mixed Claims Commission having a residual balance of $15,000 or less will be paid in full immediately -- Judiciary.

S 3703 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Judiciary.

S 4001 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.), Jenner (R Ind.) -- 6/5/56 -- Terminate military and economic assistance to Yugoslavia -- Foreign Relations.

S 4035 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Establish a Commission on Foreign Aid Programs -- Foreign Relations.

S 4046 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, to provide allowances of certain claims by successor organizations to heirless or unclaimed property -- Judiciary.

S 4092 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide for appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State for International Cultural Relations -- Foreign Relations.

S 4205 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 7/12/56 -- Provide funds to pay nationals of U.S. who have war damage claims against Germany and Japan, without additional direct appropriations therefor and to amend Trading With Enemy Act, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Appropriations.

S Res 316 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/18/56 -- Favor establishment of an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 7972 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of the claims -- Judiciary.

HR 8167 -- SHELLY (D Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7972.

HR 8381 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 8383 -- NELSON (R Maine) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8381.

HR 8597 -- MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend an act of July 3, 1926, relating to issuance and validity of passports, to change the periods of validity of passports and passport visas -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8598 -- MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8597.

HR 8788 -- CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Foreign Affairs Advisory Board -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 9584 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for certain hearings before Foreign Claims Settlement Commission at locations convenient to claimants to provide that claimants shall be afforded right to examine evidence in possession of Commission, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses; to provide judicial review of certain actions of Commission -- Commerce.

HR 9864 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Commerce.

HR 9949 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) (by request) -- 3/15/56 -- Make provisions for distribution of certain assets of Russo-Asiatic Bank in possession of U.S. -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 9972 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended, to allow bulk settlement of certain claims by successor organizations to heirless or unclaimed property -- Commerce.

HR 9973 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9972.

HR 9975 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide that courts administering estates of deceased persons may require that legacies payable to persons in certain Communist countries be paid in form of necessaries of life -- Judiciary.

HR 9984 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Extend for 1 year time for filing of claims by former prisoners of war under section 6 (e) of War Claims Act of 1948 -- Commerce.

HR 10766 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 10767 -- MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10766.

HR 10889 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended -- Commerce.

HR 11158 -- HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 5/10/56 -- Create a Czechoslovakian Claims Fund to settle claims of certain U.S. nationals against Czechoslovakia -- Commerce.

HR 11339 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/21/56 -- Promote foreign policy of U.S. by amending U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 11356 -- RICHARDS (D S.C.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 11424 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Create a Czechoslovakian claims fund to settle claims of certain U.S. nationals against Czechoslovakia -- Commerce.

HR 11889 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 11988 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 6/27/56 -- Disclaim any rights of U.S. to Island of Navassa -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 12144 -- BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Commerce.

HR 12197 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/11/56 -- Similar to HR 12144.

HR 12258 -- CHASE (R Neb.) -- 7/16/56 -- Provide funds to pay nationals of U.S. who have war-damage claims against Germany and Japan, without additional direct appropriations therefor , and to amend Trading with Enemy Act and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended -- Commerce.

HR 12261 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to HR 12258.

HR 12263 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to HR 12258.

HR 12265 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to HR 12258.

HR 12267 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to HR 12258.

HR 12268 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to HR 12258.

H J Res 600 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 4/10/56 -- Request President to instruct permanent representative of U.S. to United Nations to request Security Council without delay to convene Arab States and state of Israel -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 657 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/27/56 -- Approve relinquishment of consular jurisdiction of U.S. in Morocco -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 222 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 3/15/56 -- Declare sense of Congress on policy of U.S. in Middle East -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 224 -- MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/20/56 -- Express sense of Congress that ways and means be explored and found to insure applicability of principle of self-determination of Cyprus -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 240 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 5/21/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to review policies and operations of foreign aid -- Rules.

H Con Res 242 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 240.

H Res 427 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 3/13/56 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that U.S. will take all possible and appropriate measures through negotiation to obtain maximum jurisdiction over members of armed forces of U.S. with respect to offenses committed against laws of foreign nations in which U.S. forces are stationed -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 550 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 6/20/56 -- Create a Special Committee on Foreign Aid Programs -- Rules.

H Res 551 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 6/21/56 -- Establish a select committee to conduct a study and evaluation of foreign aid mutual security programs -- Rules.

Immigration and Naturalization

SENATE

S 2812 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 20 of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend time for issuing of visas under such act -- Judiciary.

S 2813 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to increase number of visas authorized to be issued under such section, and raise age limitation of orphans entitled to such visas -- Judiciary.

S 2906 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that no deductions pursuant to Displaced Persons Act of 1948 shall be made from immigration quota of any quota area after close of fiscal year 1955 -- Judiciary.

S 3096 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend chapters 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act -- Judiciary.

S 3167 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize admission to U.S. of certain aliens; revise basic quota system -- Judiciary.

S 3168 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to vest in Attorney General discretionary power to admit aliens -- Judiciary.

S 3169 — WATKINS (R Utah) — 2/8/56 — Amend Immigration and Nationality Act, to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders — Judiciary.

S 3170 — WATKINS (R Utah) — 2/8/56 — Amend sections 201 and 202 of Immigration and Nationality Act re judicial review — Judiciary.

S 3318 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 3/1/56 — Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953, entitled "Orphans" so no more than 19,000 special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued to eligible orphans under 10 years of age — Judiciary.

S 3570 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 3/29/56 — Increase number of visas authorized to be issued to eligible orphans under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 — Judiciary.

S 3571 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 3/29/56 — Extend time during which visas may be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 — Judiciary.

S 3572 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 3/29/56 — Provide for issuance of a number of visas to permit entry into U.S. of certain aliens afflicted with tuberculosis — Judiciary.

S 3573 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 3/29/56 — Permit any voluntary agency recognized by Department of State to submit assurances in behalf of certain aliens seeking to enter U.S. — Judiciary.

S 3574 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 3/29/56 — Provide for allocation of certain special nonquota immigrant visas which are authorized to be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 — Judiciary.

S 3606 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 4/11/56 — Amend section 4 (a) (11) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to permit issuance of visas to certain refugees residing in Far East — Judiciary.

S 3630 — YOUNG (R N.D.) — 4/12/56 — Make provisions re construction at Dunseith, N.D., port of entry federal facilities for Bureau of Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service — Public Works.

S 3656 — HRUSKA (R Neb.) — 4/18/56 — Provide for acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for a training school and for sector headquarters for Immigration Border Patrol — Public Works.

S 3876 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 5/17/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 re German visas — Judiciary.

S 3935 — JENNER (R Ind.) — 5/25/56 — Amend act of September 3, 1954 re deportation of aliens — Judiciary.

S 4088 — CAPEHART (R Ind.) — 6/20/56 — Provide additional visas for certain aliens of Greek ethnic origin residing in Greece — Judiciary.

S 4227 — LEHMAN (D N.Y.) — 7/17/56 — Cancel certain bonds posted pursuant to Immigration Act of 1924, as amended — Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 7999 — WILLIAMS (D N.J.) — 1/3/56 — Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship — Judiciary.

HR 8341 — DINGELL (D Mich.) — 1/12/56 — Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that no deductions pursuant to Displaced Persons Act of 1948 shall be made from immigration quota of any quota area after close of fiscal year 1955 — Judiciary.

HR 8380 — MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) — 1/12/56 — Similar to HR 8341.

HR 8392 — RODINO (D N.J.) — 1/12/56 — Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship — Judiciary.

HR 8531 — ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) — 1/17/56 — Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship — Judiciary.

HR 9171 — CRETELLA (R Conn.) — 2/8/56 — Amend and liberalize provisions of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 — Judiciary.

HR 9180 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 2/8/56 — Authorize admission to U.S. of certain aliens; revise basic quota system — Judiciary.

HR 9181 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 2/8/56 — Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to vest in Attorney General discretionary power to admit aliens — Judiciary.

HR 9182 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 2/8/56 — Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders — Judiciary.

HR 9183 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 2/8/56 — Amend sections 201 and 202 of Immigration and Nationality Act re judicial review — Judiciary.

HR 9189 — RHODES (D Pa.) — 2/8/56 — Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to permit children adopted by U.S. citizens to be naturalized in certain cases without satisfying the residence and physical presence requirements — Judiciary.

HR 9221 — SCOTT (R Pa.) — 2/9/56 — Similar to HR 9180.

HR 9222 — SCOTT (R Pa.) — 2/9/56 — Similar to HR 9183.

HR 9223 — SCOTT (R Pa.) — 2/9/56 — Similar to HR 9182.

HR 9224 — SCOTT (R Pa.) — 2/9/56 — Similar to HR 9181.

HR 9229 — LANE (D Mass.) — 2/9/56 — Similar to HR 9183.

HR 9230 — LANE (D Mass.) — 2/9/56 — Similar to HR 9181.

HR 9242 — LANE (D Mass.) — 2/10/56 — Similar to HR 9182.

HR 9243 — LANE (D Mass.) — 2/10/56 — Similar to HR 9180.

HR 9335 — GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) — 2/16/56 — Grant natives of dependency of Malta unlimited access to immigration quota for Great Britain — Judiciary.

HR 9344 — MILLER (R Md.) — 2/16/56 — Make specific amendments in chapters 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act — Judiciary.

HR 9617 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 2/28/56 — Make general amendments and revisions in laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship — Judiciary.

HR 9789 — WALTER (D Pa.) — 3/6/56 — Amend section 104 (c) and (d) of Immigration and Nationality Act to establish agency to be known as U.S. Passport Service — Judiciary.

HR 10039 — MULTER (D N.Y.) — 3/19/56 — Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that clergymen who are naturalized citizens shall not lose their nationality by residence abroad, even through they are not representatives of American organizations, if they devote full time to their clerical duties — Judiciary.

HR 10087 — WALTER (D Pa.) — 3/20/56 — Terminate operations under Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, and provide relief to certain orphans and immigrants qualifying under Immigration and Nationality Act — Judiciary.

HR 10206 — FEIGHAN (D Ohio) — 3/27/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, to eliminate requirements that an alien, to be admissible thereunder, must present a certificiate guaranteeing his readmission under certain circumstances to country in which he obtained his visa — Judiciary.

HR 10207 — FEIGHAN (D Ohio) — 3/27/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, to provide that usual assurances of employment, support and housing shall not be required of aliens who are sponsored by certain American voluntary agencies or who demonstrate that they will not become public charges — Judiciary.

HR 10430 — KRUEGER (R N.D.) — 4/11/56 — Construction at Dunseith, N.D., port of entry federal facilities for Bureau of Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service — Public Works.

HR 10511 — DINGELL (D Mich.) — 4/16/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to redefine term "refugee", to admit (subject to adequate safeguards) certain aliens afflicted with tuberculosis to provide for agency assurances, to elimi-nate readmission requirements — Judiciary.

HR 10878 — DINGELL (D Mich.) — 4/27/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend for 1 additional year period during which visas may be issued thereunder, to increase number of such visas which may be issued to certain classes of refugees, to permit admission (subject to adequate safeguards) of certain aliens afflictedwith tuberculosis — Judiciary.

HR 11151 — MACDONALD (D Mass.) — 5/10/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to provide a certain number of visas for persons of ethnic Armenian origin — Judiciary.

HR 11188 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Amend section 4 (a) (11) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to permit issuance of visas to certain refugees residing in Far East — Judiciary.

HR 11189 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to relax certain requirements for qualifying under such act — Judiciary.

HR 11190 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Amend section 20 of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend time for issuing visas under such act — Judiciary.

HR 11191 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to increase number of visas authorized to be issued under such section, and to raise age limitation of orphans entitled to such visas — Judiciary.

HR 11192 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 entitled "Orphans" — Judiciary.

HR 11193 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Increase number of visas authorized to be issued to eligible orphans under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 — Judiciary.

HR 11194 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Extend time during which visas may be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 — Judiciary.

HR 11195 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Provide for allocation of certain special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 — Judiciary.

HR 11196 — SHELLEY (D Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Amend sections 201 and 202 of Immigration and Nationality Act — Judiciary.

HR 11361 — CELLER (D N.Y.) — 5/22/56 — Cancel certain bonds posted pursuant to Immigration Act of 1924, as amended — Judiciary.

HR 11475 — ASHLEY (D Ohio) — 5/28/56 — Amend section 312 (1) of Immigration and Nationality Act to permit certain additional elderly persons to be naturalized without meeting literacy requirements of such section — Judiciary.

HR 11595 — BARRETT (D Pa.) — 6/5/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, to provide for allocation of unused visas, admittance of certain aliens afflicted with tuberculosis and provide relief to certain aliens under that act — Judiciary.

HR 11869 — KING (D Calif.) — 6/20/56 — Provide that any U.S. passport hereafter issued to citizen shall not show his place of birth or contain any other information which would indicate whether he is a citizen by birth or by naturalization — Foreign Affairs.

HR 12017 — ANFUSO (D N.Y.) — 6/28/56 — Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to extend period of time during which naturalized citizens of U.S. may reside in certain foreign countries without losing their nationality — Judiciary.

HR 12022 — CRAMER (R Fla.) — 6/28/56 — Provide relief for sponge-fishing industry by making special nonquota immigrant visas available to certain skilled alien sponge-divers — Judiciary.

HR 12266 — MORANO (R Conn.) — 7/16/56 — Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, to extend for an additional year period during which visas may be issued, to authorize issuance of visas to certain aliens who applied therefor prior to July 1, 1956, without regard to limitations on number of visas which may be issued under such act — Judiciary.

H J Res 609 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 4/24/56 -- Make provisions for relief of certain aliens -- Judiciary.

H J Res 684 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/11/56 -- Authorize completion of processing of visa cases under Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, and admission into U.S. of certain aliens therein defined -- Judiciary.

H J Res 691 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 7/18/56 -- Extend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, for an additional 6 months re cases pending on Dec. 31, 1956, and to amend provisions of that act which require aliens to present assurances and certificates of readmission -- Judiciary.

H J Res 693 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 7/19/56 -- Authorize issuance of nonquota immigrant visas allocated under Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, upon expiration of said act -- Judiciary.

International Relations

SENATE

S 2982 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/19/56 -- Establish program for participation in international affairs -- Foreign Relations.

S 3172 -- WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Relations.

S 3343 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/2/56 -- Provide for payment by U.S. of ocean or air freight charges on certain relief packages shipped to foreign countries -- Civil Service.

S 3376 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/6/56 -- Provide for suspension of foreign economic aid expenditures until personal exemptions for income tax purposes have been increased to $700 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3447 -- THYE (R Minn.), Potter (R Mich.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 3/14/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Washington Sept. 10, 1954 -- Commerce.

S 3524 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/23/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash. Sept. 10, 1954 -- Commerce.

S 3527 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/23/56 -- Authorize state highway commission of state of Maine to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada -- Foreign Relations.

S 3610 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 4/11/56 -- Prohibit importation of manufactured articles from Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and other Communist-dominated countries -- Finance.

S 3638 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 4/16/56 -- Promote foreign policy of U.S. by amending U.S. Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) -- Foreign Relations.

S 3658 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend act of June 28, 1935, authorizing participation by U.S. in Interparliamentary Union -- Foreign Relations.

S 3906 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/22/56 -- Implement a treaty and agreement with Republic of Panama, by transferring certain property to Republic of Panama, adjusting fiscal obligations of Panama Canal Company -- Commerce.

S 4124 -- GREEN (D R.I.) -- 6/27/56 -- Amend section 303 of International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to make certain persons who were citizens of U.S. on date of enactment of such section eligible to file claims thereunder -- Foreign Relations.

S 4274 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/23/56 -- Amend section 13 of title 35 of U.S.C. to permit public libraries to exchange copies of specifications and drawings of patents supplied to them under provisions of such section for copies of specifications and drawings of patents of foreign countries -- Judiciary.

S 4293 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 7/26/56 -- Promote individual liberty and development through international understanding -- Labor.

S J Res 117 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for U.S. cooperation with other nations through International Labor Organization to Abolish Forced Labor -- Labor.

S J Res 120 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 128 -- SMITH (R N.J.), George (D Ga.), Wiley (R Wis.), Green (D R.I.) -- 1/27/56 -- Extend greetings to Sudan -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 142 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 2/8/56 -- Direct Secretary of State and Secretary of Interior, through Bureau of Reclamation to study the economic and engineering feasibility of acquiring riparian rights from Republic of Mexico to water in Gulf of California for piping and pumping of water from Gulf of California to Arizona for irrigation purposes -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 145 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/16/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to State of New York to negotiate and enter into an agreement or compact with Dominion of Canada for establishment of Niagara Frontier Port Authority with power to take over, maintain and operate present highway bridge over Niagara River between City of Buffalo, New York, and City of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 165 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) -- 4/25/56 -- Approve relinquishment of consular jurisdiction of U.S. in Morocco -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 183 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/26/56 -- Authorize an appropriation to enable U.S. to extend an invitation to World Health Organization to hold the 11th World Health Assembly in the U.S. in 1958 -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 196 -- DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 7/13/56 -- Urge creation of an International Juridical Commission within framework of North Atlantic Treaty Organization in order to document crimes against humanity committed by international Communist conspiracy and to reduce dangers of World War III -- Foreign Relations.

S J Res 201 -- DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 7/23/56 -- Urge admission into Communist-occupied Poland of official observers for purposes of reporting to entire world circumstances surrounding forthcoming trials of patriots of Poznan uprising, validity of charges, trial proceedings and justice of verdicts -- Foreign Relations.

S Con Res 70 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 2/16/56 -- Extend greeting to Sudan -- Foreign Relations.

S Con Res 71 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 3/13/56 -- Express friendship between people of U.S. and people of Italy -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 186 -- KUCHEL (R Calif.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide that U.S. Tariff Commission make an investigation provided in section 7 (b) of Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, re trade agreement with Japan on duty-free treatment of albacore tuna -- Finance.

S Res 189 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/20/56 -- Express disapproval of Senate to anti-Christian terror and persecution inflicted by Communist rulers of Russia on the Ukrainian Christians and request U.N. to take such action as may be appropriate -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 192 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Murray (D Mont., O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Purtell (R Conn.), Malone (R Nev.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/25/56 -- Favor unification of Ireland -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 229 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Ives (R N.Y.), Langer (R N.D., Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Purtell (R Conn.), Pastore (D R.I.), Young (R N.D.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/13/56 -- Favor self rule by people of Cyprus -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 323 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) -- 7/25/56 -- Oppose distinction by foreign nations against U.S. citizens because of individual religious affiliations -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 7925 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 8099 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7925.

HR 8100 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize loan of two submarines to Government of Brazil -- Ways and Means.

HR 8101 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to give 25 World War II paintings to Government of New Zealand -- Armed Services.

HR 8131 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7925.

HR 8176 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7925.

HR 8397 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Make provisions re allowance of certain claims, not heretofore paid, for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by Court of Claims -- Judiciary.

HR 8497 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish a program for participation in international affairs -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8920 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8954 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/31/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 8962 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of claims -- Judiciary.

HR 9009 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8954.

HR 9052 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for additional period of 3 years authority provided thereunder for regulation of exports -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9054 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8954.

HR 9069 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/6/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 9077 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9069.

HR 9080 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of claims -- Judiciary.

HR 9086 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/6/56 -- Prohibit importation of U.S. flag or emblem from foreign countries -- Ways and Means.

HR 9101 -- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/6/56 -- Encourage sale of cotton for export and to limit imports of manufactured cotton products -- Agriculture.

HR 9128 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9080.

HR 9170 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9069.
HR 9325 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 2/16/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
HR 9425 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/20/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
HR 9606 -- JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9696 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9749 -- QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide for certain hearings before Foreign Claims Settlement Commission at locations convenient to claimants to provide that claimants shall be afforded right to examine evidence in possession of Commission and to examine and cross-examine witnesses; to provide judicial review of certain actions of Commission -- Commerce.
HR 9817 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/7/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Great Lakes Basin compact -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9819 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for payment by U.S. of ocean or air freight charges on certain relief packages shipped to foreign countries -- Civil Service.
HR 9870 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 3/12/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
HR 9888 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9951 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/15/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Washington Sept. 10, 1954 -- Merchant Marine.
HR 9958 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9951.
HR 10001 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9951.
HR 10082 -- RICHARDS (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10134 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 3/21/56 -- Make provisions re effective date of section 18 (b) of Customs Simplification Act of 1953 -- Ways and Means.
HR 10181 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10331 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/9/56 -- Prohibit importation of manufactured articles from Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Communist-dominated countries -- Ways and Means.
HR 10789 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for payment by U.S. of ocean or air freight charges on certain relief packages shipped to foreign countries -- Civil Service.
HR 10796 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10789.
HR 11327 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/21/56 -- Make provisions to implement a treaty and agreement with Republic of Panama by amending Classification Act of 1949, as amended -- Civil Service.
HR 11582 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act and Communist Control Act of 1954 so as to provide for a passport review procedure and to prohibit issuance of passports to persons going or staying abroad to support Communist movement -- Judiciary.
HR 11613 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/5/56 -- Authorize loan of naval vessels to governments of Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Portugal, Spain and friendly Far Eastern nations -- Armed Services.
HR 11842 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide that counterpart funds used by a committee of Congress overseas shall be charged against amount available to such committee from contingent fund of Senate or House of Representatives -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12284 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/17/56 -- Provide for appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State for International Cultural Relations -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 438 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 481 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Establish joint Congressional committee known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
H J Res 501 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/31/56 -- Authorize participation by U.S. in parliamentary conferences of North Atlantic Treaty Organization -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 524 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/8/56 -- Direct Secretary of State and Secretary of Interior through Bureau of Reclamation to study economic and engineering feasibility of acquiring riparian rights from Republic of Mexico to water in Gulf of California for piping and pumping of water from Gulf of California to Arizona for irrigation purposes -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 530 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/10/56 -- Establish a joint Congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Program -- Rules.
H J Res 531 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/14/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
H J Res 532 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to H J Res 531.
H J Res 539 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 531.
H J Res 542 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 531.
H J Res 548 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 531.
H J Res 549 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to State of N.Y. to negotiate and enter into an agreement or compact with Dominion of Canada for establishment of Niagara Frontier Port Authority with power to take over, maintain and operate present highway bridge over Niagara River between City of Buffalo, N.Y., and City of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 550 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 531.
H J Res 551 -- ZELENKO (R N.Y.) -- 2/20/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
H J Res 552 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/21/56 -- Similar to H J Res 551.
H J Res 557 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to H J Res 551.
H J Res 560 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
H J Res 562 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to H J Res 560.
H J Res 579 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
H J Res 584 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to H J Res 579.
H J Res 589 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/20/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Program -- Rules.
H J Res 593 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
H J Res 597 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to H J Res 593.
H J Res 610 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Establish Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence -- Rules.
H J Res 659 -- JUDD (R Minn.) -- 6/26/56 -- Authorize appropriation to enable U.S. to extend invitation to World Health Organization to hold 11th World Health Assembly in U.S. in 1958 -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 668 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 6/29/56 -- Urge creation of an International Juridical Commission within framework of North Atlantic Treaty Organization in order to document crimes against humanity committed by international Communist conspiracy and to reduce dangers of World War III -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 679 -- VANIK (R Ohio) -- 7/9/56 -- Authorize declaration of 1959 as Pan American Year -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 209 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Reaffirm U.S. policy of opposition to colonialism, restating U.S. policy of expanding freedom throughout world and sending greetings to those suffering under colonialism of Communists -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 210 -- BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 2/6/56 -- Extend greetings to Sudan -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 211 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to creation of a commission on Arab refugee problem within U.N. -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 212 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide that U.S. mission to U.N. shall take such steps as might be necessary to have each day's session in U.N. opened with a prayer -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 213 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/56 -- Express friendship of people of U.S. for people of Italy and express hope that Italy will remain one of free and democratic nations of world -- Commerce.
H Con Res 214 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/16/56 -- Express friendship of people of U.S. for people of Italy and express hope that Italy will remain one of free and democratic nations of world -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 215 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 214.
H Con Res 217 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/20/56 -- Express friendship of people of U.S. for people of Italy and express hope that Italy will remain one of free and democratic nations of world -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 218 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Express friendship of people of U.S. for people of Italy and express hope that Italy will remain one of free and democratic nations -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 219 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 2/29/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 218.
H Con Res 231 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 4/12/56 -- Provide that U.S. delegation in U.N. request free elections in Slovak Nations -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 235 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide that U.S. delegation in U.N. request free elections in Slovak Nation -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 237 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide that U.S. delegation in UN request free elections in Slovak nation -- Foreign Affairs.
H Con Res 238 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 5/14/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to conduct a study and inquiry re severance of diplomatic, economic and other relations between U.S. and U.S.S.R. -- Rules.
H Con Res 239 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide that U.S. Delegation in UN request free elections in Slovak Nation -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 264 -- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 7/12/56 -- Express sense of Congress that Chinese Communists are not entitled to and should not be recorgnized to represent China in U.N. -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 265 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 7/13/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 264.

H Con Res 272 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 7/26/56 -- Relative to faith in Word of God and renewed observance of Ten Commandments -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 273 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 272.

H Con Res 274 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 7/26/56 -- Urge free nations to join in an International Magna Charta agreement re protection of private property of foreign nationals -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 370 -- BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/12/56 -- Continue policy of U.S. concerning reunification of certain peoples, admission of Japan into United Nations, and re Communist enslavement -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 377 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Direct U.S. Tariff Commission to make an investigation to determine whether, as result of trade agreement with Japan, fresh or frozen albacore tuna is being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic industry-- Ways and Means.

H Res 378 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to H Res 377.

H Res 401 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/16/56 -- Express sense of House of Representatives with respect to restoration of rights of people of Lithuania -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 436 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/15/56 -- Sense of House of Representatives that Republic of Ireland embrace all of territory of Ireland unless a clear majority of all people of Ireland in a free plebiscite determine the contrary -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 447 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 3/27/56 -- Express condolences of House of Representatives to Serbian people on death of Bishop Nicholai -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 451 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 3/27/56 -- Make provisions re Cyprus independence -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 495 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 5/3/56 -- Convey testimony and findings of Katyn Special Committee to U.N. and Polish Communist Government -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 496 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 5/3/56 -- Similar to H Res 495.

H Res 497 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/56 -- Request President to forward evidence and findings of Select Committee on Conduct and Investigation and Study of Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of Katyn Forest Massacre to U.S. Mission to U.N. -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 507 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Convey testimony and findings of Katyn Special Committee to UN and Polish Communist Government -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 538 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for creation of an international food and raw materials reserve -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 608 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 7/18/56 -- Propose withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of present government of Polish Peoples Republic -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 696 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 7/23/56 -- Urge admission into Communist-occupied Poland of official observers for purpose of reporting to entire world circumstances surrounding forth coming trials of patriots of Poznan uprising, validity of charges trial proceedings and justice of verdicts -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 699 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 7/25/56 -- Provide for study of possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 702 -- VANIK (D Ohio) -- 7/27/56 -- Similar to H J Res 696.

Bills Introduced - Labor

SENATE

S 2963 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt home workers in rural areas from the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of that Act in certain cases -- Labor.

S 3187 -- McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/14/56 -- Repeal section 9 (h) of National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re non-Communist affidavits -- Labor.

S 3310 -- McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide greater coverage for employees of food industries whose activities affect interstate commerce -- Labor.

S 3352 -- IVES (R N.Y.), Allott (R Colo.), Bender (R Ohio), Purtell (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.), Payne (R Maine) -- 3/5/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce, or in production of goods for commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

S 3764 -- SCOTT (D N.C.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 5/7/56 -- Express sense of Congress re a sound national minerals policy, to prevent widespread unemployment in certain localities and direct certain action in furtherance of such policy -- Interior.

S 3842 -- CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act 1947, as amended -- Labor.

S 3916 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended re handling of agricultural commodities -- Labor.

S 3956 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 5/29/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended -- Labor.

S 4260 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 7/20/56 -- Amend act of June 30, 1936, (Walsh-Healey Act) -- Labor.

S 4314 -- MALONE (R Nev.) -- 7/27/56 -- Provide for a national labor-management policy, to repeal Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and National Labor Relations Act, as amended -- Labor.

HOUSE

HR 7902 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Labor.

HR 7928 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re plant protection employees -- Labor.

HR 7977 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.

HR 8114 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7977.

HR 8154 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7977.

HR 8175 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7903.

HR 8283 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/9/56 -- Create corporation to restore normal employment in labor surplus areas of group IV classification and produce industrial development in such areas -- Labor.

HR 8323 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.

HR 8464 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 1/16/56 -- Create a corporation to restore normal employment in labor-surplus areas of group IV classification and produce industrial development in such areas -- Labor.

HR 8553 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended to provide greater coverage for employees of food industries whose activities affect interstate commerce -- Labor.

HR 8681 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/23/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.

HR 8800 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/25/56 -- Create a corporation to restore normal employment in labor surplus areas of group IV classification and produce industrial development in such areas -- Labor.

HR 8809 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt homeworkers in rural areas from minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of that act in certain cases -- Labor.

HR 8840 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, so to permit employment of child labor in agriculture during first 2 weeks of regular school year -- Labor.

HR 9129 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, re overseas fair labor standards -- Labor.

HR 9142 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act in order to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act -- Labor.

HR 9144 -- HOLT (R Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9129.

HR 9147 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Labor.

HR 9241 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/56 -- Extend benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act to persons injured while engaged in civil-defense activities during World War II -- Labor.

HR 9356 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Labor.

HR 9398 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/20/56 -- Repeal certain provisions of law exempting labor organizations from antitrust laws -- Judiciary.

HR 9626 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with financial aid of, the U.S. for any territory or for D.C. -- Labor.

HR 9690 -- BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act to provide for elections by secret ballot of employees to determine whether to strike -- Labor.

HR 9722 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make general revisions in Davis-Bacon Act -- Labor.

HR 9777 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/6/56 -- Make general revisions in Davis-Bacon Act -- Labor.

HR 9779 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to define relationships between employers and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.

HR 9784 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9777.

HR 9785 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9779.

HR 9830 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/7/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

HR 9837 -- BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) -- 3/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9830.

HR 9890 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to define relationships between employees and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.

HR 9891 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act re wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of U.S. and D.C. by contractors and subcontractors, approved March 3, 1931, as amended -- Labor.

HR 9906 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to define relationships between employers and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.

HR 9907 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9891.

HR 9985 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act in order to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act -- Labor.

HR 10070 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 3/20/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

HR 10077 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to define relationships between employers and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.

HR 10078 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/20/56 -- Make general revisions in Davis-Bacon Act -- Labor.

HR 10079 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that foremen shall in certain cases be considered as employees for purposes of that act -- Labor.

HR 10103 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act with respect to effect of state laws on union-shop agreements -- Labor.

HR 10119 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide that employees may recover damages from third parties despite acceptance of compensation under this act -- Labor.

HR 10322 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act re wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of U.S. and D.C. by contractors and subcontractors, approved March 3, 1931, as amended -- Labor.

HR 10536 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 4/16/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

HR 10629 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act, make general revisions -- Labor.

HR 10765 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Labor.

HR 11110 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended -- Labor.

HR 11111 -- HOLT (R Calif.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11110.

HR 11113--COON (R Ore.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to clarify employer liability -- Labor.

HR 11119 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11113.

HR 11153 -- ALGER (R Texas) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act to establish a procedure for making wage determinations under that act and to provide for judicial review of such wage determinations, to same extent as wage determinations are made and judicial review is provided under Walsh-Healey Act -- Labor

HR 11234 -- KILGORE (D Texas) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation act to insure that employers will be immune from suit for injuries for which compensation has been paid -- Labor.

HR 11260 -- SMITH (R Kan.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act for purpose of prohibiting compulsory unionism -- Labor.

HR 11266 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act re make general revisions -- Labor.

HR 11684 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/8/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

HR 11713 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/12/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.

HR 11793 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/14/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and to provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

HR 11799 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended -- Labor.

HR 11811 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/18/56 -- Alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment and underemployment in depressed industrial and rural areas -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11860 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/20/56 -- Similar to HR 11811.

HR 11865 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to provide for studies of social and economic effects of automation -- Government Operations.

HR 11997 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/27/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.

HR 12026 -- KNOX (R Mich.) -- 6/28/56 -- Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, to provide for retroactive payment of certain unpaid entitlements -- Labor.

HR 12145 -- BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to increase minimum hourly wage provided for therein to $1.25 -- Labor.

HR 12154 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 7/9/56 -- Authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

HR 12195 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to provide that employees engaged in laundering, cleaning or repairing clothing or fabrics shall be subject to minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of that act -- Labor.

H J Res 640 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.Y.) -- 6/6/56 -- Make provisions re establishing a Commission on Labor Racketeering -- Labor.

H Res 525 -- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 6/6/56 -- Request Secretary of Labor to furnish certain information to House of Representatives -- Labor.

H Res 530 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/4/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of racketeering in labor unions within U.S. -- Rules.

H Res 545 -- FISHER (D Texas) -- 6/18/56 -- Create a select committee to investigate and study labor racketeering and related activities within labor unions -- Rules.

H Res 553 -- BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for consideration of H R 10765, to amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Rules.

H Res 570 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of labor racketeering -- Rules.

Bills Introduced - Military and Veterans

Defense Policy

SENATE

S 2848 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make provision re order of filling vacancies in armed services housing constructed or acquired under title VIII of National Housing Act -- Banking and Currency.

S 2899 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for accrued servicemen's indemnity payments in certain cases -- Finance.

S 2902 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/12/56 -- Extend for period of two years education and training provisions of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Labor.

S 2920 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Extend time for making application for compensation for unused leave accumulated on Sept. 1, 1946, by members or former members of armed forces -- Armed Services.

S 3010 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make a monetary allowance in lieu of providing a headstone or marker for unmarked grave of a soldier or member or former member of armed forces -- Interior.

S 3017 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for hospitalization and treatment of members of Coast Guard and their dependents in hospitals and other medical facilities of armed forces -- Commerce.

S 3122 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations -- Armed Services.

S 3123 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of Army, Navy and Air Force -- Armed Services.

S 3124 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Authorize permanent appointments in armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.

S 3125 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177), as amended, providing authority for military departments to expand and maintain military production capacities -- Armed Services.

S 3154 -- JACKSON (D Wash), Smith (R Maine) (by request) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.

S 3254 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/56 -- Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research -- Armed Services.

S 3286 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 2/24/56 -- Recognize by honorary promotion, service in either Spanish-American and World War I, or service in World War I and World War II -- Armed Services.

S 3307 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend sec. 9 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize jurisdiction in the federal courts in certain reemployment cases -- Armed Services.

S 3334 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/1/56 -- Extend for one year time for filing of claims by former prisoners of war under section 6 (e) of War Claims Act of 1948 -- Judiciary.

S 3335 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide rank of lieutenant general for person assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff for Reserve Forces, U.S. Air Force -- Armed Services.

S 3336 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide rank of lieutenant general for person assigned to duty as Special Assistant for Reserve Components to Chief of Staff, U.S. Army -- Armed Services.

S 3337 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide rank of vice admiral for person assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Naval Reserve) -- Armed Services.

S 3394 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide rank of rear admiral for person assigned to duty as Chief of the Reserve Division, U.S. Coast Guard -- Armed Services.

S 3395 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide rank of major general for person assigned to duty as Director of Marine Corps Reserve, U.S. Marine Corps -- Armed Services.

S 3442 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/13/56 -- Increase authorization for an Air Force construction project -- Armed Services.

S 3452 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/14/56 -- Amend act of July 15, 1955, Public Law 161, 84th Cong. (69 Stat. 324) by increasing appropriation authorization for aircraft control and warning system -- Armed Services.

S 3621 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, re to utilization of special nuclear material, atomic energy and radioactive material by nonprofit eleemosynary or charitable institutions -- Atomic Energy.

S 3697 -- KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 4/23/56 -- Extend educational provisions of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, until such time as existing laws authorizing compulsory military service cease to be effective -- Labor.

S 3851 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), (by request) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended -- Armed Services.

S 3912 -- DANIEL (D Texas), Butler (R Md.) -- 5/23/56 -- Incorporate State Guard Association of U.S. -- Public Works.

S 4011 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend section 650 of title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard," relating to Coast Guard Supply Fund -- Commerce.

S 4014 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/7/56 -- Advance scientific and professional research and development programs of the Departments of Defense, Interior and Commerce; improve the management and administration of departmental activities -- Civil Service.

S 4064 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 6/18/56 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of General Services to donate Philippine Republic certain records captured from Insurectos during 1899-1903 -- Government Operations.

S 4075 -- SMITH (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 6/18/56 -- Provide for appointment of certain officers in grade of rear admiral in Retired Reserve to grade of vice admiral in Retired Reserve -- Armed Services.

S 4076 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/18/56 -- Similar to S 4075.

S 4165 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/3/56 -- Provide for settlement of claims resulting from crash of U.S. Air Force plane at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 5, 1956 -- Judiciary.

S 4192 -- WILLIAMS (R Del.), Frear (D Del.) -- 7/11/56 -- Establish procedure to be followed by Secretaries of military departments for adjustment or settlement of claims of less than $2,500 resulting from U.S. acquisition of land -- Judiciary.

S 4197 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/11/56 -- Waive $1,000 limitation on authority of Secretary of Air Force and Secretary of Navy re settlement and payment of claims arising out of crash of U.S. Air Force airplane at Minneapolis, Minn. on June 5, 1956 and U.S. Navy airplane at Minneapolis, Minn. on June 9, 1956 -- Judiciary.

S 4238 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/18/56 -- Waive the $1,000 limitation of authority of Secretary of Navy in settlement of claims arising out of crash of U.S. Air Force aircraft and a U.S. Navy aircraft near Wold-Chamberlain Air Field, Minneapolis, Minn., on June 5, 1956, and June 9, 1956, respectively -- Judiciary.

S 4284 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 7/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to dispose of a certain parcel of land, a part of Fort Belvoir Dam site military reservation -- Armed Services.

S J Res 182 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/21/56 -- Extend time for filing final report of Commission on Government Security to June 30, 1957 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 7876 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that the U.S. shall pay certain claims for death, personal injury, and property damage for which personnel in armed forces are found to be responsible -- Judiciary.

HR 7916 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Extend time for making application for compensation for unused leave accumulated on September 1, 1946 by members or former members of armed forces -- Armed Services.

HR 7992 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Enact certain provisions now included in Department of Defense Appropriation Act and Civil Functions Appropriation Act -- Armed Services.

HR 7993 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels -- Armed Services.

HR 7994 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.

HR 7995 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 -- Armed Services.

HR 8102 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for disposition of moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of loss or damage to military or naval material in transit -- Armed Services.

HR 8107 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended -- Armed Services.

HR 8148 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Recognize naval service performed in sweeping North Sea of mines in 1919 as service in World War I -- Veterans.

HR 8290 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for appointment and promotion of director and assistant directors of band of United States Marine Corps. -- Armed Services.

HR 8407 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/12/56 -- Require enlisted members of armed forces to make up time lost during enlistments -- Armed Services.

HR 8409 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Recognize by honorary promotion service in either Spanish-American and World War I or service in World War II -- Armed Services.

HR 8477 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend title II of Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, providing flexibility in distribution of women officers in grades of commander and lieutenant commander -- Armed Services.

HR 8488 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide free barber services to all armed forces personnel -- Armed Services.

HR 8499 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 -- Armed Services.

HR 8500 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers Army, Navy, and Air Force -- Armed Services.

HR 8551 -- POFF (R Va.) -- Provide that certain retired enlisted men shall be advanced on the retired list to pay grade in which they served during World War II -- Armed Services.

HR 8595 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide that boards for correction of military or naval records shall take into account evidence relating to character and conduct of persons subsequent to their discharge from the service in determining whether their records should be corrected -- Armed Services.

HR 8617 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 1/19/56 -- Validate certain payments of sea duty pay made to naval personnel serving on board vessels in Great Lakes, period November 1, 1950 to October 31, 1953 -- Judiciary.

HR 8619 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for deferment from training and service thereunder of men residing on farm with their families when their induction would seriously impair the successful operation of farm -- Armed Services.

HR 8620 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for discharge from the armed forces of men whose families reside on a farm and whose continued absence from home would seriously impair successful operation of farm -- Armed Services.

HR 8625 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize certain construction of additional facilities at military installations -- Armed Services.

HR 8632 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, provide that certain loans made to veterans to refinance indebtedness on their homes may be made or guaranteed under that act -- Veterans.

HR 8637 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 804), as amended to provide pay of highest enlisted or commissioned World War I rank, to retired enlisted men, who retired from armed services with credit for 30 years' service -- Armed Services.

HR 8692 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize permanent appointments in armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.

HR 8693 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended in relation to refund of reenlistment bonuses -- Armed Services.

HR 8694 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps upon retirement -- Armed Services.

HR 8709 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/23/56 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 -- (67 Stat. 177) as amended -- Armed Services.

HR 8710 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 re advertising for bids -- Armed Services.

HR 8811 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make a monetary allowance in lieu of providing a headstone or marker for unmarked grave of a soldier or member or former member of armed services -- Armed Services.

HR 8841 -- HEISTAND (R Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for payment of a 6-months' death gratuity to certain survivors of officers or enlisted men of Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who died on active duty after October 6, 1917, and with respect to whose deaths no such gratuity was payable -- Armed Services.

HR 8855 -- SHORT (R Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8811.

HR 8904 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps upon retirement -- Armed Services.

HR 8908 -- NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that certain enlisted men retired with credit for service counted as double time shall receive pay computed on the basis of highest federally recognized rank or grade held by them during World War I -- Armed Services.

HR 8922 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for relief of certain members of uniformed services -- Armed Services.

HR 8938 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend an act entitled "An act to provide benefits for members of the Reserve components of Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active-duty training for periods of less than 30 days or while engaged in inactive-duty training" -- Armed Services.

HR 8948 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/31/56 -- Extend period during which surplus dairy products may be made available to the Veterans' Administration and armed services -- Agriculture.

HR 9136 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to authorize Secretary of Treasury to purchase loans guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 from national service life insurance fund -- Veterans.

HR 9141 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 2/7/56 -- Make certain graduates of maritime schools who have served two years as licensed officers of U.S. vessels eligible for appointment as permanent commissioned officers in Coast Guard -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9149 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide that members of armed forces who claim their privilege against self-incrimination shall thereby forfeit their rights to benefits provided veterans -- Armed Services.

HR 9169 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend subparagraph (c) paragraph 1, part I of Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish a presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within three years from separation from service -- Veterans.

HR 9176 -- HARDY (D Va.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Public Law 314, 78th Congress, to provide that retired reservists may waive receipt of a portion of their retired pay -- Armed Services.

HR 9246 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/10/56 -- Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 by authorizing payments to survivors of former members for unused leave credit -- Armed Services.

HR 9292 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to include natural children of the spouse of a member in the definition of "children" -- Armed Services.

HR 9350 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/16/56 -- Promote interests of national defense through advancement of scientific and professional research and development program of Department of Defense, to improve management and administration of activities of such department -- Civil Service.

HR 9428 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of Army, Navy, Air Force and Public Health Service -- Armed Services.

HR 9429 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services -- Armed Services.

HR 9560 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Promote interest of national defense through advancement of scientific and professional research and development program of the Department of Defense, improve management and administration of activities of such department -- Civil Service.

HR 9565 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 2/27/56 -- Establish Camp Stewart, Ga., as permanent military installation -- Armed Services.

HR 9618 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend and clarify section 9 (d) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to confirm jurisdiction in federal courts to enforce section 9 (g) (3) -- Armed Services.

HR 9752 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend section 302 of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948, as amended, to provide no person is entitled to retired pay under this title for any period before first day of month following month in which application therefor was received by cognizant secretary -- Armed Services.

HR 9838 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/8/56 -- Authorize transfer of officers of Nurse Corps of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to Medical Service Corps of the Navy -- Armed Services.

HR 9882 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend and clarify section 9 (d) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to confirm jurisdiction in federal courts to enforce section 9 (g) (3) -- Armed Services.

HR 9892 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend provisions of Revised Statutes re physical examinations preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service -- Armed Services.

HR 9893 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations -- Armed Services.

HR 9897 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9882.

HR 9920 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for appointment of a Chief of Chaplains of U.S. Air Force -- Armed Services.

HR 9924 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/13/56 -- Advance officers on retired list of Army to highest officer grade for which they satisfactorily performed duties in time of war -- Armed Services.

HR 9952 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of reserve components who are involuntarily released from active duty -- Armed Services.

HR 10118 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Permit payments under Public Laws 815 and 847, 81st Congress, with respect to certain children of members of armed forces stationed overseas -- Labor.

HR 10178 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Ways and Means.

HR 10180 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so to authorize suspension of certain real estate brokers from loan-guaranty program -- Veterans.

HR 10234 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide a basis for awarding compensation to members of National Guard for disability incurred in line of duty -- Veterans.

HR 10290 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to permit renewal of certain policies of insurance -- Veterans.

HR 10414 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend section 262 of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 to permit certain high school teachers to perform their obligation period of active duty for training during summer vacation -- Armed Services.

HR 10432 — McCORMACK (D Mass.) — 4/11/56 — Amend further Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to authorize Administrator to pay travel expenses and per diem allowances to trainees in attendance at National Civil Defense Staff College — Armed Services.

HR 10548 — YOUNG (R Nev.) — 4/16/56 — Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended — Commerce.

HR 10616 — BROOKS (D La.) — 4/18/56 — Provide for organization of National Guard Bureau — Armed Services.

HR 10665 — HOFFMAN (R Mich.) (by request) — 4/19/56 — Limit acquisition and use by civilian agencies of federal government of equipment for reproducing on sensitized materials — Administration.

HR 10748 — YOUNG (R Nev.) — 4/23/56 — Amend Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act (50 U.S.C. 98-98h), re transfer of bartered materials to supplemental stockpile — Armed Services.

HR 10759 — BROOKS (D La.) — 4/24/56 — Extend time limit within which recommendations for and awards of, certain military decorations may be made — Armed Services.

HR 10762 — DEVEREUX (R Md.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10759.

HR 10790 — EVINS (D Tenn.) — 4/24/56 — Provide for rank of certain officers of Army, Navy and Air Force — Armed Services.

HR 10835 — TABER (R N.Y.) — 4/26/56 — Transfer operations of Continental Air Command from Mitchell Air Force Base to Sampson Air Force Base — Armed Services.

HR 10900 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 4/30/56 — Amend act of Aug. 5, 1953, chapter 321 (67 Stat. 363) — Armed Services.

HR 10932 — SISK (D Calif.) — 5/1/56 — Provide that when poultry is procured for use of Armed Forces producer thereof shall receive not less than parity price — Armed Services.

HR 11013 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 5/3/56 — Provide for disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio — Armed Services.

HR 11180 — DAVIS (D Ga.) — 5/14/56 — Provide that certain retired officers of Army of U.S. who were advanced in rank at time of or after their retirement shall receive retired pay of rank to which advanced — Armed Services.

HR 11330 — DINGELL (D Mich.) — 5/21/56 — Authorize Secretary of Defense to grant scholarships and fellowships in scientific fields to promote defense and security of U.S. — Armed Services.

HR 11385 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 5/22/56 — Validate certain payments in settlement of unused accrued leave heretofore or hereafter made to certain members of Army and Air Force — Armed Services.

HR 11386 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 5/22/56 — Amend National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to establish in Department of Defense an office of Under Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs — Armed Services.

HR 11402 — BONNER (D N.C.) — 5/23/56 — Extend existing application of Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to Coast Guard — Merchant Marine.

HR 11514 — DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) — 5/29/56 — Provide for relief of certain female members of Air Force — Government Operations.

HR 11574 — HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) — 6/4/56 — Amend paragraph 4 of section 15 of Research and Development Act for each of three military departments within Department of Defense — Armed Services.

HR 11575 — McCORMACK (D Mass.) — 6/4/56 — Provide for Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of three military departments within Department of Defense — Armed Services.

HR 11612 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 6/5/56 — Authorize Secretary of Navy to dispost of certain vessels — Armed Services.

HR 11683 — KILDAY (D Texas) — 6/8/56 — Authorize permanent appointments in Armed Forces of U.S. — Armed Services.

HR 11714 — COOPER (D Tenn.) — 6/12/56 — Extend for 3 years existing authority of Secretary of Treasury in respect of transfers of distilled spirits for purposes deemed necessary to meet requirements of national defense — Ways and Means.

HR 11757 — VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) — 6/13/56 — Amend Public Law No. 298, 84th Congress, re Corregidor Bataan Commission — Foreign Affairs.

HR 11759 — WILSON (R Calif.) — 6/13/56 — Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, to provide that allowances may be paid thereunder for transportation of dependents in connection with a permanent change of station whether or not a change of residence is involved — Armed Services.

HR 11801 — CELLER (D N.Y.) — 6/18/56 — Validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of Army, Navy, Naval Reserve and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals — Judiciary.

HR 11802 — CELLER (D N.Y.) — 6/18/56 — Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1957 — Judiciary.

HR 11814 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 6/18/56 — Amend act entitled "An act to authorize Secretary of Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such areas," approved Oct. 11, 1951 — Armed Services.

HR 11835 — KILDAY (D Texas) (by request) — 6/19/56 — Meet requirements of national military defense, civil defense and city and metropolitan civilian governments, by providing large-scale topographic maps of cities and metropolitan areas of U.S., of 50,000 and over population — Armed Services.

HR 11878 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 6/20/56 — Extend date upon which Rubber Disposal Commission will terminate — Armed Services.

HR 11954 — LANKFORD (D Md.) — 6/26/56 — Provide for construction of new stadium of U.S. Naval Academy to permit use of land now occupied by Thompson Stadium for expansion of needed facilities on Academy grounds — Armed Services.

HR 12079 — PHILBIN (D Mass.) — 7/2/56 — Permit missionaries who are citizens of U.S. to make purchases at certain commissaries operated abroad by U.S. — Armed Services.

HR 12166 — ADAIR (R Ind.) — 7/10/56 — Repeal act of Feb. 18, 1956, as amended re chaplains — Armed Services.

HR 12170 — JUDD (R Minn.) — 7/10/56 — Remove present $1,000 limitation which prevents Secretary of Navy from settling certain claims arising out of crash of a naval aircraft at Wold-Chamberlin Air Field, Minneapolis, Minn. — Judiciary.

HR 12270 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 7/16/56 — Authorize certain construction at military installations — Armed Services.

HR 12286 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 7/17/56 — Authorize loan of two destroyers to government of Colombia — Armed Services.

HR 12287 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 7/17/56 — Direct Department of Defense to advise Committees on Armed Services concerning certain housing proposals — Armed Services.

HR 12409 — BATES (R Mass.) — 7/25/56 — Extend further periods during which elections may be made under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 by active members of uniformed service — Armed Services.

H J Res 653 — CELLER (D N.Y.) — 6/25/56 — Extend time for submission of final report of Commission on Government Security, and for other purposes — Judiciary.

H Con Res 233 — ASHLEY (D Ohio) — 4/23/56 — Create a Joint Committee on Civil Defense — Rules.

H Con Res 259 — BENNETT (D Fla.) — 6/29/56 — Provide for drafting of legislation for combat pay and recognizing importance of frontline fighting forces — Armed Services.

H Res 594 — LANHAM (D Ga.) — 7/13/56 — Authorize Committee on Armed Services to investigate and study certain problems in connection with operation of aircraft in vicinity of certain military and naval air installations of U.S. — Rules.

Veterans

SENATE

S 2765 — CASE (R S.D.) — 1/5/56 — Make amendment made by act of Aug. 9, 1955, to section 233 (d) of Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 effective as of July 16, 1952 — Labor.

S 2810 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 1/5/56 — Permit certain veterans to obtain nonparticipating term insurance under National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 — Finance.

S 2850 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 1/5/56 — Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents — Finance.

S 2898 — GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) — 1/12/56 — Direct Administrator of Veterans Affairs to permit retired officers and enlisted men to use available hospital facilities — Labor.

S 2921 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 1/12/56 — Increase education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 — Labor.

S 2962 — NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Smith (R Maine), Morse (D Ore.), Clements (D Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Payne (R Maine) — 1/18/56 — Extend provisions of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 until such time as existing laws authorizing compulsory military service cease to be effective; provide for payment of tuition and fees of veterans receiving educational benefits under such act — Labor.

S 2978 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 1/19/56 — Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pensions to certain veterans and their dependents — Finance.

S 3013 — KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) — 1/23/56 — Extend rights, benefits, and privileges granted to World War II veterans to certain citizens of U.S. who entered armed services of governments allied with U.S. during World War II, and their dependents — Finance.

S 3061 — COTTON (R N.H.) — 1/26/56 — Extend Veterans' preference benefits to mothers and fathers of certain ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen upon an equal basis — Civil Service.

S 3067 -- LONG (D La.), Beall (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ervin (D N.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Gore (D Tenn.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McClellan (D Ark), McNamara (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Martin (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/27/56 -- Provide a one-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance -- Finance.

S 3288 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/27/56 -- Relieve certain veterans from liability for repayment of amounts erroneously paid to them while members of the armed forces -- Judiciary.

S 3396 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide certain allowances and benefits to personnel of Veterans' Administration who are U.S. citizens and are assigned to the Veterans' Administration office in Republic of the Philippines -- Finance.

S 3431 -- HILL (D Ala.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war -- Labor.

S 3436 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rate of disability pension awards -- Finance.

S 3553 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 3/28/56 -- Extend time for initiating and pursuing programs of institutional on-farm training under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- Veterans.

S 3602 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Finance.

S 3639 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Labor.

S 3691 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.) -- 4/19/56 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to Grand Junction, Colo. -- Labor.

S 3754 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits -- Armed Services.

S 3819 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 5/9/56 -- Make provisions re transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals -- Labor.

S 3977 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 6/4/56 -- Extend for an additional six years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Labor.

S 3978 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/4/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgement upon claim of Col. Walter E. Cole for retirement from Army of U.S. due to a service-connected disability -- Judiciary.

S 3985 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/4/56 -- Validate certain payments made to members and former members of naval service -- Judiciary.

S 4000 -- MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 6/5/56 -- Extend readjustment and rehabilitation benefits provided for persons who served on active service in armed forces during Korean conflict period to certain Air Force ROTC graduates who commenced an extended tour of training duty as Air National Guard officers prior to end of such period -- Labor.

S 4010 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation for service connected disability and death, and pensions payable under laws administered by Veterans' Administration and liberalize requirements for awarding additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents -- Finance.

S 4053 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards -- Finance.

S 4070 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Flanders (R Vt.) -- 6/18/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Veterans Administration domiciliary facility in Vermont -- Labor.

S 4078 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Symington (D Mo.), Ervin (D N.C.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Bender (R Ohio) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) to require certain private educational institutions and training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act or such part of any such institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit -- Public Affairs.

S 4139 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide for disposal of certain surplus real property of Veterans' Administration Hospital Reservation, Lexington, Ky., for educational use pursuant to section 203 (k) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 -- Operations.

S 4166 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/3/56 -- Make retirement benefits of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 available to certain persons who rendered active federal service during Korean conflict -- Armed Services.

S 4194 -- HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 7/11/56 -- Provide for advancement of Maj. Gen. Hanford MacNider, U.S. Army Reserve (retired), to grade of lieutenant general on retired list -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 7886 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of disability pension awards -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 7918 -- KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend act providing for federal aid for state veterans' homes to permit payments to homes not primarily furnishing domiciliarycare -- Veterans.

HR 7954 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/3/56 -- Increase education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- Veterans.

HR 7956 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/3/56 -- Direct Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to permit retired officers and enlisted men to use available hospital facilities -- Veterans.

HR 7966 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Extend certain rights, benefits, and privileges granted to veterans of service in armed forces of U.S. to certain citizens of U.S. who served in active militatry or naval service of any government allied with U.S. during World War II, and to their dependents -- Veterans.

HR 8098 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7918.

HR 8111 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Liberalize basis for and increase montly rates of disability pension awards under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part III -- Veterans.

HR 8123 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. -- Veterans.

HR 8126 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7886.

HR 8127 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7954.

HR 8155 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/5/56 -- Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection -- Veterans.

HR 8270 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend act providing federal aid for state veterans' homes to permit payments to homes not primarily furnishing domiciliary care -- Veterans.

HR 8327 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8270.

HR 8406 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of disability pensions awards -- Veterans.

HR 8458 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that widow of veteran of Spanish-American War (including Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion) who married veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation -- Veterans.

HR 8479 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not include certain amounts which are not considered as income for purposes of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Veterans.

HR 8480 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not include value of certain property acquired by bequest devise, or inheritance -- Veterans.

HR 8554 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide an increase of 10 percent in all rates of pension and compensation payable under laws administered by Veterans Administration -- Veterans.

HR 8583 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulations to provide that arthritis, psychoses, or multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected -- Veterans.

HR 8596 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/18/56 -- Increase the education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- Veterans.

HR 8618 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend act providing for federal aid for state veterans' homes to permit payments to homes not primarily furnishing domicilliary care -- Veterans.

HR 8680 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/23/56 -- Extend provisions of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 until such time as existing laws authorizing compulsory military service cease to be effective and to provide for payment of tuition and fees of veterans receiving educational benefits under such act -- Veterans.

HR 8691 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to make educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities -- Veterans.

HR 8705 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Extend educational benefits of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to veterans of armed services who have served therein since June 27, 1950 -- Veterans.

HR 8820 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Increase maximum amount payable by Veterans Administration for mailing or shipping charges of personal property left by any deceased veteran on Veterans' Administration property -- Veterans.

HR 8856 -- SHORT (R Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide that under certain conditions remarried widow of veteran of World War I may be restored to compensation or pension rolls upon termination of her remarriage -- Veterans.

HR 8963 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/31/56 -- Repeal provisions of law which require that payments be made to Philippine pensioners on the basis of one Philippine peso for each American dollar -- Veterans.

HR 8964 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/31/56 -- Increase rate of pension of certain widows of World War I veterans and annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to widows and children of such veterans -- Veterans.

HR 9036 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Extend pension benefits to certain persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Nicaragua during period Aug. 27, 1926, to Jan. 2, 1933, and to their widows and children -- Veterans.

HR 9037 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Extend pension benefits to certain persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Honduras during period Jan. 1, 1908, to Dec. 31, 1911, and to their widows and children -- Veterans.

HR 9070 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide one-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance -- Veterans.

HR 9121 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/7/56 -- Establish an additional pension program for veterans of World War I -- Veterans.

HR 9126 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9121.

HR 9139 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9139.

HR 9212 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize criteria for determining eligibility for pension payable thereunder and to increase amount of pension so payable to veterans who have attained age of 60 years -- Veterans.

HR 9259 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to processing of applications for Veterans Administration direct loans -- Veterans.

HR 9260 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act, 1944, as amended, re requirements for property loans -- Veterans.

HR 9263 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9259.

HR 9264 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9260.

HR 9282 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9260.

HR 9283 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9259.

HR 9286 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/14/56 -- Modify basis upon which Veterans Administration gratuitous benefits may be granted to women as widows -- Veterans.

HR 9287 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9260.

HR 9288 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9259.

HR 9291 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to extend by 18 months the period within which education and training may be afforded certain veterans -- Veterans.

HR 9318 -- BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/16/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Appeals for D.C. to review certain claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by Veterans' Administration -- Judiciary.

HR 9361 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/16/56 -- Establish pension program for veterans of World War I -- Veterans.

HR 9362 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9260.

HR 9354 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide that determining income of World War I Veterans and their widows for purpose of ascertaining eligibility for pensions payments under title II of Social Security Act shall not be taken into account -- Veterans.

HR 9363 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to HR 9259.

HR 9392 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide educational benefits for children of veterans of World War II or of Korean conflict where, because of a permanent and total service-connected disability, veteran was unable to complete education for which he was eligible under programs administered by Veterans Administration -- Veterans.

HR 9394 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Veterans Preference Act of 1944, to define mothers for purposes of such act -- Civil Service.

HR 9415 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to restrict payment of authorized fees or charges in connection with loans guaranteed by Veterans Administration -- Veterans.

HR 9416 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to prevent payment of unauthorized fees or charges in connection with loans guaranteed by Veterans Administration -- Veterans.

HR 9513 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend Public Law 484, 73rd Congress, to provide that in determining eligibility for pension thereunder of widows and children of veterans of World War I, World War II or of Korean conflict, commercial insurance on life of deceased veteran shall be excluded from income to extent that such insurance is used to pay expenses of burial of veteran -- Veterans.

HR 9515 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend laws providing for life insurance for veterans to permit insured veterans to divest themselves of all incidents of ownership over their policies so that such insurance will not be included in their gross estate for federal estate-tax purposes -- Veterans.

HR 9586 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of disability pension awards -- Veterans.

HR 9653 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend part I of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide a presumption of service connection in certain cases involving idiopathic convulsive seizures -- Veterans.

HR 9680 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for accrued servicemen's indemnity payments in certain cases -- Veterans.

HR 9691 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Increase rate of pension of certain widows of World War I veterans and annual income limitations governing payment of pension to widows and children of such veterans -- Veterans.

HR 9692 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9586.

HR 9693 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/1/56 -- Establish an additional pension program for veterans of World War I -- Veterans.

HR 9729 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make provisions re transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals so that Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall not transfer to another government department any portion of hospital equipment, except equipment no longer serviceable -- Veterans.

HR 9750 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend Public Law 894, 81st Congress, to extend vocational rehabilitation benefits to persons disabled in service between termination of World War II and beginning of Korean conflict -- Veterans.

HR 9767 -- DORN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/6/56 -- Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation for service-connected disability and death payable under laws administered by Veterans' Administration -- Veterans.

HR 9807 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/7/56 -- Make provisions for closing or transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals and regional offices -- Veterans.

HR 9814 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/7/56 -- Make provisions for transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals so that Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not make transfers of hospital equipment except that no longer serviceable -- Veterans.

HR 9821 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 2 (a) to establish an effective date of awards of pension in case of certain veterans permanently and totally disabled from active pulmonary tuberculosis -- Veterans.

HR 9824 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/7/56 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war -- Veterans.

HR 9840 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide that in determining annual income of widow or child of veteran for purpose of establishing eligibility for pension, amounts spent in year of death of veteran for his burial shall be excluded from income for that year -- Veterans.

HR 9841 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide that in determining eligibility of widow or child of deceased veteran for pension the income limitations applicable to such widow or child shall be increased by $600 for year in which veteran's death occurs -- Veterans.

HR 9844 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/56 -- Grant pension of $100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are 60 years of age -- Veterans.

HR 9865 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for consolidation of existing Veterans' Administration hospital and regional office at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. -- Veterans.

HR 9887 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/12/56 -- Increase monthly rates of disability compensation payable to veterans -- Veterans.

HR 9910 -- KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war -- Veterans.

HR 9922 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized -- Veterans.

HR 9923 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 3/13/56 -- Make provisions for transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals -- Veterans.

HR 9926 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, re requirements for property loans -- Veterans.

HR 9927 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to processing of applications for Veterans' Administration direct loans -- Veterans.

HR 9929 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Similar to HR 9910.

HR 9955 -- BUSH (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9865.

HR 9964 -- FENTON (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9865.

HR 9986 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of Veterans of World War I, and to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits -- Veterans.

HR 10038 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/19/56 -- Establish a conclusive presumption of service connection in case of death of any veteran of World War I who was rated as totally disabled for 10 or more consecutive years -- Veterans.

HR 10129 — MARSHALL (D Minn.) — 3/21/56 — Provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall not include certain amounts which are not considered as income for purposes of section 1034 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 — Veterans.

HR 10147 — ANFUSO (D N.Y.) — 3/22/56 — Amend Public Law 650, 83rd Congress, to provide benefits under laws administered by Veterans Administration for service in Women's Army Auxiliary Corps — Veterans.

HR 10179 — TEAGUE (D Texas) — 3/26/56 — Require furnishing of a medical history to individuals who have served in Armed Forces — Armed Forces.

HR 10210 — BYRD (D W.Va.) — 3/27/56 — Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards — Veterans.

HR 10212 — COLE (R N.Y.) — 3/27/56 — Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to allow credit for certain service for purposes of pay — Armed Services.

HR 10233 — McDOWELL (D Del.) — 3/27/56 — Similar to HR 10210.

HR 10238 — SHUFORD (D N.C.) — 3/27/56 — Authorize and direct Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept certain land in Buncombe County, N.D. for cemetery purposes — Veterans.

HR 10251 — ASPINALL (D Colo.) — 3/28/56 — Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to city of Grand Junction, Colo. — Veterans.

HR 10268 — KEE (D W.Va.) — 3/28/56 — Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization additions and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial-operated soldiers' homes by a grant to subsidize in part capital out-lay cost — Veterans.

HR 10323 — TUMULTY (D N.J.) — 3/29/56 — Provide for government loans to enable certain holders of national service life insurance or U.S. Government life insurance to pay premiums hereafter accruing thereon — Veterans.

HR 10381 — ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) — 4/10/56 — Establish a Department of Veterans' Affairs — Veterans.

HR 10382 — ROGERS (R Mass.) — 4/10/56 — Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of disability pension awards — Veterans.

HR 10390 — McDONOUGH (R Calif.) — 4/10/56 — Provide that every combat veteran awarded Purple Heart shall be deemed to be 10-percent disabled from service-connected causes in addition to any other disabilities from which he is suffering — Veterans.

HR 10391 — McDONOUGH (R Calif.) — 4/10/56 — Amend Public Law 361, 77th Congress, to provide for admission of certain combat veterans to hospitalization in Veterans' Administration facilities pending adjudication of service connection of disabilities for which they need treatment — Veterans.

HR 10429 — KEE (D W.Va.) — 4/11/56 — Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, to permit a veteran pursuing education and training thereunder to make a change of program not otherwise authorized if he is unable to continue pursuit of his current program because of physical or mental disability or compelling personal reasons — Veterans.

HR 10437 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 4/11/56 — Establish an education assistance program for children of servicemen who die as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war — Veterans.

HR 10438 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 4/11/56 — Provide that in determining annual income of a widow or child of a veteran for purpose of establishing eligibility for pension, amounts spent in year of death of veteran for his burial shall be excluded from income for that year — Veterans.

HR 10439 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 4/11/56 — Simplify and make more nearly uniform laws governing payment of compensation for service-connected disability or death — Veterans.

HR 10441 — TEAGUE (D Texas) — 4/11/56 — Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to restrict application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at time benefits are sought under such act — Veterans.

HR 10442 — TEAGUE (D Texas) — 4/11/56 — Amend section 504 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to refuse to appraise residential property which is not subject to construction supervision by qualified personnel — Veterans.

HR 10465 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 4/12/56 — Relieve certain veterans from liability for repayment of amounts erroneously paid to them while members of Armed Forces — Judiciary.

HR 10466 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 4/12/56 — Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, re loan provisions — Veterans.

HR 10469 — FASCELL (D Fla.) — 4/12/56 — Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to provide an additional period for World War II veterans to obtain guaranteed loans — Veterans.

HR 10475 — REES (R Kan.) — 4/12/56 — Establish a Veterans Preference Employees Appeals Office — Civil Service.

HR 10478 — TEAGUE (D Texas) — 4/12/56 — Amend section 21 of World War Veterans' Act, 1924, to provide for disposition of certain benefits which are unpaid at death of intended beneficiary — Veterans.

HR 10518 — KEARNEY (R N.Y.) — 4/16/56 — Amend section 6 of PL 2, 73rd Congress, to establish a priority for combat and overseas war veterans in obtaining hospitalization from Veterans' Administration — Veterans.

HR 10530 — RAINS (D Ala.) — 4/16/56 — Amend chapter V of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to extend period during which World War II veterans may obtain guaranteed loans — Veterans.

HR 10531 — O'HARA (D Ill.) — 4/16/56 — Similar to HR 10530.

HR 10532 — ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) — 4/16/56 — Similar to HR 10530.

HR 10533 — BARRETT (D Pa.) — 4/16/56 — Similar to HR 10530.

HR 10534 — ASHLEY (D Ohio) — 4/16/56 — Similar to HR 10530.

HR 10539 — RHODES (R Ariz.) — 4/16/56 — Adjust limitations imposed on veterans outpatient dental care — Veterans.

HR 10541 — SISK (D Calif.) — 4/16/56 — Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I — Veterans.

HR 10542 — SISK (D Calif.) — 4/16/56 — Liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits — Veterans.

HR 10581 — MILLS (D Ark.) — 4/17/56 — Amend part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards — Veterans.

HR 10743 — BROOKS (D La.) — 4/23/56 — Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, to permit renewal of certain policies of insurance — Veterans.

HR 10842 — ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) — 4/26/56 — Provide outpatient treatment for non-service-connected disability for certain veterans — Veterans.

HR 10884 — MURRAY (D Ill.) — 4/27/56 — Amend chapter V of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to extend period during which World War II veterans may obtain guaranteed loans — Veterans.

HR 10902 — BENNETT (D Fla.) — 4/30/56 — Provide that enlisted men shall be retired by Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard in highest grade or rank satisfactorily held by them in any of those services — Armed Services.

HR 10955 — McDONOUGH (R Calif.) — 5/2/56 — Provide for advancement on retired list of persons retired for disability after 30 years' service or more — Armed Services.

HR 11009 — ROGERS (R Mass.) — 5/3/56 — Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended — Veterans.

HR 11050 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 5/7/56 — Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments — Armed Services.

HR 11056 — WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) — 5/7/56 — Increase pension payable to widows and minor children of World War I veterans who at time of their deaths have service-connected disabilities — Veterans.

HR 11059 — EDMONDSON (D Okla.) — 5/7/56 — Extend for an additional 6 years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended — Veterans.

HR 11060 — SELDEN (D Ala.) — 5/7/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11061 — CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) — 5/7/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11062 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 5/7/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11063 — ASPINALL (D Colo.) — 5/7/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11064 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 5/7/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11075 — ALBERT (D Okla.) — 5/8/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11079 — GROSS (R Iowa) — 5/8/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11081 — LANHAM (D Ga.) — 5/8/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11086 — SISK (D Calif.) — 5/8/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11091 — NATCHER (D Ky.) — 5/8/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11092 — EVINS (D Tenn.) — 5/8/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11094 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 5/8/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11112 — ANDREWS (D Ala.) — 5/9/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11115 — JARMAN (D Okla.) — 5/9/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11121 — BELL (D Texas) — 5/9/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11125 — DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) — 5/9/56 — Validate certain payments made to members and former members of naval service — Government Operations.

HR 11130 — ROGERS (D Texas) — 5/9/56 — Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11198 — TEAGUE (R Calif.) — 5/14/56 — Make provisions re retired pay of certain retired officers of Armed Forces — Armed Services.

HR 11201 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 5/14/56 — Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended — Veterans.

HR 11258 — REES (R Kan.) — 5/16/56 — Establish penalties for failing to comply with certain recommendations of Civil Service Commission and for defeating, deceiving or obstructing any person re any preference granted him by Veterans' Preference of 1944 — Civil Service.

HR 11277 — FEIGHAN (D Ohio) — 5/16/56 — Extend for an additional six years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended — Veterans.

HR 11279 — BYRNE (D Pa.) — 5/16/56 — Similar to HR 11277.

HR 11281 — DONOHUE (D Mass.) — 5/16/56 — Similar to HR 11277.

HR 11301 — GARMATZ (D Md.) — 5/17/56 — Similar to HR 11277.

HR 11304 — ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) — 5/17/56 — Similar to HR 11277.

HR 11310 — TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) — 5/17/56 — Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation for service connected disability and death payable under laws administered by Veterans' Administration and to liberalize requirements for awarding additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents — Veterans.

HR 11335 -- REECE (R Tenn.) -- 5/21/56 -- Authorize transfer of certain property of Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to Johnson City National Farm Loan Association and East Tennessee Production Credit Association local units of farm Credit Administration -- Veterans.

HR 11340 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/21/56 -- Extend for an additional six years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 -- Veterans.

HR 11367 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to provide an additional period for World War II veterans to obtain guaranteed loans -- Veterans.

HR 11368 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 1,000 beds at Bay Pines, Fla. -- Veterans.

HR 11377 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 504 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to specify certain terms that must be contained in contracts for purchase or construction of residential property -- Veterans.

HR 11378 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to provide that certain warrantors of housing sold under guaranteed, insured or direct loans shall procure a performance bond; to authorize Administrator to refuse to appraise certain residential property -- Veterans.

HR 11494 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 5/28/56 -- Amend Veterans' Preference Act to provide for a system of appeal from adverse actions taken by any federal department, agency or Civil Service Commission -- Civil Service.

HR 11516 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/29/56 -- Extend for an additional 6 years authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Veterans.

HR 11614 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/5/56 -- Extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status -- Armed Services.

HR 11623 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide that veterans may continue to accrue eligibility for education under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, so long as conscription continues, and that hereafter the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay tuition charges for veterans receiving education under act -- Veterans.

HR 11598 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11624 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 11630 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide nonoccupational group major medical expenses insurance for federal employees and their dependents -- Civil Service.

HR 11633 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11630.

HR 11634 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11637 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11651 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 6/7/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in federal service -- Civil Service.

HR 11655 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to permit payment of burial allowance where discharge requirements are or have been met through a change by competent authority -- Veterans.

HR 11662 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/7/56 -- amend section 6 of act of Aug 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 11710 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/12/56 -- Provide vocational rehabilitation for certain persons who serve in active military or naval service of U.S. after Jan 31, 1955 -- Veterans.

HR 11711 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/12/56 -- Extend for an additional year authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Ways and Means.

HR 11767 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/13/56 -- Incorporate Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A., National Memorial, Inc. -- Judiciary.

HR 11768 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11767.

HR 11836 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/19/56 -- Provide that World War II veterans whose national service life insurance has lapsed may obtain new insurance without medical examinations -- Veterans.

HR 11913 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/25/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to provide for payment of burial allowance in certain cases where funeral expenses are met in whole or in part by a burial association -- Veterans

HR 11921 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide that persons discharged from Armed Forces who are proffered discharges other than honorable may reject such discharges and receive court martial, or if not court martial, shall be given honorable discharges; provide for correction of records in case of certain persons not given honorable discharges in the past; and for other purposes -- Armed Services.

HR 11925 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide that in determining amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or retainer pay payable to any enlisted man, all service shall be counted which would have been counted for same purposes if he were a commissioned officer -- Armed Services.

HR 11929 -- PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility in Vermont -- Veterans.

HR 11955 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) so as to require certain private educational institutions and training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act, or such part of any such institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit -- Veterans.

HR 11957 -- NELSON (R Maine) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide for appointment of certain officers in grade of rear admiral in Retired Reserve to grade of vice admiral in Retired Reserve -- Armed Services.

HR 11961 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide that credit shall be given to Reserve officers for service performed by them with Civilian Conservation Corps -- Armed Services.

HR 11966 -- AYRES (R Ohio) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide increases in service-connected disability compensation; provide increases in pensions for persons in need of regular care and attendance; and to increase dependency allowances -- Veterans.

HR 11991 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/27/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemens' Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide an additional period for World War II veterans to obtain guaranteed loans -- Veterans.

HR 11994 -- LONG (D La.) -- 6/27/56 -- Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans -- Veterans.

HR 12021 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/28/56 -- Modify requirements for automatic renewal of expiring 5-year-level-premium term policies of U.S. Government and national service life insurance -- Veterans.

HR 12029 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/28/56 -- Liberalize basis for payment, and increase monthly rates, of death pension payable to widows and children of deceased war veterans -- Veterans.

HR 12038 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances -- Veterans.

HR 12064 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 6/29/56 -- Increase rates of disability and death compensation and additional allowances for dependents payable to veterans and their dependents -- Veterans.

HR 12082 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 7/2/56 -- Increase rates of death pension payable to certain dependents of veterans -- Veterans.

HR 12120 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 7/5/56 -- Provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and increase dependency allowances -- Veterans.

HR 12223 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 7/12/56 -- Authorize a clothing allowance for certain veterans wearing or using prosthetic appliances -- Veterans.

HR 12423 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treating severance pay received by former members of Armed Forces as a long-term capital gain -- Ways and Means.

HR 12424 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 7/26/56 -- Exempt severance pay received by former members of Armed Forces from income tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 12450 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/27/56 -- Allow any person retired from Armed Forces as an enlisted person or warrant officer and then or subsequently advanced to commissioned grade to cancel such advancement -- Armed Services.

H Res 376 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Authorize Committee on Veterans' Affairs to investigate and study appeals for charitable contributions made in name of the American Veteran -- Rules.

H Res 487 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide funds for investigations and studies made by Committee on Veterans' Affairs pursuant to H Res 63 and H Res 376 -- Administration.

Bills Introduced - Miscellaneous and Administrative

Civil Service

SENATE

S 2875 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make general revisions Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

S 2946 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re credit for service in post offices which are reclassified from third to fourth class -- Civil Service.

S 2947 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Make provision re computation of hourly rates of compensation in the case of employees converted from positions under Classification Act of 1949 to positions under prevailing rate systems in accordance with section 202 (7) of such act, as amended -- Civil Service.

S 2948 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide preference in Government employment for persons who incur permanent disabilities while serving as civilian employees of the Government -- Civil Service.

S 3041 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide measure of coordination between Civil Service Retirement Act and Social Security Act -- Civil Service.

S 3134 -- BRIDGES (R N.H.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Permit employees of Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company to appeal decisions under Federal Employees' Compensation Act to Employees' Compensation Appeals Board -- Labor.

S 3140 -- COTTON (R N.H.) -- 2/6/56 -- Grant longevity pay increases to wage board employees -- Civil Service.

S 3236 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 2/20/56 -- Permit unmarried annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage -- Civil Service.

S 3237 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide for continuance of life insurance coverage under Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, in case of employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act -- Civil Service.

S 3315 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re time requirements for payment of benefits -- Civil Service.

S 3398 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/8/56 -- Amend act of July 31, 1946, to retroactively advance in grade, time in grade and compensation certain employees in postal field service who are veterans of World War II -- Civil Service.

S 3446 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/14/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for optional retirement after 25 years of service, and to provide for corresponding adjustments in annuities of retired employees when salary adjustments are made for employees generally -- Civil Service.

S 3477 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.

S 3456 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/15/56 -- Establish a plan and appropriate procedures for promotion of employees of government on basis of merit -- Civil Service.

S 3465 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/16/56 -- Make provisions re effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees -- Civil Service.

S 3562 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide a measure of coordination between Civil Service Retirement Act and Social Security Act, subject to employee referendum -- Civil Service.

S 3593 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

S 3599 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/11/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to compensate certain civilian employees of Corps of Engineers who suffered loss of annual leave as result of being engaged in emergency flood relief work -- Public Works.

S 3670 -- YOUNG (R N.D. -- 4/18/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to permit certain officers and employees of state and county agricultural stabilization and conservation committees to elect to come within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

S 3725 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Johnston (D S.C.), Morse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Laird(D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide for increases in annuities of annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended -- Civil Service.

S 3731 -- CARLSON (R Kan.), Jenner (R Ind.), Martin (R Iowa) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

S 3734 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.

S 3741 -- DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide for inclusion of U.S. Commissioners within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

S 3810 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Act of Aug. 26, 1950, re suspension of employment of civilian personnel of U.S. in interest of national security -- Civil Service.

S 3823 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 5/9/56 -- Require that collectors of customs and certain other officers of Bureau of Customs be appointed in accordance with civil-service laws -- Civil Service.

S 3870 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re certain types of employment -- Civil Service.

S 3871 -- GREEN (D R.I.) -- 5/17/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in Federal Service -- Civil Service.

S 3930 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/25/56 -- Authorize certain enlisted personnel retired with less than 30 years service to credit for retirement pay purposes all service credited for longevity pay purposes -- Civil Service.

S 4047 -- MUNDT (R S.D.), Martin (R Pa.), Cotton (R N.H.), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 26, 1950, re summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of government -- Judiciary.

S 4050 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to protect national security of U.S. by permitting summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of government", approved August 26, 1950, to clarify intention of Congress re its application to nonsensitive positions -- Judiciary.

S 4051 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to S 4050.

S 4060 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/14/56 -- Amend section 607 of Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to include employees in Motor Vehicle Service -- Civil Service.

S 4149 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) , (by request) -- 6/29/56 -- Implement a treaty and agreement with Republic of Panama, by amending Classification Act of 1949 -- Civil Service.

S 4171 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 7/5/56 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government -- Civil Service.

S 4186 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 7/9/56 -- Consolidate and revise certain provisions of law re additional compensation of civilian employees of federal government stationed in foreign areas and to facilitate recruitment, reduce turnover and compensate for extra costs and hardships due to overseas assignments -- Civil Service.

S 4210 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 7/12/56 -- Protect national security of U.S. by providing for summary removal of civilian officers and employees in executive branch of government who are security risks -- Civil Service.

S 4236 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 7/17/56 -- Preserve rates of compensation of wage board employees whose positions are reduced in grade -- Civil Service.

S 4240 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/18/56 -- Provide for transfer of Civil Service Commission Building in D.C. to Regents of Smithsonian Institution for use in housing National Collection of Fine Arts and a National Portrait Gallery, to provide for international interchange of art and craft works -- Administration.

S 4294 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 7/26/56 -- Establish system for classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in government -- Civil Service.

S J Res 199 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 7/20/56 -- Authorize an additional position of Assistant Director in Bureau of Budget -- Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 7919 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 3 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 7933 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Repeal Public Law 769 of 83rd Congress, entitled "To prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of U.S. convicted of certain offenses" -- Civil Service.

HR 8002 -- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide more equitable system for settlement of disputes arising from personnel actions in classified civil service, and of grievance and complaints of all government personnel -- Civil Service.

HR 8144 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 3A of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to reduce from 6 years to 5 years service requirement for entitlement to annuity thereunder -- Civil Service.

HR 8147 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8002.

HR 8351 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize the participation by certain federal employees, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of armed forces and for deceased honorably discharged veterans of any war, campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized by the U.S. government -- Civil Service.

HR 8486 -- NELSON (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend act of September 1, 1954 to correct certain inequities with respect to compensation of prevailing wage rate employees, to provide longevity compensation for such employees -- Civil Service.

HR 8537 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for adjusted payment for accrued leave upon final separation of re-employed civil service retirement annuitants -- Civil Service.

HR 8591 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that annuities shall be adjusted simultaneously with general adjustments in federal employees' salaries -- Civil Service.

HR 8641 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended -- Civil Service.

HR 8672 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to permit retirement on full annuities, without regard to age, of those officers and employees with 30 years or more of service -- Civil Service.

HR 8789 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 8812 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8789.

HR 8830 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to credit for retirement purposes accumulated and accrued annual leave and unused sick leave of persons separated from service with entitlement to immediate or deferred annuity -- Civil Service.

HR 8831 -- CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to make applicable to Members of Congress the current provisions of section 10 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, relating to voluntary contributions -- Civil Service.

HR 8848 -- MILLER (R Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8789.

HR 8851 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8789.

HR 8860 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend section 3A of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 with respect to the standard contained in paragraph (5) thereof governing salaries used in computation of annuities -- Civil Service.

HR 8893 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that annuities shall be adjusted simultaneously with general adjustments in federal employees' salaries -- Civil Service.

HR 8995 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend act of September 1, 1954, to correct certain inequities with respect to compensation of prevailing wage-rate employees to provide longevity compensation for such employees -- Civil Service.

HR 8911 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/30/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 9046 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8995.

HR 9085 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/6/56 -- Extend benefits of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to members of civilian faculties of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School -- Civil Service.

HR 9090 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide a measure of coordination between Civil Service Retirement Act and Social Security Act -- Ways and Means.

HR 9125 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend section 8 (d) (1) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to extend on an equitable basis the increases in annuities provided therein to persons separated from service with entitlement to deferred annuity -- Civil Service.

HR 9172 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to require that certain reports and other communications of executive branch to Congress contain information pertaining to number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions -- Civil Service.

HR 9173 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9172.

HR 9208 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to authorize optional purchases of additional amounts of group life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance by individual employees in certain cases -- Civil Service.

HR 9220 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend act of Sept. 1, 1954, to correct certain inequities with respect to compensation of prevailing wage-rate employees to provide longevity compensation for such employees -- Civil Service.

HR 9244 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/10/56 -- Make general revisions Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 9323 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/16/56 -- Promote efficient and economical operation of executive branch of Government through establishment of Civil Service Replacement Board -- Civil Service.

HR 9330 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 7 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re provision for employee separated after five years of service -- Civil Service.

HR 9391 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/20/56 -- Make general revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 9473 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/22/56 -- Similar to HR 9391.

HR 9486 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/22/56 -- Provide equitable compensation for Saturday, Sunday, holiday and overtime duty in federal government service -- Civil Service.

HR 9518 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 20, 1930, to provide increases in annuity for persons who have attained age 75 or above -- Civil Service.

HR 9652 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 9687 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide an income credit in case of civil service annuities received by nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within U.S. -- Ways and Means.

HR 9704 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to eliminate reduction in annuity made for surviving spouse, if spouse does not survive -- Civil Service.

HR 9811 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide certain benefits for widows of employees who died prior to Feb. 28, 1948 -- Civil Service.

HR 9845 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/8/56 -- Amend act of July 31, 1946, to retroactively advance in grade, time in grade and compensation certain employees in the postal field service who are veterans of World War II -- Civil Service.

HR 9862 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees and certain widows of employees -- Civil Service.

HR 9982 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/15/56 -- Establish a plan and appropriate procedures for promotion of employees of government on basis of merit -- Civil Service.

HR 9998 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend first section of Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, as amended, to provide for six-year terms of office for members of Civil Service Commission -- Civil Service.

HR 10041 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend first section of Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, as amended, to provide for six year terms of office for members of Civil Service Commission -- Civil Service.

HR 10059 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/20/56 -- Make general revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 10073 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10059.

HR 10146 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/56 -- Provide that officers and employees of federal government shall be excused from duty for a sufficient period of time to vote in elections -- Civil Service.

HR 10162 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/26/56 -- Make general revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 10219 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10162.

HR 10225 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10162.

HR 10304 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10162.

HR 10318 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for appointment of postmasters, U.S. marshals and collectors of customs, through written competitive examination in accordance with civil service laws and regulations -- Civil Service.

HR 10342 -- KILGORE (D Texas) -- 4/9/56 -- Provide for inclusion of U.S. commissioners with purview of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 10368 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/10/56 -- Amend Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, to require that certain reports and other communications of executive branch to Congress contain information pertaining to number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions -- Civil Service.

HR 10378 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/10/56 -- Establish a bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government -- Judiciary.

HR 10436 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide non-occupational group major medical expense insurance for federal employees and their dependents -- Civil Service.

HR 10538 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend Federal Employees Compensation Act approved Sept. 7, 1916, as amended, by providing for reimbursement of expenditures from employees compensation fund by federal employing agencies -- Labor.

HR 10577 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 4/17/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.

HR 10621 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10577.

HR 10638 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 4/18/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 10667 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 26, 1950, re suspension of employment of civilian personnel of U.S. in interest of national security -- Civil Service.

HR 10925 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/1/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 10989 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide permanent reemployment priority for persons holding service who are separated from such service -- Civil Service.

HR 11003 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide for increases in annuities under Civil Service Retirement -- Civil Service.

HR 11004 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Similar to HR 10925.

HR 11040 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Advance scientific and professional research and development programs of Departments of Defense, Interior and Commerce to improve management and administration of certain departmental activities -- Civil Service.

HR 11043 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 re exclusion of crafts, trades and labor positions -- Civil Service.

HR 11055 -- WATTS (D Ky.) -- 5/7/56 -- Remove inequities created by and avoid discrimination resulting from administrative practices and enforcement of Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended -- Civil Service.

HR 11078 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 11152 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for retirement of certain officers and employees involuntarily separated from positions in Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company -- Civil Service.

HR 11161 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.

HR 11249 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11178.

HR 11257 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide that certain compensation payable to certain officers and employees reinstated or restored to duty by administrative or court action shall be paid out of current appropriations for department or agency concerned -- Civil Service.

HR 11276 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act re make general provisions -- Civil Service.

HR 11334 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11357 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish a program of scholarships for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11358 -- BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11371 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in federal service -- Civil Service.

HR 11372 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend act of June 19, 1952, re crediting for civil service retirement purposes of certain service performed by civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of Armed Forces -- Civil Service.

HR 11373 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11382 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11383 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11384 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.

HR 11387 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.

HR 11388 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11399 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11407 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.

HR 11417 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11418 -- RODINO (D N.J.) (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11422 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11439 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11442 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.

HR 11446 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.

HR 11476 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/28/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11483 -- KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 5/28/56 -- Similar to HR 11476.

HR 11495 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 5/28/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in federal service -- Civil Service.

HR 11498 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/28/56 -- Similar to HR 11476.

HR 11511 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 5/29/56 -- Similar to HR 11476.

HR 11537 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 5/31/56 -- Similar to HR 11476.

HR 11542 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 5/31/56 -- Similar to HR 11476.

HR 11717 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/12/56 -- Provide for inclusion within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, of U.S. commissioners and crediting for retirement purposes of certain past service of their secretarial and clerical assistants -- Civil Service.

HR 11721 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/12/56 -- Protect national security of U.S. by permitting summary suspension of employment, and dismissal, of civilian officers and employees of government -- Civil Service.

HR 11790 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/14/56 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government -- Civil Service.

HR 11792 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/14/56 -- Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re hazardous employment -- Civil Service.

HR 11832 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 6/19/56 -- Provide for designation of holidays for officers and employees of government of District of Columbia for pay and leave purposes -- Civil Service.

HR 11837 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of government to exercise full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in political life of U.S. -- House Administration.

HR 11871 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide a uniform premium pay system for federal employees engaged in inspectional service, to authorize a uniform system of fees and charges for such services -- Civil Service.

HR 11912 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for off-street parking facilities for employees of U.S. post offices situated in congested areas -- Civil Service.

HR 11915 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/25/56 -- Amend section 1 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11964 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 6/26/56 -- Establish principle of basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in federal service -- Civil Service.

HR 12000 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/27/56 -- Make provisions re transfer of federal employees from classified civil service to another personnel merit system -- Civil Service.

HR 12001 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/27/56 -- Make provisions re simplification of General Schedule of Classification Act of 1949, as amended -- Civil Service.

HR 12005 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/27/56 -- Provide for government contribution toward personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in federal service, to authorize payroll deductions for participants -- Civil Service.

HR 12052 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 6/29/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to allow credit for certain service rendered states of instrumentalities thereof -- Civil Service.

HR 12054 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/29/56 -- Establish a system for classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in government -- Civil Service.

HR 12055 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/29/56 -- Similar to HR 12054.

HR 12111 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/5/56 -- Prevent loss of longevity grade benefits of postal field service employees by reason of 1-day intervals in certain service under temporary appointments -- Civil Service.

HR 12128 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/6/56 -- Establish a system for classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in government -- Civil Service.

HR 12155 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/56 -- Extend civil service retirement law to certain employees of Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone government -- Civil Service.

HR 12175 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/10/56 -- Provide for transfer of Civil Service Commission Building in District of Columbia to Regents of Smithsonian Institution for use in housing National Collection of Fine Arts and National Portrait Gallery, to provide for international interchange of art and craft works -- Administration.

HR 12187 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/11/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in federal service -- Civil Service.

HR 12193 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 7/11/56 -- Provide health and medical services for U.S. citizen civilian officers and employees in federal service overseas and their dependents -- Civil Service.

HR 12194 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 7/11/56 -- Consolidate and revise certain provisions of law re additional compensation of civilian employees of federal government stationed in foreign areas, to facilitate recruitment, reduce turnover and compensate for extra costs and hardships due to overseas assignments -- Civil Service.

HR 12317 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 7/19/56 -- Provide for increases in annuities of annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended -- Civil Service.

HR 12352 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 7/21/56 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, to increase annual and sick leave which may be earned and accumulated by officers and employees of federal government -- Civil Service.

HR 12363 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 7/23/56 -- Amend Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, to provide for reports on utilization of manpower in executive branch of government -- Civil Service.

HR 12407 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 7/25/56 -- Preserve rates of compensation of wage board employees whose positions are reduced in grade -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12451 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/56 -- Similar to HR 12407.

HR 12453 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/27/56 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to prevent loss of annual leave by employees in certain cases -- Civil Service.

H Res 480 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate and study downgrading of positions in executive branch of government -- Rules.

Commemorative

SENATE

S 2766 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize issuance of Presidential proclamation re observance of 1956 of 100th anniversary of birth of Woodrow Wilson -- Judiciary.

S 2808 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt -- Banking and Currency.

S 2910 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of stamps in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of Dr. Nikola Tesla -- Civil Service.

S 2936 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for insurance of special postage stamp in honor of Dr. Samuel J. Crumbine who pioneered in field of public health education -- Civil Service.

S 2991 -- BRIDGES (R N.H.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps in honor of Hannah Dustin -- Civil Service.

S 2992 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of stamps in recognition of American Red Cross Blood Bank program -- Civil Service.

S 3031 -- BYRD (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 1/24/56 -- Incorporate George Washington Boyhood Home -- Judiciary.

S 3038 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps commemorating construction, at Minneapolis, Minn., of first bridge across Mississippi River -- Civil Service.

S 3047 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge Battlefield National Park, in state of Arkansas -- Interior.

S 3063 -- BRIDGES (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Smith (R Maine), Payne (R Maine), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Green (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), George (D Ga.), Capehart (R Ind.), Young (R N.D.), Robertson (D Va.), Bricker (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Potter (R Mich.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for recognition of Altar of Nation, located in Cathedral of Pines, Rindge, New Hampshire, as national shrine -- Interior.

S 3117 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps commemorating 100th anniversary of founding of city of Duluth, Minn. -- Civil Service.

S 3210 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/16/56 -- Change name of Clearwater National Forest in Idaho to Bernard DeVoto National Forest -- Interior.

S 3248 -- BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/21/56 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp commemorating 100th anniversary of discovery of Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nev. -- Civil Service.

S 3289 -- BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/27/56 -- Authorize coinage of standard silver dollars in commemoration of the Nevada Silver Centenary and 100th anniversary of discovery of Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nev. -- Banking and Currency.

S 3386 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt" approved July 28, 1955 -- Judiciary.

S 3542 -- MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of 200th anniversary of founding of city of Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Civil Service.

S 3567 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of stamps to commemorate 100th anniversary of arrival in Springfield, Mo., of first west-bound stage of Overland Butterfield Stage Co. -- Civil Service.

S 3644 -- DUFF (R Pa.) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of teaching profession on occasion of 100th anniversary of National Education Association -- Civil Service.

S 3772 -- BYRD (D Va.), Wiley (R Wis.), Green (D R.I.), Williams (R Del.), Frear (D Del.), Beall (R Md.), Butler (R Md.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/56 -- Designate East Fourteenth Street highway bridge over Potomac River at Fourteenth Street in D.C. as Rochambeau Memorial Bridge -- D.C.

S 3784 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis -- Banking and Currency.

S 4003 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 6/6/56 -- Extend federal recognition posthumously to Lt. Col. Lee J. Merkel, Air National Guard of U.S., as a colonel, Air National Guard of U.S. -- Armed Services.

S 4041 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge National Military Park, in Arkansas -- Interior.

S 4062 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/14/56 -- Facilitate administration and development of Whitman National Monument, in Washington, by authorizing acquisition of additional land for monument -- Interior.

S 4089 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend Public Law 298, 84th Congress, re Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission -- Foreign Relations.

S 4100 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating 250th anniversary of founding of city of Albuquerque, N.M. -- Civil Service.

S 4151 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 7/2/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national cemetery at Birch Coulee battlefield site in Renville County, Minn. -- Interior.

S 4136 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) -- 6/28/56 -- Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps as a tribute to surveyors of U.S. -- Civil Service.

S 4256 -- JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 7/20/56 -- Authorize Honorable William F. Knowland, U.S. Senator from California, to accept and wear award of Cross of Grand Commander of Royal Order of Phoenix, tendered by government of Kingdom of Greece.

S 4271 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 7/23/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing burial site of grandfather of Abraham Lincoln as a national monument -- Interior.

S J Res 105 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to designate period beginning Sept. 17 and ending Sept. 23 of each year as Constitution Week -- Judiciary.

S J Res 107 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1956, Gen. Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski -- Judiciary.

S J Res 108 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Martin (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.), Green (D R.I.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim week in which Jan. 17, 1956, occurs as Benjamin Franklin Week in commemoration of 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin -- Judiciary.

S J Res 129 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/27/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Roads to designate a highway system to be known as Lewis and Clark National Tourway -- Public Works.

S J Res 139 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Aiken (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Curtis (R Neb.), Daniel (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Thye (R Minn.), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of first conference of state governors for protection in public interest of natural resources of U.S. -- Judiciary.

S J Res 140 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim period from Feb. 12, 1956, to Feb. 19, 1956, as National Negro History Week -- Judiciary.

S J Res 144 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 2/16/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1956 General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski -- Judiciary.

S J Res 147 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.), Jenner (R Ind.) -- 2/20/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim October 11, 1956, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski -- Judiciary.

S J Res 153 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 3/2/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim September 17 of each year General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of birth of Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben -- Judiciary.

S J Res 156 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/14/56 -- Provide for preservation of historic Customhouse in Charleston, S.C. -- Interior.

S J Res 172 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 5/15/56 -- Provide for participation by U.S. in ceremonies celebrating 300th anniversary of signing of Flushing Remonstrance -- Judiciary.

S J Res 185 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 6/27/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 20, 1954, establishing a commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton -- Judiciary.

S J Res 189 -- MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 7/6/56 -- Designate fourth day of May as Teachers Day -- Judiciary.

S J Res 198 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 7/19/56 -- Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for celebration of 200th Anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton," approved Aug. 20, 1954 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 59 -- JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/5/56 -- Request President to designate week of Jan. 29, 1956 through Feb. 4, 1956 as National Junior Achievement Week -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 69 -- HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/6/56 -- Commemorate 50th anniversary of national food, drug and cosmetic law and Federal Meat Inspection Act and request President to designate week beginning June 24, 1956, as National Pure Food, Drug, Cosmetic and Meat Inspection Laws Week -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 72 -- HILL (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 3/15/56 -- Favor appropriate observance of National Hospital Week -- Judiciary.

S Res 307 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 7/9/56 -- Provide for memorial address on the late Senator Kilgore of West Virginia.

S Res 308 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 7/9/56 -- Provide for memorial address on the late Senator Barkley of Kentucky.

HOUSE

HR 7912 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for erection of a Woodrow Wilson memorial in D.C. -- House Administration.

HR 7943 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/56 -- Change name of government locks at Ballard, Wash. to Hiram M. Chittenden locks -- Public Works.

HR 8130 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge -- D.C.

HR 8224 -- ALLEN (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Lincoln-Douglas joint debates -- Civil Service.

HR 8225 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8280 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Permit interment of last survivor of Union Army and last survivor of Confederate Army within Gettysburg National Military Park and provide erection of suitable memorial therein -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8284 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/9/56 -- Incorporate George Washington Boyhood Home -- Judiciary.

HR 8390 -- RILEY (D S.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever" -- Armed Services.

HR 8465 -- GRANAHAN (R Pa.) -- 1/16/56 -- Declare Good Friday in each year a legal holiday -- Judiciary.

HR 8542 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Rear Adm. Robert Edwin Peary -- Civil Service.

HR 8558 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge Battlefield National Park, in state of Arkansas -- Interior.

HR 8639 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Dr. John Gorrie -- Civil Service.

HR 8826 -- BASS (R N.H.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for recognition of Altar of Nation, located in Cathedral of Pines, Rindge, N.H., as a national shrine -- Interior.

HR 8832 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide funds for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., as authorized by act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98) -- Appropriations.

HR 8838 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to honor city of Grand Rapids, Mich. -- Civil Service.

HR 8918 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress on advisability of establishing Fort Pemberton, Leflore County, Miss., as national monument -- Interior.

HR 8987 -- DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 2/1/56 -- Declare September 17 a legal public holiday to be known as Constitution Day -- Judiciary.

HR 9124 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of founding of city of Duluth, Minn. -- Civil Service.

HR 9205 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to furnish memorial markers commemorating certain deceased members of armed forces -- Armed Services.

HR 9483 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/22/56 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. -- Interior.

HR 9594 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Declare Good Friday in each year to be a legal public holiday -- Judiciary.

HR 9604 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Sergeant Floyd Monument as national monument -- Interior.

HR 9654 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Cimarron Crossing as a national monument and historic shrine -- Interior.

HR 9677 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate life and perpetuate ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington" to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with celebration of centennial anniversary of birth of Booker T. Washington -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9928 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Authorize coinage of standard silver dollars in commemoration of Nevada Silver Centenary and 100th anniversary of discovery of Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nev. -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9966 -- HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of American farmer -- Civil Service.

HR 9992 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Provide for development by Secretary of Interior of Independence National Historical Park -- Interior.

HR 9994 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9992.

HR 10032 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/19/56 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of drilling of first oil well at Titusville, Pa. in 1859 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10057 -- BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Designate Sept. 13 in each year as Barry Day, and declare such day to be a legal public holiday -- Judiciary.

HR 10107 -- JAMES (R Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for development by Secretary of Interior of Independence National Historical Park -- Interior.

HR 10122 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10107.

HR 10126 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10107.

HR 10133 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10107.

HR 10161 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for development by Secretary of Interior of Independence National Historical Park -- Interior.

HR 10216 -- GAVIN (R Pa.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10161.

HR 10239 -- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide that Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery shall be illuminated at night and that flag shall be flown at such memorial for 24 hours a day -- Interior.

HR 10270 -- McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10161.

HR 10271 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 3/28/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to furnish memorial markers or plaques commemorating certain deceased members of Armed Forces -- Armed Services.

HR 10273 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10161.

HR 10470 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/12/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of 200th anniversary of founding of Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Civil Service.

HR 10520 -- LONG (D La.) -- 4/16/56 -- Designate Veterans' Administration hospital at Seattle, Wash., as George E. Flood Memorial Hospital -- Veterans.

HR 11000 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11084 -- MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 5/8/56 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11128 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide that a commemorative stamp shall be issued depicting home of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill. -- Civil Service.

HR 11178 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) (by raquest) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11181 -- GREGORY (D Ky.) -- 5/14/56 -- Authorize coinage of standard 50-cent piece in commemoration of 100th anniversary of city of Paducah, Ky., and in honor of late Senator Alben W. Barkley -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11240 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Make Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., a national monument -- Interior.

HR 11322 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide that next cruiser commissioned in U.S. Navy shall be named the Brooklyn -- Armed Services.

HR 11328 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.

HR 11332 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.

HR 11333 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.

HR 11336 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.

HR 11379 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.

HR 11416 -- O'BRIEN (D Ill.) -- 5/23/56 -- Provide that a bust of Adolph J. Sabath be placed in rotunda of Old House Office Building -- House Administration.

HR 11602 -- McVEY (R Ill.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate life and perpetuate ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington" to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with celebration of centennial anniverasry of birth of Booker T. Washington -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11608 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/5/56 -- Similar to HR 11602.

HR 11631 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11602.

HR 11867 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 6/20/56 -- Facilitate administration and development of Whitman National Monument, in Washington, by authorizing acquisition of additional land for monument -- Interior.

HR 11923 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for conferring of award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement -- Labor.

HR 12028 -- ROBESON (D Va.) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide for transfer to Yorktown Battlefield Area, Colonial National Historical Park, Va., certain howitzers surrendered by British at Yorktown -- Armed Services.

HR 12117 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 7/5/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort De Soto as a national memorial -- Interior.

HR 12312 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 7/19/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to honor 125th anniversary of origin of savings and loan associations -- Civil Service.

HR 12330 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 7/20/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Kate Shelley and other women of U.S. associated with American railroading -- Civil Service.

HR 12390 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 7/24/56 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late educator Booker T. Washington -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 443 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Increase appropriation authorization for Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission -- Judiciary.

H J Res 444 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize and request President to issue proclamation in connection with centennial of birth of Woodrow Wilson -- Judiciary.

H J Res 445 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize issuance of special airmail stamp commemorative of first nonstop flight from New York to Paris by Charles Augustus Lindbergh -- Civil Service.

H J Res 447 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/3/56 -- Request President to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 453 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim October 11, 1956, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski -- Judiciary.

H J Res 460 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to H J Res 444.

H J Res 461 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to H J Res 443.

H J Res 469 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Set aside 7th day of December in each year in memory of achievements and sacrifices of American people during World War II -- Judiciary.

H J Res 484 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of official founding and launching of conservation movement for protection in public interest, of natural resources of U.S. -- Judiciary.

H J Res 486 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

H J Res 487 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

H J Res 488 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

H J Res 489 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

H J Res 490 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

H J Res 492 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim September 17 of each year General Von Steuben Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of birth of Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben -- Judiciary.

H J Res 493 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

H J Res 494 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to H J Res 484.

H J Res 497 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of official founding and launching of conservation movement for protection, in public interest, of natural resources of the U.S. -- Judiciary.

H J Res 498 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

H J Res 500 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Designate July 1, 1956,as Civil Air Patrol Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 502 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

H J Res 504 -- BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

H J Res 506 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

H J Res 520 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of official founding and launching of conservation movement for protection in public interest of natural resources of U.S. -- Judiciary.

H J Res 525 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/8/56 -- Similar to H J Res 520.

H J Res 527 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/9/56 -- Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of a suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing -- Administration.

H J Res 529 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/9/56 -- Provide for observance and celebration of quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida -- Judiciary.

H J Res 537 -- HULL (D Mo.) -- 2/14/56 -- Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing -- House Administration.

H J Res 538 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/14/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1956, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski -- Judiciary.

H J Res 540 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources -- Judiciary.

H J Res 543 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/16/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Roads to designate a highway system to be known as Lewis and Clark National Tourway -- Public Works.

H J Res 544 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 543.

H J Res 545 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 2/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 543.

H J Res 546 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 20, 1954, establishing commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton -- Judiciary.

H J Res 569 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for joint session of Congress to honor surviving veterans of War Between the States, and to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to such veterans -- Rules.

H J Res 575 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of first conference of state governors for protection, in public interest, of natural resources of U.S. -- Judiciary.

H J Res 576 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/8/56 -- Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton," approved Aug. 20, 1954 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 594 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/27/56 -- Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C., of an appropriate permanent memorial to memory of great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus -- Administration.

H J Res 602 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/12/56 -- Provide for a medal to be struck and presented to each surviving veteran of War Between the States -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 630 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/29/56 -- Designate 7-day period beginning on Sept. 17, in each year as Constitution Week -- Judiciary.

H J Res 652 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall accept that real property in New York, N.Y., known as General Grant Monument and that it shall become General Grant National Monument -- Interior.

H J Res 658 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps to be known as national liberation stamp -- Civil Service.

H J Res 674 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 7/6/56 -- Establish 12th day of April as National Health Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 675 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 7/6/56 -- Designate period beginning October 22, 1956, and ending October 27, 1956, as National Transportation Week -- Judiciary.

H J Res 678 -- CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 7/9/56 -- Designate 4th day of May as Teachers' Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 689 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 7/16/56 -- Provide for preparation of a history of momentous scenes in Congress since Civil War -- Administration.

H Con Res 199 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make provision re commemorative ceremonies in connection with 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin. -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 204 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/18/56 -- Commemorate 50th anniversary of national pure food, drug, and cosmetic law -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 220 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/12/56 -- Commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 225 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/27/56 -- Make provisions to commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 232 -- RICHARDS (D S.C.) -- 4/16/56 -- Extend greetings to American National Red Cross on occasion of its 75th anniversary -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 420 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/6/56 -- Designate Monday, April 16, 1956, for celebration of Pan American Day

H Res 591 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 7/12/56 -- Make provisions re U.S. be represented at bicentennial celebration of birth of Alexander Hamilton -- Foreign Affairs.

Congress

SENATE

S 3015 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Confirm and protect right of individuals to communicate with Members of Congress -- Judiciary.

S 3148 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize surveys and studies bearing upon possible use of atomic energy for utility service requirements of buildings and grounds under Architect of Capitol -- Atomic Energy.

S 3242 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Sparkman (D Ala.) , Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide for federal contribution to election campaigns of major political parties, to reduce importance of campaign contributions in federal elections -- Administration.

S 3331 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 3/1/56 -- Require filing with officials of Congress of information copies of statements filed with state or territorial officials with respect to contributions received, or expenditures made, in connection with primaries, conventions, and other processes for selection of party candidates for election to Senate or House of Representatives or for selection of delegates to national conventions of political parties -- Administration.

S 3742 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 4/26/56 -- Establish as a policy of Congress public use of public domain forest lands and woodlands, and of forest reserves created from public domain -- Interior.

S 3812 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/9/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact re interstate public school districts where an educational community extends into both such states -- Judiciary.

S J Res 118 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/12/56 -- Make provision re compensation of staff director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy -- Atomic Energy.

S J Res 133 -- CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/1/56 -- Limit spending powers of Congress and provide for reduction of national debts -- Judiciary.

S J Res 138 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide that compensation of Executive Director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy shall be $18,000 per year.

S J Res 159 -- THYE (R Minn.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 4/9/56 -- Establish Joint Committee on Scientific Research -- Public Works.

S J Res 160 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 4/11/56 -- Make provisions to suspend application of certain laws of U.S. re counsel employed by Special Committee of Senate established by S Res 219, 84th Congress -- Judiciary.

S J Res 161 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/11/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee, to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Information Programs -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 205 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Establish select committee to investigate circumstances involving alleged improper attempts through political contributions to influence vote of Sen. Case of S.D. in so-called Natural Gas bill.

S Res 206 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 2/6/56 -- Investigate circumstances connected with tender of campaign contribution to Sen. Case of S.D. and any other contributions by persons in legislation involving oil and gas industry of U.S.

S Res 212 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/14/56 -- Investigate relative cost of postage paid by Fargo Forum on newspapers and cost of transmission through the mails of such copies for past ten years -- Civil Service.

S Res 213 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/14/56 -- Investigate amount of subsidies received by Time, Life and Fortune magazines since Jan. 1, 1940 -- Civil Service.

S Res 214 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/14/56 -- Investigate payments of subsidies by Post Office Dept. since Jan. 1, 1940 -- Civil Service.

S Res 218 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) -- 2/21/56 -- Amend Senate Resolution 205, agreed to Feb. 7, 1956, re attempts to influence vote of Senator Case of South Dakota, on the then pending gas bill.

S Res 219 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 2/21/56 -- Investigate campaign expenditures, lobbying and certain other activities affecting Senate or any member thereof.

S Res 228 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for electrical voting in Senate Chamber -- Rules.

S Res 312 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 7/12/56 -- Increase limit of expenditures by Committee on Armed Services -- Rules.

HOUSE

HR 8141 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for a summer recess of Congress in each year in which general elections are not held -- Rules.

HR 8787 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for a prorated stationery allowance in the case of a Member of House of Representatives elected for a portion of a term -- House Administration.

HR 8796 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/25/56 -- Increase amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of House of Representatives -- House Administration.

HR 9076 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize surveys and studies bearing upon possible use of atomic energy for utility service requirements of buildings and grounds under the Architect of Capitol -- Atomic Energy.

HR 9133 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to make applicable to Members of Congress current provisions of section 10 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, relating to voluntary contributions -- Civil Service.

HR 9488 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/22/56 -- Provide for federal contribution to election campaigns of major political parties, to reduce importance of campaign contributions in federal elections -- Administration.

HR 9847 -- PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 3/8/56 -- Prohibit persons from making campaign contributions to candidates for nomination or election to federal office when the elections are held in states other than the state in which the person making the contribution resides, and prohibit any person from making campaign contribution from funds made available for that purpose by another person unless the identity of such other person is disclosed -- Judiciary.

HR 10031 -- JONES (D Mo.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend act of March 3, 1875, as amended, re franking of Congressional Record and parts thereof -- Civil Service.

HR 10754 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of House of Representatives, to accept and wear award of Order of Sikatuna, Lakan Class, tendered by Government of Republic of Philippines.

HR 10846 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/26/56 -- Establish as a policy of Congress public use of public domain forest lands and woodlands -- Interior.

HR 10847 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10848 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10849 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10850 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10851 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10852 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10853 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10854 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10855 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10856 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10857 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 10858 -- GAVIN (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10846.

HR 11005 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Establish as a policy of Congress public use of public domain forest lands and woodlands -- Interior.

HR 11008 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide that Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act shall not apply to persons attempting to influence adoption by Congress of proposed amendments to Constitution -- Judiciary.

HR 11133 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress re advisability of establishing Lehman Caves-Mount Wheeler area of Nevada as a national park -- Interior.

HR 11809 -- SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 6/18/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.

HR 12119 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 7/5/56 -- Make provisions re clerk hire of Members of House of Representatives -- Administration.

HR 12185 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 7/11/56 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress -- Interior.

HR 12354 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 7/21/56 -- Make provisions re clerk hire of Members of House of Representatives -- Administration.

H J Res 454 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange and Cultural Relations Programs -- Rules.

H J Res 474 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.

H J Res 482 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provisions re compensation of Staff director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy -- Atomic Energy.

H J Res 514 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 2/6/56 -- Make provisions re compensation of executive director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy -- Atomic Energy.

H J Res 517 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/7/56 -- Change date to Jan. 7 for counting electoral votes in 1957.

H J Res 528 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/9/56 -- Limit spending powers of Congress and provide for reduction of national debt -- Judiciary.

H J Res 598 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 4/9/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Program -- Rules.

H J Res 694 -- QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 7/20/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to repeal 22nd Amendment thereto -- Judiciary.

H J Res 695 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 7/20/56 -- Suspend application of certain federal laws re personnel employed by House Committee on Ways and Means in connection with investigations ordered by H Res 331 and H Res 606, 84th Congress -- Judiciary.

H J Res 697 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 7/24/56 -- Create a Joint Committee of Senate and House of Representatives, composed of three members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and three members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to evaluate readiness of various Territories of U.S. for self-government -- Rules.

H Con Res 200 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish Joint Committee on Central Intelligence -- Rules.

H Con Res 229 -- BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 4/11/56 -- Conduct an investigation covering attempts on part of U.N. to organize a world government -- Rules.

H Con Res 266 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/17/56 -- Express sense of Congress re acceptance of certain property offered to U.S. by Honorable Joseph E. Davies -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 353 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Committee on House Administration to conduct investigation of campaign expenditures -- Rules.

H Res 357 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study causes of large increase in traffic accidents in U.S. during recent years -- Rules.

H Res 358 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of possibility of preventing hurricane damage by breaking up or diverting hurricanes before they strike populated areas -- Rules.

H Res 397 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigation and study re share of monies paid by consumers for food products that are absorbed by carriers, and by processors and wholesalers -- Rules.

H Res 417 -- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make provision re protecting the integrity of Speaker and House -- Rules.

H Res 418 -- BOLTON, O.P. (R Ohio) -- 3/2/56 -- Create select committee to survey functions of committees of House of Representatives -- Rules.

H Res 424 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for employment of four additional laborers, office of Doorkeeper of House of Representatives -- Administration.

H Res 462 -- SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 4/10/56 -- Amend Rules of House to create a standing Committee on Administrative Procedure and Practice -- Rules.

H Res 469 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 4/12/56 -- Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of various means of utilizing civil and military airports in Detroit, Mich. -- Rules.

H Res 481 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Continue in effect H Res 190 and H Res 386, 83rd Congress -- Judiciary.

H Res 482 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 4/23/56 -- Express House disapproval of anti-Christian terror and persecution by Communists of Ukranian Christians -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 483 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for appointment of special committee of House of Representatives to investigate campaign expenditures of various candidates for House of Representatives -- Rules.

H Res 584 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 7/10/56 -- Waive all points of order against provisions of HR 12138 making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1957 -- Rules.

H Res 588 -- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 7/12/56 -- Make provisions re that language be removed from Senate proceedings in Congressional Record -- Rules.

H Res 592 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 7/12/56 -- Make provision re place of Benjamin Franklin television series in archives of Library of Congress -- House Administration.

H Res 598 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 7/17/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate and study administration and operations of Morningside Hospital, Inc., Portland, Ore., to determine whether such hospital is adequately performing its contractual obligations to U.S. -- Rules.

H Res 639 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 7/25/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of national civilian air policy and its enforcement -- Rules.

H Res 642 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to H Res 639.

H Res 643 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to H Res 639.

H Res 644 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to H Res 639.

H Res 649 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/27/56 -- Amend rules of House, to restrict reporting of business to calendars during the closing days of a session -- Rules.

H Res 650 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 7/27/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of national civilian air policy and its enforcement -- Rules.

H Res 651 -- CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 7/27/56 -- Similar to H Res 650.

H Res 652 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 7/27/56 -- Create a select committee on pornographic materials -- Rules.

Constitution, Civil Rights

SENATE

S 3074 -- CURTIS (R Neb.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 1/30/56 -- Revise federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections -- Administration.

S 3143 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Byrd (D Va.), Stennis (D Miss.), Daniel (D Texas), Robertson (D Va.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), Russell (D Ga.), Hill (D Ala.), Johnston (D S.C.), George (D Ga.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 2/6/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.

S 3308 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Knowland (R Calif.), Clements (D Ky.), Bridges (R N.H.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Anderson (D N.M.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Neely (D W.Va.), Kerr (D Okla.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Daniel (D Texas), Carlson (R Kan.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Green (D R.I.), Bible (D Nev.), Murray (D Mont.), Jackson (D Wash.), Cotton (R N.H.), Pastore (D R.I.), Bush (R Conn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Johnston (D S.C.), George (D Ga.), Case (R S.D.), Martin (R Pa.), Smathers (D Fla.), Beall (R Md.), Monroney (D Okla.), Eastland (D Miss.), Thurmond (D N.C.), McClellan (D Ark.), Smith (R N.J.), Holland (D Fla.), Duff (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Ellender (D La.), Thye (R Minn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Bricker (R Ohio), Stennis (D Miss.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Ervin (D N.C.), Malone (R Nev.), Wiley (R Wis.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Allott (R Colo.), Case (R N.J.), Welker (R Idaho) -- 2/28/56 -- Revise federal election laws, prevent corrupt practices in federal elections, permit deduction for federal income tax purposes of certain political contributions -- Rules.

S 3415 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/12/56 -- Establish a Federal Commission on Civil Rights and Privileges; promote observance of civil rights of all individuals and aid in eliminating discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color -- Judiciary.

S 3555 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Establish an additional judicial district within State of Florida -- Judiciary.

S 3605 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Duff (R Pa.), Langer (R N.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Capehart (R Ind.), Bender (R Ohio), Butler R (Md.), Knowland (R Calif.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Thye (R Minn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 4/11/56 -- Establish a bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government -- Judiciary.

S 3717 -- CASE (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Strengthen civil-rights statutes -- Judiciary.

S 3718 -- CASE (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.) Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide means of further securing and protecting right to vote -- Judiciary.

S 3745 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Limit life of a patent to a term commencing with date of application -- Judiciary.

S 3773 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for an extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims, located under provisions of act of Aug. 11, 1955, may be made -- Interior.

S 3972 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 6/4/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgement upon a certain claim of Mrs. Walter E. von Kalinowski -- Judiciary.

S 4028 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/11/56 -- Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims held in certain portions of U.S. may be made -- Interior.

S J Res 116 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to provide that electoral votes of each state for President and Vice President shall be cast in proportion to popular votes cast in such state -- Judiciary.

S J Res 125 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/25/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for establishment of office of Senator at Large in Senate of U.S. for ex-Presidents of U.S. -- Judiciary.

S J Res 126 -- BYRD (D Va.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 1/25/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re balancing of budgets -- Judiciary.

S J Res 127 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/25/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to prevent interference with and to eliminate limitations upon, the power of states to regulate health, morals, education, marriage, and good order therein -- Judiciary.

S J Res 131 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/31/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re national recognition of Christianity and power of Congress to provide oath for citizens of religious affiliations other than Christian -- Judiciary.

S J Res 137 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), McClellan (D Ark.), Johnston (D S.C.), Russell (D Ga.), George (D Ga.) -- 2/6/56 -- Exercise power granted to Congress by section 5 of 14th amendment to Constitution through declaration that both public schools which are desegregated as to race and public schools for the different races which are separate but equal satisfy requirements of such amendment -- Judiciary.

S J Res 152 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/1/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.

S J Res 164 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission to Study Election Finances and Related Aspects of Elections to Federal Offices -- Administration.

HOUSE

HR 7934 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Require establishment of congressional election districts composed of contiguous and compact territories and to require that districts so established within any one state shall contain approximately same number of inhabitants -- Judiciary.

HR 8329 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Require establishment of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for election of Representatives -- Judiciary.

HR 8350 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish Commission on Civil Rights -- Judiciary.

HR 8989 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Protect right of individuals to be free from discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion or national origin -- Judiciary.

HR 8990 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.

HR 8991 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers -- House Administration.

HR 8992 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry -- Labor.

HR 9042 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8991.

HR 9043 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation -- Commerce.

HR 9044 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8992.

HR 9295 -- COLMER (D Miss.) -- 2/14/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.

HR 9337 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/16/56 -- Revise federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections -- Administration.

HR 9491 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/22/56 -- Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers -- Administration.

HR 9492 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/22/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.

HR 9619 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing a Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, a Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals -- Judiciary.

HR 9668 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 to be cited as "Federal Elections Act of 1956" -- Administration.

HR 10027 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/19/56 -- Establish and prescribe duties of Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice -- Judiciary.

HR 10043 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 re federal elections -- Administration.

HR 10072 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 10165 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude -- Judiciary.

HR 10166 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Protect civil rights of individual by establishing a Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of Government, a Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals -- Judiciary.

HR 10167 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.

HR 10168 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend and supplement existing civil rights statutes -- Judiciary.

HR 10169 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Protect right to political participation -- Judiciary.

HR 10263 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend title 17, U.S.C. entitled "Copyrights" with respect to certain fees -- Judiciary.

HR 10293 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/29/56 -- Prescribe a code of procedure for conduct of congressional investigations -- Rules.

HR 10340 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/9/56 -- Establish a bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights, in executive branch of government -- Judiciary.

HR 10349 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 4/9/56 -- Similar to HR 10340.

HR 10418 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend section 1343 of title 18, U.S.C. re fraud by wire, radio or television -- Judiciary.

HR 10425 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide means of further securing and protecting right to vote -- Judiciary.

HR 10426 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 4/11/56 -- Similar to HR 10425.

HR 10427 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/56 -- Strengthen civil rights statutes -- Judiciary.

HR 10428 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 4/11/56 -- Similar to HR 10427.

HR 10434 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/56 -- Similar to HR 10425.

HR 10435 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/56 -- Similar to HR 10427.

HR 10444 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/11/56 -- Protect right to political participation -- Judiciary.

HR 10445 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/11/56 -- Establish a Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government -- Judiciary.

HR 10446 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/11/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.

HR 10508 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C., to provide for appointment of one additional district judge for southern district of Florida -- Judiciary.

HR 10579 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/17/56 -- Provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General to establish a bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government to provide means of further securing and protecting right to vote; to strengthen Civil Rights Statutes -- Judiciary.

HR 10730 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death or property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.

HR 10731 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/23/56 -- Establish a plan and appropriate procedures for promotion of employees of government on basis of merit -- Civil Service.

HR 10763 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for an increase in wage basis for computation of compensation for disability or death under Federal Employees' Compensation Act -- Labor.

HR 10764 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 10775 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 10798 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of U.S. who have lost U.S. citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in occupied Germany -- Judiciary.

HR 10966 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.

HR 10967 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers -- Administration.

HR 10968 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry -- Labor.

HR 11021 -- ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 5/7/56 -- Create a Commission on Human Resettlement -- Judiciary.

HR 11199 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 5/14/56 -- Make provisions re clerk hire of Members of House of Representatives -- House Administration.

HR 11404 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 5/23/56 -- Make provisions re certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under act of Aug. 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of failure of owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period -- Interior.

HR 11413 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.

HR 11512 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/29/56 -- Authorize grants of not more than $500 to certain persons who are injured or whose property is damaged by aircraft of Armed Forces of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 11538 -- BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 5/31/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgement upon claims of certain employees (and former employees) of Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif., for unpaid compensation for overtime services performed by them between June 1, 1945 and March 16, 1948 -- Judiciary.

HR 11600 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/5/56 -- Limit and regulate appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 11906 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/25/56 -- Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers -- Administration.

HR 12236 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 7/13/56 -- Make provisions re certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under act of August 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of failure of owners to take certain action to protect their claims within prescribed period -- Interior.

H J Res 441 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for a special presidential election in certain cases -- Judiciary.

H J Res 442 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relating to cases where President is unable to discharge powers and duties of his office -- Judiciary.

H J Res 475 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/16/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution re selection of successors of President, Vice President, or Members of Congress who become unable to perform their duties -- Judiciary.

H J Res 495 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/26/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution with respect to right of states to manage their own internal affairs -- Judiciary.

H J Res 519 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 2/7/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women -- Judiciary.

H J Res 536 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 2/14/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for separate election of Vice President -- Judiciary.

H J Res 541 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/16/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re national recognition of Christianity and provisions of oath for citizens whose religious scruples prevent them from giving unqualified allegiance to Constitution -- Judiciary.

H J Res 559 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/28/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to prevent interference with police powers of states and prevent interference with power to regulate health, morals, education, marriage and general welfare -- Judiciary.

H J Res 568 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/1/56 -- Exercise power granted to Congress by section 5 of 14th Amendment to Constitution through a declaration that both public schools which are desegregated as to race, and public schools for different races which are separate but equal, satisfy the requirements of such amendment -- Judiciary.

H J Res 570 -- BROWN (D Ga.) -- 3/1/56 -- Declare that applicable requirements of 14th Amendment are satisfied in any state either by public schools which are desegregated as to race or by public schools for different races which are separate but equal -- Judiciary.

H J Res 571 -- GRANT (D Ala.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 568.

H J Res 583 -- COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Make provisions re proposing an amendment to Constitution of U.S. with respect to election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.

H J Res 586 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 3/19/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.

H J Res 588 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/20/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution with respect to power of states to conserve and regulate exploration, production and distribution of their petroleum products, water, sulfur and all other minerals and natural resources -- Judiciary.

H J Res 608 -- GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to taxing and spending powers -- Judiciary.

H J Res 624 -- COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.

H J Res 645 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 6/8/56 -- Amend Constitution re qualifications for office of President -- Judiciary.

H J Res 669 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re further protection of certain basic rights of citizens -- Judiciary.

H J Res 701 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to repeal 22nd Amendment thereto -- Judiciary.

H Res 518 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 5/31/56 -- Authorize Committee on Judiciary to investigate and study facts and circumstances of attack on Victor Riesel on April 5, 1956, and effect of such acts of violence on freedom of press in U S. -- Rules.

H Res 552 -- BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for consideration of HR 627, bill to provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of person within jurisdiction of U.S. -- Rules.
H Res 555 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide for consideration of HR 627 -- Rules.

Crimes, Courts and Prisons

SENATE

S 2791 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to provide for trial in federal district courts of persons not subject to military jurisdiction for certain offenses committed by them while subject to such jurisdiction -- Judiciary.
S 2792 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to make wrecking of certain aircraft a criminal offense -- Judiciary.
S 2814 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make it a crime for federal employees to make unlawful threats to taxpayer for purpose of collecting taxes -- Judiciary.
S 2821 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 100 of title 28, U.S.C., to provide that U.S. District Court for District of Maryland shall no longer be required to hold court at Cumberland and Denton, Md. -- Judiciary.
S 2829 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to make damage and destruction of certain aircraft and motor vehicles criminal offense -- Judiciary.
S 2887 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Jenner (R Ind.), -- 1/9/56 -- Further protect and assure the privacy of grand or petit juries in courts of U.S. while such juries are deliberating or voting -- Judiciary.
S 2907 -- KILGORE (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 4161 of title 18, U.S.C., re commutation for good conduct -- Judiciary.
S 2911 -- JENNER (R Ind.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to provide that certain acts of violence committed on certain aircraft and motor vehicles shall be criminal offense -- Judiciary.
S 2972 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/18/56 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft -- Commerce.
S 2981 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend first section of act entitled "An act to prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of U.S. convicted of certain offenses, and for other purposes" approved September 1, 1954, to limit its application to cases involving national security -- Civil Service.
S 3018 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/23/56 -- Revise section 3 of act of January 2, 1951, re registration of manufacturers of and dealers in gambling devices -- Commerce.
S 3111 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 144 of title 28, U.S.C. re bias or prejudice of judge -- Judiciary.
S 3178 -- ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/10/56 -- Waive section 143, of title 28, U.S.C., with respect to U.S. District Court for Western District of N.C. holding court at Bryson City, N.C. -- Judiciary.
S 3383 -- ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Require that federal judgments for condemnation of land by U.S. be registered, recorded, docketed, indexed and cross-indexed in conformity with law of state in which such property is situated -- Judiciary.
S 3409 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/9/56 -- Provide for appointment of a district judge for Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina -- Judiciary.
S 3410 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/9/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges -- Judiciary.
S 3423 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend section 3731 of title 18 of U.S. Code re appeals by U.S. -- Judiciary.
S 3495 -- DIRKSEN(R Ill.) (by request) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend section 753 of title 28 of U.S.C. to prescribe more fully duties and obligations of official reporters appointed by district courts of U.S. -- Judiciary.
S 3516 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide additional penalties for violation of antitrust laws -- Judiciary.
S 3603 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend section 3231, title 18, U.S.C. to reaffirm jurisdiction of state courts to enforce state statutes prohibiting subversive activities -- Judiciary.
S 3604 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Duff (R Pa.), Langer (R N.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Capehart (R Ind.), Bender (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.) Knowland (R Calif.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Thye (R Minn.), Saltstall (R Mass.) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General -- Judiciary.
S 3645 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend section 1343 of title 18, U.S.C., re fraud by wire, radio or television -- Commerce.
S 3646 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 4/18/56 -- Prevent racketeering -- Judiciary.
S 3674 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to S 3645.
S 3678 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 4/18/56 -- Provide for appointment of an additional circuit judge for seventh circuit, and for appointment of additional district judges for northern district of Illinois -- Judiciary.
S 3684 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 4/19/56 -- Authorize construction of a federal penitentiary at Bismarck, N.D. -- Judiciary.
S 3726 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/25/56 -- Amend section 48 of title 28 of U.S.C. in order to authorize holding terms of U.S. Court of Appeals for fifth circuit at Miami, Fla. -- Judiciary.
S 3744 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Establish a U.S. Court of Appeals for Patents -- Judiciary.
S 3759 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/30/56 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court -- Judiciary.
S 3760 -- DANIEL (D Texas), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Eastland (D Miss.), Welker (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.), Payne (R Maine) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs -- Judiciary.
S 3771 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 3238 of title 18, U.S.C. -- Judiciary.
S 3802 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/9/56 -- Make provisions re federal penal and correctional institutions to maintain a supply of Bibles and religious literature to be furnished to any federal prisoner at his request -- Judiciary.
S 3810 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C. to prescribe certain qualifications for persons appointed as members of Supreme Court -- Judiciary.
S 3811 -- LONG (D La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to S 3810.
S 3885 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/18/56 -- Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S., district courts -- Judiciary.
S 4067 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend section 82 of title 28 of U.S.C. in order to authorize holding terms of U.S. District Court at Yuma, Ariz. -- Judiciary.
S 4079 -- SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) -- 6/18/56 -- Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon a certain claim of Padbloc Co., Inc., and Harry G. Lankford, of Wichita, Kan. -- Judiciary.
S 4097 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/21/56 -- Make it a crime to transport any person in interstate or foreign commerce for purpose of committing rape upon such person, or to travel in interstate or foreign commerce for purpose of committing rape upon any person -- Judiciary.
S 4104 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 6/21/56 -- Increase fees of witnesses in U.S. courts and before U.S. commissioners -- Judiciary.
S 4105 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C. re fees of U.S. marshals -- Judiciary.
S 4106 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend section 544 of title 28, U.S.C. re bonds of U.S. marshals -- Judiciary.
S 4121 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 6/26/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims of U.S. to consider and render judgment on claim of Cuban-American Sugar Co. against U.S. -- Judiciary.
S 4155 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 7/3/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgement upon claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., of West New York, N.J. -- Judiciary.
S 4181 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Daniel (D Texas), Eastland (D Miss.), Welker (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.) -- 7/6/56 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize admission in evidence of telephonic interceptions by duly authorized law-enforcement officers engaged in investigation of certain narcotic offenses -- Judiciary.
S 4277 -- BRIDGES (R N.H.) -- 7/25/56 -- Amend section 3486 of title 18 of U.S.C. to provide for granting of immunity from federal prosecution to witnesses summoned to give evidence in certain state cases and proceedings -- Judiciary.
S J Res 168 -- LONG (D La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to S 3810.
S Res 191 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize an investigation of procedure in federal condemnation cases -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 7879 -- CANFIELD (R N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Protect persons within the several states from mob violence and lynching -- Judiciary.
HR 7907 -- HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide death penalty under certain circumstances for causing transportation in air commerce of explosives or other dangerous articles with intent to cause death or bodily injury -- Commerce.
HR 7908 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that any person causing transportation in air commerce of explosives or other dangerous articles with intent to cause death or bodily injury shall under certain circumstances, be punished by death -- Commerce.
HR 7921 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to impose increased penalties upon individuals who place explosives or other dangerous articles on aircraft with intent to cause death or bodily injury -- Commerce.
HR 7936 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 1963 of title 28 of U.S. code to provide for registration of portion of divorce decrees providing for payment of money or transfer of property which have been entered in certain district courts of U.S. -- Judiciary.
HR 7957 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to make damage, disablement, or destruction of civil aircraft a criminal offense, with increased penalties in cases resulting in death of passengers or other persons -- Judiciary.

HR 7958 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to authorize imposition of death penalty for sabotage of aircraft -- Judiciary.
HR 7971 -- TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make it a crime to eavesdrop on a Federal jury -- Judiciary.
HR 8133 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7957.
HR 8134 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7958.
HR 8135 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7957.
HR 8139 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for appointment of one additional district judge for Erie of western district of Pennsylvania -- Judiciary.
HR 8149 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend first sentence of paragraph (a) of section 756 of title II of the D.C. Code, 1951 edition (par. (a) of sec. 5, of act of April 1, 1942, c. 207, 56 Stat. 193), relating to transfer of actions from U.S. District Court for D.C. to municipal court for D.C. -- D.C.
HR 8257 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make it a crime to eavesdrop on federal jury -- Judiciary.
HR 8328 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend title 18 U.S.C. to prohibit intrusion upon privacy of federal juries -- Judiciary.
HR 8330 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide the appointment of an additional circuit and district judges -- Judiciary.
HR 8331 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 1292 of title 28 of U.S.C. re appeals from interlocutory orders -- Judiciary.
HR 8376 -- LATHAM (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8257.
HR 8377 -- McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for appointment of additional district judge for Northern District of Ohio -- Judiciary.
HR 8387 -- POFF (R Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8376.
HR 8393 -- ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for appointment of additional district judge for District of Colorado -- Judiciary.
HR 8396 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Create additional district judges for Eastern District of Pennsylvania -- Judiciary.
HR 8470 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide death penalty for willfully wrecking an airplane, bus, or other motor vehicle in cases where passengers or other persons are killed -- Judiciary.
HR 8546 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C. to prohibit intrusion upon privacy of federal juries -- Judiciary.
HR 8642 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Sherman Antitrust Act by providing for additional penalties for doing of any thing or performance of any overt act forbidden in antitrust laws, and for any thing or performance of any overt act in violation of Federal Trade Commission Act, because of its dangerous tendency unduly to hinder competition or create a monopoly -- Judiciary.
HR 8906 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/30/56 -- Prohibit courts of U.S. and other federal agencies from deciding or considering any matter drawing in question the administration by the several states of their respective educational systems -- Judiciary.
HR 8917 -- ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize condemnation under certain conditions -- Appropriations.
HR 8937 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend law to provide that the term of office of district judges in Alaska shall be 8 years -- Judiciary.
HR 9137 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 2/7/56 -- Waive section 142, of title 28, U.S.C., with respect to U.S. District Court for Western District of N.C. holding court at Bryson City, N.C. -- Judiciary.
HR 9257 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C. to provide for punishment of persons who assist in attempted escape of persons in federal custody -- Judiciary.
HR 9364 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 3731 of title 18 of U.S.C. relating to appeals by U.S. -- Judiciary.
HR 9648 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/29/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter -- Judiciary.
HR 9991 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act and Communist Control Act of 1954 to provide for a passport review procedure and to prohibit issuance of passports to persons under Communist discipline -- Judiciary.
H 10036 -- LATHAM (D Ga.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend sections 1861 and 1863 of title 28 of U.S.C. to change qualifications and requirements for exemption from service on a federal jury -- Judiciary.
HR 10294 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend section 1717 of title 18 of U.S.C., so to make nonmailable certain defamatory and other matter -- Judiciary.
HR 10335 -- DONOVAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/9/56 -- Provide that acts of Congress do not occupy, and shall not be construed to occupy, the field of sedition against U.S. to exclusion of state laws on such subject without express provision by Congress to such effect -- Judiciary.
HR 10339 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/9/56 -- Provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General -- Judiciary.
HR 10341 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/9/56 -- Amend section 1343 of title 18, U.S.C., re fraud by wire, radio or television -- Judiciary.
HR 10344 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/9/56 -- Establish concurrent jurisdiction of federal government and states and territories with respect to sedition against government of U.S., states, and territories and their political subdivisions -- Judiciary.
HR 10348 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 4/9/56 -- Similar to HR 10339.
HR 10363 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/10/56 -- Establish an additional judicial district in Florida -- Judiciary.
HR 10379 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/10/56 -- Similar to HR 10339.
HR 10462 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/12/56 -- Similar to HR 10363.
HR 10463 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/12/56 -- Provide for a term of court of fifth circuit of appeals to be held at Miami, Fla., in southern district of Florida -- Judiciary.
HR 10471 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend section 1391 of title 28, U.S.C. re venue generally -- Judiciary.
HR 10477 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/12/56 -- Prohibit payment of pension to persons confined in penal institutions for periods longer than 61 days -- Veterans.
HR 10617 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., section 3651, to permit confinement in jail-type institutions or treatment institutions for a period not exceeding 6 months in connection with grant of probation on a 1-cent indictment -- Judiciary.
HR 10642 -- WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to exempt certain retired officers of Armed Forces from operation of section 216 -- Judiciary.
HR 10683 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits -- Armed Services.
HR 10772 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 93 (b)-(2) of title 28 of U.S.C. re District Courts -- Judiciary.
HR 10786 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 3238 of title 18, U.S.C. -- Judiciary.
HR 10911 -- POFF (R Va.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. by adding a new chapter defining crimes and providing penalties for possession, transportation and sale of narcotics -- Judiciary.
HR 10924 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 5/1/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to allow compensation to counsel assigned by court in criminal cases -- Judiciary.
HR 10988 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide a remedy for injuries to persons and property caused by negligent or wrongful act or omission of individual granted diplomatic immunity by U.S. -- Judiciary.
HR 11039 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend chapter 51 of title 18 of U.S.C. to make certain homicides punishable as federal offenses -- Judiciary
HR 11054 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 2385 of title 18 of U.S.C. -- Judiciary.
HR 11095 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/8/56 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court -- Judiciary.
HR 11124 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges -- Judiciary.
HR 11254 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend section 104, title 4, U.S.C. -- Interior.
HR 11308 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend section 12 of Securities Act of 1933, as amended re liabilities for false statements -- Commerce.
HR 11341 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/21/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C. to authorize enforcement of state statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities -- Judiciary.
HR 11374 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court for U.S. -- Judiciary.
HR 11525 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/29/56 -- Provide more stringent penalties for violations of laws concerning pornography and related matters -- Judiciary.
HR 11578 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend section 610 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases -- Commerce.
HR 11635 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend chapter 3 of title 18, U.S.C., re animals, birds and fish -- Judiciary.
HR 11636 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11635.
HR 11653 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Increase fees of witnesses in U.S. courts and before U.S. commissioners -- Judiciary.
HR 11654 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend section 752 of title 28, U.S.C., to allow district judges to appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries -- Judiciary.
HR 11810 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend section 3231, title 18, U.S.C. to reaffirm jurisdiction of state courts to enforce state statutes prohibiting subversive activities -- Judiciary.
HR 11841 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/19/56 -- Protect security of U.S. by preventing employment by U.S. of persons found to be disloyal to U.S. -- Civil Service.
HR 11847 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/19/56 -- Limit and regulate appelate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. -- Judiciary.
HR 11907 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/25/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., re fees of U.S. marshals -- Judiciary.
HR 11908 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/25/56 -- Amend section 544 of title 28, U.S.C. re bonds of U.S. marshals -- Judiciary.
HR 11937 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/27/56 -- Authorize Judicial Conference of U.S. to promulgate minimum standards of qualifications for probation officers -- Judiciary.
HR 11960 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/26/56 -- Establish certain qualifications for Justices of Supreme Court of U.S. and for judges of U.S. Courts of Appeals -- Judiciary.
HR 11992 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/27/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C. to authorize enforcement of state statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities -- Judiciary.

HR 12002 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/27/56 -- Make provisions re method of appointment of U.S. marshals -- Judiciary.
HR 12024 -- HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/28/56 -- Establish concurrent jurisdiction of Federal Government and States and Territories re sedition against Government of U.S., States, Territories -- Judiciary.
HR 12063 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/29/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to prohibit misuse by collecting agencies of names, emblems and insignia to indicate federal agency -- Judiciary.
HR 12143 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court and to provide that persons who have held certain federal and state office shall be ineligible for appointment to any federal judgeship within 5 years after leaving such offices -- Judiciary.
HR 12183 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 7/11/56 -- Provide additional penalties for violation of antitrust laws -- Judiciary.
HR 12184 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend section 1201 of title 18, U.S.C., re kidnaping -- Judiciary.
HR 12238 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 7/13/56 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a new building for U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and Tax Court of U.S. -- Public Works.
HR 12259 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 7/16/56 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for appointment of two additional district judges for eastern districts of Michigan -- Judiciary.
H J Res 573 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/2/56 -- Provide that U.S. shall not participate in any civil action except as a party to such civil action -- Judiciary
H J Res 634 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/5/56 -- Establish a joint Congressional committee to investigate racketeering and related activities within certain labor unions -- Rules.
H Con Res 257 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 6/25/56 -- Express sense of Congress re political activities on part of Chief Justice of U.S. and Associate Justices of Supreme Court of U.S. -- Judiciary.
H Res 407 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/56 -- Authorize Committee on Judiciary to conduct study and investigation of influence of professional gamblers on amateur and professional sports -- Rules.
H Res 523 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/4/56 -- Establish select committee to conduct an investigation and study of labor racketeering in U.S. -- Rules.

District of Columbia

SENATE

S 2895 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend acts of Feb. 28, 1903, and March 3, 1927, re payment of cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in D.C. -- D.C.
S 2896 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend act re cemetery associations -- D.C.
S 2975 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate and regulate holidays for officers and employees of government of D.C. for pay and leave purposes -- D.C.
S 3052 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend act of April 1, 1942 to permit transfer of an action from U.S. District Court and D.C. municipal court for D.C. to municipal court for D.C. at any time prior to trial thereof, if it appears that such action will not justify a judgment in excess of $3,000 -- D.C.
S 3053 -- NEELY (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.), Beall (R Md.) (by request) -- 1/26/56 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such commission shall continue in existance until construction of such auditorium has been completed -- D.C.
S 3069 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/27/56 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of General Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc. in D.C. -- D.C.
S 3073 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs; create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act -- D.C.
S 3222 -- MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide for regulation of business of making loans of $1,000 or less in D.C. -- D.C.
S 3291 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for demolition of certain temporary buildings in D.C. and construction of permanent-type replacements -- Government Operations.
S 3295 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend act of April 28, 1953, re daylight-saving time in D.C. -- D.C.
S 3470 -- NEELY(D W.Va.) (by request)-- 3/19/56 -- Provide for examination, licensing, registration and regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in D.C. -- D.C.
S 3488 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide recognition for meritorious service by members of police and fire departments of D.C." approved March 4, 1929 -- D.C.
S 3489 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend acts known as Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, and Fire and Casualty Act, approved Oct. 9, 1940 -- D.C.
S 3554 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend section five of act of Aug. 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.", as amended -- D.C.
S 3556 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Public Law 551, chapter 616, 83rd Congress, 2nd session,re title of properties in D.C. -- Interior.
S 3619 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act -- D.C.
S 3637 -- McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 4/16/56 -- Establish an advisory board to assist commission created by joint resolution of December 20, 1944, in considering a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium in D.C. -- D.C.
S 3642 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 4/16/56 -- Transfer to government of D.C., Public Employment Service for D.C. -- D.C.
S 3695 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to extend coverage of such act to employees of municipal government of D.C. employed in D.C. institutions located in Maryland and Virginia -- D.C.
S 3838 -- BEALL (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for maintenance and operation of bridge to be constructed over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland -- D.C.
S 3882 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/18/56 -- Revise and modernize fish and game laws of D.C. -- D.C.
S 3886 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 5/18/56 -- Make provisions concerning gifts of securities to minors in D.C. -- D.C.
S 3887 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in D.C. be compelled to carry insurance for protection of passengers", approved June 29, 1938 -- D.C.
S 3888 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for D.C.", approved Aug. 17, 1937, as amended. -- D.C.
S 3889 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to grant additional powers to Commissioners of D.C.", approved Dec. 20, 1944, as amended -- D.C.
S 3890 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to create a Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in D.C.", approved May 1, 1906, as amended -- D.C.
S 3901 -- DANIEL (D Texas), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Eastland (D Miss.), Welker (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.), Neely (D W.Va.) -- Amend certain laws affecting control of narcotics in D.C. -- D.C.
S 4009 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 6/6/56 -- Regulate and license pawnbrokers in D.C. -- D.C.
S 4044 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., in D.C. -- D.C.
S 4299 -- BIBLE (D Nev.), Beall (R Md.) -- 7/27/56 -- Authorize conferring of appropriate degrees by District of Columbia Teachers College on those persons who have met requirements for such degrees -- District of Columbia.
S J Res 175 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/31/56 -- Provide for continuation of public mass transportation in D.C. subsequent to Aug. 14, 1956.-- D.C.

HOUSE

HR 8140 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations re civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed -- D.C.
HR 8168 -- SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide revenue for D.C. -- D.C.
HR 8171 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8140.
HR 8264 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 27-114 Code of Laws of D.C. 1951 edition -- D.C.
HR 8786 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 5 of act of August 7, 1946, entitled "An act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.", as amended -- D.C.
HR 8805 -- HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945 to afford certain preferences to businesses displaced by slum clearance or redevelopment and business property owners affected thereby -- D.C.
HR 8842 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Establish a Domestic Relations Division of U.S. District Court for D.C. -- D.C.
HR 8843 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8786.
HR 8844 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for a dual banking system in D.C. -- D.C.
HR 8901 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act -- Commerce.
HR 8947 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8901.
HR 8955 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide that under certain circumstances the charter and rights of franchise of Capitol Transit Co. shall not terminate on August 14, 1956 -- D.C.

HR 8957 — MORRISON (D La.) — 1/31/56 — Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed — D.C.

HR 8988 — DAVID (D Ga.) — 2/1/56 — Clarify authority of Commissioners of D.C. with respect to discipline of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C. — D.C.

HR 9078 — DAVIS (D Ga.) — 2/6/56 — Provide authorized strength of metropolitan police force of D.C. shall be not less than 2,500 officers and members — D.C.

HR 9095 — THOMPSON (D N.J.) — 2/6/56 — Provide for establishment of an American National Theater in D.C. — Public Works.

HR 9214 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 2/9/56 — Amend D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945 to afford certain preferences to businesses displaced by slum clearance or redevelopment and business property owners affected thereby — D.C.

HR 9312 — ABERNETHY (D Miss.) — 2/16/56 — Provide that members of Board of Education of D.C. may be removed for cause — D.C.

HR 9315 — ANDREWS (D Ala.) — 2/16/56 — Provide an effective date for act of Aug. 1, 1955, which amended the inheritance tax provisions of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937 — D.C.

HR 9447 — BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) — 2/21/56 — Provide temporary disability insurance benefits for employees in D.C. — D.C.

HR 9551 — HYDE (R Md.) — 2/27/56 — Transfer to the government of D.C. the Public Employment Service for D.C. — D.C.

HR 9582 — ABERNETHY (D Miss.) — 2/28/56 — Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. — D.C.

HR 9728 — TALLE (R Iowa) — 3/2/56 — Amend acts known as Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, and Fire and Casualty Act approved Oct. 9, 1940, re authority of Superintendent of Insurance to issue, suspend or revoke licenses under conditions set forth — D.C.

HR 9751 — TEAGUE (D Texas) — 3/5/56 — Provide that commanding general of militia of D.C. shall hold rank of major general — Armed Services.

HR 9770 — SMITH (D Va.) — 3/6/56 — Provide revenue for D.C. by amending D.C. Income and Franchise Act of 1947 — D.C.

HR 9855 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 3/8/56 — Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as the "George Mason Memorial Bridge" — D.C.

HR 9860 — ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) — 3/12/56 — Provide for examination, licensing, registration and regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in D.C. — D.C.

HR 9898 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 3/13/56 — Provide particular designations for highway bridges over Potomac River at 14th Street in D.C. — D.C.

HR 9899 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 3/13/56 — Similar to HR 9898.

HR 9977 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 3/15/56 — Authorize operation by Capital Transit Co. after Aug. 14, 1956, under a revised franchise — D.C.

HR 9978 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 3/15/56 — Similar to HR 9977.

HR 10060 — DAVIS (D Ga.) — 3/20/56 — Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended, to make June 27 through June 30, 1956, a special pay period — D.C.

HR 10209 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 3/27/56 — Amend act of Aug. 30, 1954, entitled "An Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River" — D.C.

HR 10374 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 4/10/56 — Amend act to incorporate Oak Hill Cemetery in D.C. — D.C.

HR 10375 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 4/10/56 — Amend act entitled "An act to provide recognition for meritorious service by members of Police and Fire Departments of D.C.", approved March 4, 1929 — D.C.

HR 10670 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 4/19/56 — Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to extend coverage of such act to employees of municipal government of D.C. employed in D.C. institutions located in Maryland and Virginia — D.C.

HR 10685 — WILLIAMS (D Miss.) (by request) — 4/19/56 — Authorize Public Utilities Commission to regulate number of vehicles to be used as taxicabs in D.C. — D.C.

HR 10768 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 4/24/56 — Amend section 5 of act of August 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.," as amended, to Committee on D.C. — D.C.

HR 10769 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 4/24/56 — Amend D.C. Corporation Act — D.C.

HR 10799 — WALTER (D Pa.) — 4/24/56 — Provide that Alcoholic Beverage Control Board establish and maintain government liquor stores in D.C. — D.C.

HR 10871 — HESELTON (R Mass.) — 4/27/56 — Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs — D.C.

HR 10883 — KLEIN (D N.Y.) — 4/27/56 — Amend an act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in D.C. be compelled to carry insurance for protection of passengers — D.C.

HR 10947 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 5/2/56 — Provide particular designations for highway bridge over Potomac River at 14th Street in D.C. — D.C.

HR 11002 — KLEIN (D N.Y.) — 5/3/56 — Regulate and license pawnbrokers in D.C. — D.C.

HR 11022 — ASHMORE (D S.C.) — 5/7/56 — Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in blood, urine or breath of persons tried in D.C. for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles — D.C.

HR 11082 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 5/8/56 — Establish an additional position of inspector of Metropolitan Police force of D.C. — D.C.

HR 11090 — HARRIS (D Ark.) (by request) — 5/8/56 — Make provisions concerning gifts of securities to minors in D.C. — D.C.

HR 11182 — HARRIS (D Ark.) — 5/14/56 — Amend act entitled "An act to create a Board for Condemnation of Insanity Buildings in D.C., approved May 1, 1906, as amended. — D.C.

HR 11187 — ROGERS (D Texas) — 5/14/56 — Repeal act of Sept. 25, 1950, re Old Stone House in D.C., and to provide for sale of such property — Interior.

HR 11250 — HYDE (R Md.) — 5/16/56 — Revise and modernize fish and game laws of D.C. — D.C.

HR 11298 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 5/17/56 — Provide for maintenance and operation of bridge to be constructed over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland — D.C.

HR 11320 — ABERNETHY (D Miss.) — 5/21/56 — Amend certain laws effecting control of narcotics in D.C. — D.C.

HR 11321 — MILLER (R Neb.) — 5/21/56 — Similar to HR 11320.

HR 11420 — TEAGUE (D Texas) — 5/23/56 — Prohibit keeping of dangerous wild animals and poisonous and dangerous reptiles in D.C. — D.C.

HR 11438 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 5/24/56 — Amend act entitled "An act authorizing and directing Commissioners of D.C. to construct two four-lane bridges to replace existing 14th Street or Highway Bridge across Potomac River" — D.C.

HR 11487 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 5/28/56 — Amend act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for D.C.," approved August 17, 1937, as amended — D.C.

HR 11488 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 5/28/56 — Amend D.C. Traffic Act, 1925, as amended — D.C.

HR 11489 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 5/28/56 — Exempt from taxation certain property of American Institute of Architects in D.C. — D.C.

HR 11593 — ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) — 6/5/56 — Revise act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C. — D.C.

HR 11594 — ALLEN (R Calif.) — 6/5/56 — Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act — D.C.

HR 11601 — HYDE (R Md.) (by request) — 6/5/56 — Provide for examination, licensing, registration and regulation of dispensing opticians and optical technicians in D.C. — D.C.

HR11625 — HYDE (R Md.) — 6/6/56 — Prescribe administrative procedure for government of D.C. and require maintenance of an official publication for said government — D.C.

HR 11743 — CELLER (D N.Y.) — 6/13/56 — Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges — Judiciary.

HR 11795 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 6/14/56 — Limit appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. — Judiciary.

HR 11862 — BROYHILL (R Va.) — 6/20/56 — Make provisions re retirement of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, Fire Department of D.C., U.S. Park Police Force and White House Police Force, and relief payable to their widows, children and orphans — D.C.

HR 11922 — SMITH (D Va.) — 6/25/56 — Amend Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of the District of Columbia of 1934, as amended — D.C.

HR 11953 — KLEIN (D N.Y.) — 6/26/56 — Incorporate Metropolitan Police Relief Association of D.C. — D.C.

HR 11967 — HARRIS (D Ark.) — 6/26/56 — Amend Public Law 523 of 78th Congress entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in D.C.," approved Dec. 20, 1944 — D.C.

HR 11968 — O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) — 6/26/56 — Permit State of New York to purchase from D.C. Reformatory, at Lorton, Va., gun mountings and carriages for guns for use at historic sites and for museum display purposes — D.C.

HR 12324 — BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) — 7/20/56 — Authorize conferring of appropriate degrees by D.C. Teachers College on those persons who have met requirements for such degrees — D.C.

HR 12327 — McMILLAN (D S.C.) — 7/20/56 — Provide that compensation of Commissioners of D.C. shall be at the rate of $17,000 each per annum — D.C

HR 12367 — HYDE (R Md.) — 7/23/56 — Authorize conferring of appropriate degrees by D.C. Teachers College on those persons who have met requirements for such degrees — D.C.

HR 12387 — FALLON (D Md.) — 7/24/56 — Amend act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for expenses of government of District of Columbia for fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes", approved May 18, 1910 — District of Columbia.

HR 12426 — HYDE (R Md.) — 7/26/56 — Amend name and corporate purposes of Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of D.C. — District of Columbia.

H J Res 690 — THOMPSON (D N.J.) — 7/17/56 — Preserve economic basis of nation's capital by establishing a basic policy and an orderly procedure for location of new federal buildings in metropolitan area of D.C. — Public Works.

Indian and Territorial Affairs

SENATE

S 2774 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize $75 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation -- Interior.

S 2822 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to school district no. 8, Mohave County, Ariz. -- Interior.

S 2851 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/5/56 -- Transfer certain lands from Veterans Administration to Department of Interior for benefit of Yavapai Indians of Arizona -- Labor.

S 2973 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska -- Interior.

S 3004 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to compromise, adjust or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian Tribal Organizations -- Interior.

S 3112 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide domestic and community sanitation facilities and services for Indians -- Interior.

S 3156 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/7/56 --Authorize presentation of claims of Coos (or Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (or Kalawatset) and Siuslaw tribes of Indians to Indian Claims Commission -- Interior.

S 3161 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/8/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands -- Interior.

S 3240 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Navy shall select a site to which naval magazine at Port Chicago, Calif., may be moved and report to Congress thereon, and to suspend acquisition of land in vicinity of such naval magazine pending making of such report -- Armed Services.

S 3266 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/56 -- Authorize officers of Coast and Geodetic Survey to act as notaries in places outside continental limits of U.S. and in Alaska -- Commerce.

S 3277 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/24/56 -- Authorize payment by federal government of cost of making certain studies necessary to assist Menominee Tribe of Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision -- Interior.

S 3298 -- STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for return of certain property to City of Biloxi, Miss. -- Labor.

S 3303 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide for conveyance of reversionary interest of U.S. in and to certain lands in Colorado -- Government Operations.

S 3311 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a permanent museum building to house relics and other items of historical value of Fort Berthold Indians -- Interior.

S 3316 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 2/29/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain property which has been declared surplus to needs of U.S. to City of Roseburg, Ore. -- Government Operations.

S 3344 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 3/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in City of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site -- Agriculture.

S 3350 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 3/2/56 -- Make provisions re affairs of Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma -- Interior.

S 3353 -- BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 3/5/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain property of U.S. to village of Carey, Ohio -- Government Operations.

S 3356 -- DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) -- 3/5/56 -- Direct Secretary of Navy or his designee to convey a 240.55-acre tract of land situated near city of Grand Prairie, in Dallas County, Texas, to State of Texas -- Armed Services.

S 3357 -- GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 3/5/56 -- Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located at Boston Neck, Narragansett, Washington County, R.I., to State of Rhode Island -- Armed Services.

S 3360 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 3/5/56 -- Provide for transfer of certain tract of land to Secretary of Army for use as part of Fort Sill Military Reservation, Fort Sill, Okla. -- Armed Services.

S 3384 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for removal of restriction on use with respect to certain land conveyed to city of Cheyenne, Wyo., by U.S. -- Labor.

S 3385 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/7/56 -- Transfer 600 acres of public domain to Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah -- Interior.

S 3387 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to Board of National Missions of Presbyterian Church in U.S. of America -- Interior.

S 3388 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to the port of Port Townsend, Wash. -- Government Operations.

S 3397 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 3/8/56 -- Amend section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming -- Interior.

S 3404 -- BYRD (D Va.) -- 3/9/56 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey an 11 1/4-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Williamsburg, Va. to State of Virginia -- Armed Services.

S 3408 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 3/9/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to State of Indiana -- Judiciary.

S 3416 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Mundt (R S.D.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 3/12/56 -- Make provisions re employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations -- Interior.

S 3439 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/13/56 -- Authorize and direct Panama Canal Company to construct, maintain and operate a bridge over Panama Canal at Balboa, C.Z. -- Public Works.

S 3444 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for establishment of Federal-State Land Study Commissions in several states -- Government Operations.

S 3457 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/15/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey certain property to county of Pierce, state of Washington -- Commerce.

S 3467 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 3/16/56 -- Authorize conveyance of tribal lands from Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to U.S. -- Interior.

S 3482 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for transfer of title to certain lands to Carlsbad Irrigation District, N.M. -- Interior.

S 3490 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to S 3482.

S 3491 -- ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 3/20/56 -- Authorize conveyance of a certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. -- Government Operations.

S 3512 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 3/22/56 -- Permit desert land entries on disconnected tracts of lands which, in case of any one entryman, form a compact unit and do not exceed in aggregate 320 acres -- Interior.

S 3518 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide for an annual report on administration of certain public lands -- Agriculture.

S 3532 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for acceptance by U.S. of a conveyance by town of Hammon, Oreg., of military cemetery formerly comprising a part of Fort Stevens Military Reservation -- Armed Services.

S 3547 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section of act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555), authorizing sale of certain land by Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque -- Interior.

S 3548 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.), Hayden (DAriz.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section 9 of Navaho-Hopi Indian Rehabilitation Act to extend matching formula provided by such section to state plans under Social Security Act for permanently and totally disabled, and to administrative expenditures under public-assistance programs under Social Security Act -- Interior.

S 3658 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347) to authorize, by agreement, subsurface storage of oil or gas in restricted Indian lands, tribal or allotted -- Interior.

S 3665 -- LONG (D La.) -- 4/18/56 -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands -- Interior.

S 3685 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into contracts with states or territories re confinement, care or treatment of Indians who have been convicted of penal offenses, or who are juvenile delinquents or offenders -- Interior.

S 3686 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Direct Secretary of Labor to conduct a particular survey in order to assist in promoting economic welfare of Indians living on or adjacent to Indian reservations in U.S. -- Labor.

S 3698 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) (by request) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe -- Interior.

S 3776 -- HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Canal Zone Construction Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to extend benefits thereof to certain individuals by removal of date limitation on citizenship requirements contained therein -- Civil Service.

S 3779 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend act of August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 868) re Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah -- Interior.

S 3786 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and to establish Minnesota Indian Administration -- Interior.

S 3874 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for transfer or sale of certain lands of Kaw Tribe of Indians located in state of Oklahoma -- Interior.

S 3926 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands -- Interior.

S 3927 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration -- Interior.

S 3968 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) (by request) -- 5/31/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Peoria Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma and individual members -- Interior.

S 3969 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) (by request) -- 5/31/56 -- Make provisions for termination of federal supervision over property of Ottawa Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.

S 3970 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 5/31/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.

S 3992 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisc.", approved March 28, 1908, as amended -- Interior.

S 4080 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44, 25 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) to permit Navaho Indian Tribe to lease tribal lands for residential and other purposes for a term not to exceed 99 years -- Interior.

S 4086 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.) -- 6/20/56 -- Determine rights and interests of Navajo Tribe, Hopi Tribe and individual Indians to area set aside by Executive Order of Dec. 6, 1882 -- Interior.

S 4137 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/28/56 -- Apportion more equitably between state of North Dakota and federal government cost of providing aid and assistance under titles I, IV, X and XIV of Social Security Act to Indians residing in such state on reservations or on allotted or trust lands -- Finance.

S 4144 -- WOFFORD (D S.C.) -- 6/29/56 -- Authorize city of Rock Hill, S.C., to acquire certain tribal lands on Catawaba Indian Reservation -- Interior.

S 4281 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/25/56 -- Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and establish a Minnesota Indian Administration -- Interior.

S J Res 110 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/5/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. -- Interior.

S J Res 135 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River and Basin project, Montana-Wyoming -- Interior.

S J Res 162 -- MUNDT (R S.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Langer (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Young (R N.D.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 4/11/56 -- Establish Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation to provide for construction of a permanent national memorial to North American Indians -- Interior.

HOUSE

HR 7877 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize sale of certain tribal lands of Rosebud Sioux Tribe to city of White River, S.D. -- Interior.

HR 7887 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain circumstances without public auction -- Interior.

HR 7888 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize the Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands located at Weliweli, island of Kauai, to certain claimants -- Interior.

HR 7889 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Enable Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, municipal corporation, to issue general obligation bonds -- Interior.

HR 7890 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands located at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, to certain persons -- Interior.

HR 7891 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize and direct exchanges and sales of public lands within or adjacent to district of Puna, county Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii for relief of persons whose lands were destroyed by volcanic activity -- Interior.

HR 7892 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Ratify and confirm sections 5 and 6 of Act 273 of Session Laws of Hawaii 1955 and authorize issuance of certain public improvement bonds by Territory of Hawaii -- Interior.

HR 7893 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 73 (i) of Hawaiian Organic Act re sale of certain lands -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8113 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for elective Governor and elective Lieutenant Governor of territory of Alaska -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8226 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 1 of act of March 4, 1915, as amended (48 U.S.C., sec. 353) re reservation of lands for educational purposes -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8279 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Grant consent of U.S.A. to be sued by Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana -- Interior.

HR 8287 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for elective Governor and elective Lieutenant Governor of Territory of Alaska -- Interior.

HR 8370 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and facilitate orderly termination of federal supervision and control over Indians and Indian property in that state -- Interior.

HR 8405 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Organic Act of territory of Alaska -- Interior.

HR 8484 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/16/56 -- Assist several states providing scholarships to enable high school graduates of Indian blood to pursue their education at colleges and universities -- Interior.

HR 8616 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/19-56 -- Provide for appointment of one additional district judge for Third Division of District of Alaska -- Judiciary.

HR 8621 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide that U.S. district judges for districts of Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall have same tenure of office and retirements rights as all other U.S. district judges -- Judiciary.

HR 8754 -- SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 1/24/56 -- Clear title to certain Indian land -- Interior.

HR 8782 -- ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide certain allowances, and benefits to personnel of Veterans' Administration who are U.S. citizens and are assigned to Veterans' Administration office in Republic of Philippines -- Veterans.

HR 8792 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8782.

HR 8819 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8782.

HR 8833 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Territory of Alaska -- Interior.

HR 8837 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend certain sections of Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, relating to Legislature of territory of Hawaii -- Interior.

HR 9002 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 1 of act of March 12, 1914, as amended re payments to city of Anchorage, Alaska, for fire protection furnished to railroads -- Interior.

HR 9038 -- FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide that commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be treated as state for purposes of district court jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship -- Judiciary.

HR 9039 -- FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) -- 2/2/56 -- Establish money credit for certain property of commonwealth of Puerto Rico brought into federal service in 1940 -- Judiciary.

HR 9081 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/6/56 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey a 2,915 acre tract of land situated about six miles south of City of San Antonio, in Bexar County Texas, to state of Texas -- Armed Services.

HR 9150 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide domestic and community sanitation facilities and services for Indians -- Interior.

HR 9203 -- BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 2/9/56 -- Provide Secretary of Navy shall select a site to which naval magazine at Port Chicago, Calif., may be moved and report to Congress thereon and to suspend acquisition of land in vicinity of such naval magazine pending making of such report -- Armed Services.

HR 9207 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands -- Interior.

HR 9209 -- JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/9/56 -- Similar to HR 9150.

HR 9215 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Territory of Alaska -- Interior.

HR 9216 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/56 -- Implement section 25 (b) of Organic Act of Guam by carrying out recommendations of Commission on Application of Federal Laws to Guam -- Interior.

HR 9219 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Provide for sale by Secretary of Army of certain real property of U.S. not needed in operation of Camp Stewart Military Reservation, Ga., to former owners of such property -- Armed Services.

HR 9225 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/9/56 -- Repeal act of August 9, 1946, providing for preparation of a membership roll of Indians of Yakima Reservation -- Interior.

HR 9265 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, re audit of government (territorial and county) accounts -- Interior.

HR 9280 -- REUSS (R Wis.) -- 2/14/56 -- Provide for formulation of a plan for control of property of Menominee Indian Tribe -- Interior.

HR 9284 -- SISK (R Calif.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Organic Act of territory of Alaska re jurisdiction of their fisheries -- Interior.

HR 9322 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/16/56 -- Authorize officers of Coast and Geodetic Survey to act as notaries in places outside continental limits of U.S. and Alaska -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9324 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 2/16/56 -- Grant certain grazing, fishing and hunting rights to Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D. -- Interior.

HR 9397 -- HARDY (D Va.) -- 2/20/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy or his designee to acquire certain property in Virginia -- Armed Services.

HR 9400 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Canal Zone Construction Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to extend benefits thereof to certain individuals by removal of date limitations on citizenship requirement contained therein -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9422 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/20/56 -- Repeal section 3 of act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 265) re balance of funds to be paid to Sioux Indians, their heirs or devisees -- Appropriations.

HR 9446 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/21/56 -- Provide vocational training for adult Indians -- Interior.

HR 9449 -- COLMER (D Miss.) -- 2/21/56 -- Require Secretary of Army to issue to Joe Graham Post No. 119, American Legion, a deed to certain lands within the Ship Island Military Reservation removing certain conditions heretofore made a part of conveyance thereof and provide for conveyance of portion of such lands to United Daughters of Confederacy -- Armed Services.

HR 9451 — HALEY (D Fla.) — 2/21/56 — Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for Seminole Indians and that certain lands shall be designated as a reservation for Seminole Indians — Interior.

HR 9452 — HILLINGS (R Calif.) — 2/21/56 — Require Secretary of Army to convey to County of Los Angeles, Calif., all right, title and interest of U.S. in and to certain portions of a tract of land heretofore conditionally conveyed to such county — Armed Services.

HR 9485 — POWELL (D N.Y.) — 2/22/56 — Similar to HR 9400.

HR 9506 — FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) — 2/23/56 — Provide for conveyance of La Puntilla Military Reservation, San Juan, P.R. to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico — Armed Services.

HR 9511 — PFOST (D Idaho) (by request) — 2/23/56 — Authorize County of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to U.S. — Interior.

HR 9519 — WRIGHT (D Texas) — 2/23/56 — Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for certain reservoir projects located in State of Texas, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof — Public Works.

HR 9557 — METCALF (D Mont.) — 2/27/56 — Provide for equality of treatment in restoration to tribal ownership of surplus lands — Interior.

HR 9591 — BONNER (D N.C.) — 2/28/56 — Amend act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat 1037) re acquisition of non-federal land within existing boundaries of any national park — Interior.

HR 9609 — O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) — 2/28/56 — Make provisions re compensation and term of office of judge of District Court of Guam — Interior.

HR 9660 — ROBESON (D Va.) — 2/29/56 — Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey an 11 1/4-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Williamsburg, Va. to State of Va. — Armed Services.

HR 9665 — WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) — 2/29/56 — Provide for transfer of a certain tract of land, being a portion of Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, to Secretary of Army for use as part of Fort Sill Military Reservation, Fort Sill, Okla. — Merchant Marine.

HR 9667 — ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) — 2/29/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain property of U.S. to City of Roseburg, Ore. — Government Operations.

HR 9678 — BARTLETT (D Alaska) — 3/1/56 — Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in City of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site — Agriculture.

HR 9679 — BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) — 3/1/56 — Authorize Secretary of Army to dispose of certain parcel of land, a part of Fort Belvoir Accotink Dam Site Military Reservation — Armed Services.

HR 9681 — CARNAHAN (D Mo.) — 3/1/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to State of Missouri for use of Missouri Conservation Commission — Agriculture.

HR 9699 — NORBLAD (R Ore.) — 3/1/56 — Provide for conveyance to State of Oregon of land and improvements known as Clackamas National Guard Target Range, at Clackamas, Ore., to be used for National Guard purposes — Armed Services.

HR 9768 — FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) — 3/6/56 — Make provisions for general obligation bonds of Territory of Hawaii, amending Public Laws 640 and 643 of 83rd Congress (68 Stat. 782 ch. 889 and 68 Stat. 785 ch. 892) and ratifying certain provisions of Act 273 Sessions Laws of Hawaii 1955 which authorizes issuance of public improvement bonds for schools in City and County of Honolulu and County of Hawaii — Interior.

HR 9769 — FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) — 3/6/56 — Enable legislature of Territory of Hawaii to authorize City and County of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue general obligation bonds — Interior.

HR 9773 — HERLONG (D Fla.) — 3/6/56 — Authorize conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Board of Public Instruction of Brevard County, Fla. — Government Operations.

HR 9774 — HERLONG (D Fla.) — 3/6/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Board of Public Instruction of Brevard County, Fla. — Government Operations.

HR 9810 — HARDEN (R Ind.) — 3/7/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to State of Indiana — Judiciary.

HR 9828 — DIXON (R Utah) — 3/7/56 — Transfer 600 acres of public domain to Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah — Interior.

HR 9904 — EDMONDSON (D Okla.) — 3/13/56 — Provide vocational training for adult Indians — Interior.

HR 9961 — EDMONDSON (D Okla.) — 3/15/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. under jurisdiction of Secretary of Army to state of Oklahoma — Armed Services.

HR 9970 — JOHNSON (R Calif.) — 3/15/56 — Provide for disposition of a portion of Sharpe General Depot, Stockton Annex, California — Armed Services.

HR 9974 — LAIRD (R Wis.) — 3/15/56 — Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber, and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisconsin", approved March 28, 1908, as amended — Interior.

HR 9989 — TRIMBLE (D Ark.) — 3/15/56 — Make provisions for relief of city of Clarksville, Ark. — Judiciary.

HR 10028 — FARRINGTON (D Hawaii) — 3/19/56 — Provide for annual sessions of legislature of Territory of Hawaii, provide for compensation for members of such legislature — Interior.

HR 10030 — FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) — 3/19/56 — Provide for transfer of title of certain lands to Carlsbad Irrigation District, N.M. — Interior.

HR 10033 — LAIRD (R Wis.) — 3/19/56 — Provide for disposal of federally owned property of upper Fox River, Wis. — Public Works.

HR 10034 — VAN PELT (R Wis.) — 3/19/56 — Similar to HR 10033.

HR 10035 — DAVIS (R Wis.) — 3/19/56 — Similar to HR 10033.

HR 10042 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 3/19/56 — Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber, and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisconsin", Approved March 28, 1908, as amended — Interior.

HR 10061 — DEMPSEY (D N.M.) — 3/20/56 — Similar to HR 10030.

HR 10075 — MILLS (D Ark.) — 3/20/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to town of Bald Knob, Ark. — Operations.

HR 10086 — UDALL (D Ariz.) — 3/20/56 — Provide vocational training for adult Indians — Interior.

HR 10160 — BERRY (R S.D.) — 3/26/56 — Remove certain restrictions with respect to those educational institutions which an Indian student can attend at expense of U.S. — Interior.

HR 10176 — PRIEST (D Tenn.) — 3/26/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Tennessee — Armed Services.

HR 10182 — THOMSON (R Wyo.) — 3/26/56 — Amend section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming — Interior.

HR 10183 — THOMSON (R Wyo.) — 3/26/56 — Authorize conveyance of tribal lands from Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to U.S. — Interior.

HR 10184 — TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) — 3/26/56 — Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey property to county of Pierce, Wash. — Merchant Marine.

HR 10221 — KRUEGER (R N.D.) — 3/27/56 — Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of a membership roll prepared for such purposes — Interior.

HR 10222 — KRUEGER (R N.D.) — 3/27/56 — Authorize enrolled members of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D., to acquire trust interests in tribal lands to reservation — Interior.

HR 10229 — SIKES (D Fla.) — 3/27/56 — Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to authorize transfer of certain surplus property of U.S. on Red Fish Point, Tyndall Air Force Reservation, Bay County, Fla., to former owners thereof — Government Operations.

HR 10231 — McDOWELL (D Del.) — 3/27/56 — Provide for conveyance of former Wilmington engineer suboffice project No. C-631 to state of Delaware — Armed Services.

HR 10252 — ASPINALL (D Colo.) — 3/28/56 — Amend Organic Act of Virgin Islands re establishing legislature — Interior.

HR 10253 — ASPINALL (D Colo.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10254 — O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10255 — O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10256 — O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10257 — PFOST (D Idaho) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10258 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10259 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10260 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10288 — ASPINALL (D Colo.) — 3/29/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10297 — EDMONDSON (D Okla.) — 3/29/56 — Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Creek Indian Council House on grounds which constitute its site as a national monument and historic shrine — Interior.

HR 10298 — EDMONDSON (D Okla.) — 3/29/56 — Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing former Capitol Building of Cherokee Indian Nation and grounds which constitute its site, located in Tahlequah, Okla., as a national monument and historic shrine — Interior.

HR 10316 — PFOST (D Idaho) — 3/29/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10317 — PFOST (D Idaho) — 3/29/56 — Similar to HR 10252.

HR 10504 — BARTLETT (D Alaska) — 4/16/56 — Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands — Interior.

HR 10505 — BARTLETT (D Alaska) — 4/16/56 — Authorize conveyance of homestead allotments to Indians or Eskimos in Alaska — Interior.

HR 10630 — O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) — 4/18/56 — Make provisions re District Court of Guam — Interior.

HR 10634 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 4/18/56 — Provide for formulation of a plan for control of property of Menominee Indian Tribe — Interior.

HR 10909 — MARSHALL (D Minn.) — 4/30/56 — Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and to establish Minnesota Indian Administration — Interior.

HR 10928 — MAILLIARD (R Calif.) — 5/1/56 — Amend act of July 1, 1870, to provide for return by U.S. to heirs of Gen. John C. Fremont of certain land in San Francisco taken by U.S. from said General Fremont without payment of just compensation therefor, for return by U.S. of certain land to city and county of San Francisco — Armed Services.

HR 10929 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/1/56 -- Similar to HR 10928.
HR 10946 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for disposition of surplus personal property to territorial government of Alaska until December 31, 1958 -- Interior.
HR 10954 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 5/2/56 -- Affirm that title to certain tracts of land in California vested in State of California on September 28, 1850 -- Interior.
HR 10960 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/2/56 -- Revise boundary of Kings Canyon National Park, in California -- Interior.
HR 10993 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 868), re Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah -- Interior.
HR 10352 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/9/56 -- Transfer certain lands to Department of Interior for benefit of Yavapai Indians of Arizona -- Veterans.
HR 10363 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/10/56 -- Grant certain lands to territory of Alaska -- Interior.
HR 10364 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/10/56 -- Similar to HR 10363.
HR 10467 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/12/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land to Hualapi Indian Reservation, Ariz., to School District No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz. -- Interior.
HR 10829 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to provide for designation of a Hawaii defense highway system -- Public Works.
HR 11023 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize conveyance of homestead allotments to Indians, Aleuts or Eskimos in Alaska -- Interior.
HR 11024 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act re compensation of Commissioners for Territory of Alaska," approved March 15, 1948, (62 Stat. 80), as amended by act of July 12, 1952, (66 Stat. 592, 48 U.S.C. 116a) -- Interior.
HR 11025 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Grant school lands in Alaska to Territory of Alaska -- Interior.
HR 11026 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil or gas under section 10 of act of May 14, 1898, as amended -- Interior.
HR 11034 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Preserve Menominee tribal forests during formulation by Menominee Indian Tribe of plans for future control of tribal property -- Interior.
HR 11036 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe -- Interior.
HR 11041 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide that people of Guam be represented by a Delegate in House of Representatives of United States -- Interior.
HR 11042 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for an elective Governor and an elective Lieutenant Governor of Guam -- Interior.
HR 11044 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11041.
HR 11045 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11042.
HR 11046 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide that people of Virgin Islands be represented by Delegate in House of Representatives of U.S. -- Interior.
HR 11047 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11045.
HR 11146 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for Indian tribes on Fort Peck, Fort Belknap and Blackfeet Reservations and to provide that such lands shall become part of such reservations -- Interior.
HR 11179 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/14/56 -- Make provisions re north one-half of section 33, township 28 south, range 56 east, Cooper River meridian, Alaska -- Interior.
HR 11247 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to compromise, adjust or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations -- Interior.
HR 11248 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration -- Interior.
HR 11302 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 5/17/56 -- Set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians -- Interior.
HR 11325 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/21/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to donate Indians certain federally owned personal property no longer required by Department of Interior or other federal agencies.
HR 11410 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 5/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into contracts with states or territories relating to confinement, care or treatment of Indians who have been convicted of penal offenses, or who are juvenile delinquents or offenders -- Interior.
HR 11449 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend section 69 of Hawaiian Organic Act -- Interior.
HR 11522 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/29/56 -- Implement section 25 (b) of Organic Act of Guam by carrying out recommendations of Commission on Application of Federal Laws to Guam -- Interior.
HR 11596 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/5/56 -- Amend section 26, title 1, chapter 1, of act entitled, "An act making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska," approved June 6, 1900 (48 U.S.C., sec. 381) -- Interior.
HR 11599 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall purchase certain oil paintings of Nez Perce Indian leaders for display at site of Chief Joseph Dam in state of Washington -- Public Works.
HR 11603 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend certain financial provisions of Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.
HR 11605 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.
HR 11606 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11605.
HR 11607 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/56 -- Similar to HR 11605.
HR 11609 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 6/5/56 -- Similar to HR 11599.
HR 11639 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 6/6/56 -- Make provisions re transfer of surplus property within Fort Sill Indian School Reserve, Okla., to Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Tribes -- Interior.
HR 11656 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, to authorize Hawaiian Homes Commission to approve and guarantee additional loans to Hawaiian Homes' homesteaders by private financing institution -- Interior.
HR 11659 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Public Law 587, 83d Congress, by authorizing federal government to defray cost of assisting Klamath Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision -- Interior.
HR 11660 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Public Law 587, 83d Congress, by deferring implementation requirements and requiring report by management specialists re: transfer of tribal ownerships -- Interior.
HR 11663 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Make provisions to enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states -- Interior.
HR 11664 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11663.
HR 11665 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend section 28 of Revised Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.
HR 11670 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Ottawa Tribe of Indians in state of Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.
HR 11671 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.
HR 11672 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Peoria Tribe of Indians in State of Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.
HR 11685 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/8/56 -- Provide for acquisition of Navaho Indian lands required in connection with construction, operation and maintenance of Glen Canyon unit, Colorado River storage project -- Interior.
HR 11753 -- O'BRIEN (D Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.
HR 11758 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land by U.S. to Cape Flattery School District in state of Washington -- Interior.
HR 11805 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/18/56 -- Enable Indian tribes to deprive members who neglect or abandon children of right to any per capita payments due the minor from tribe -- Interior.
HR 11876 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/20/56 -- Determine rights and interests of Navaho Tribe, Hopi Tribe and individual Indians to area set aside by Executive Order of Dec. 6, 1882 -- Interior.
HR 11877 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44, 25 U.S.C., 631 et seq.) to permit Navaho Indian Tribe to lease tribal lands for residential and other purposes for a term not to exceed 99 years -- Interior.
HR 11928 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/25/56 -- Amend section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102) as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming -- Interior.
HR 11951 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide for conveyance of portion of Hammer Field, Calif. to California -- Armed Services.
HR 11986 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 6/27/56 -- Settle land claims in Alaska -- Interior.
HR 12027 -- RICHARDS (D S.C.) -- 6/28/56 -- Authorize city of Rock Hill, S.C. to acquire certain tribal lands on Catawba Indian Reservation, S.C. -- Interior.
HR 12059 -- RHODES (D Ariz.) -- 6/29/56 -- Determine rights and interests of Navaho Tribe, Hopi Tribe and individual Indians to area set aside by Executive order of Dec. 6, 1882 -- Interior.
HR 12108 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 7/5/56 -- Revise Alaska game law -- Interior.
HR 12127 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands -- Interior.
HR 12311 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 7/19/56 -- Provide increased apportionments to Alaska re federal aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and federal aid in Fish Restoration Act -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12368 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/23/56 -- Limit representation of Territory of Alaska in Congress to that now provided for by law -- Interior.
HR 12391 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 7/24/56 -- Correct inequities arising in enrollment of Indians of California -- Interior.

HR 12428 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/26/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to formulate a plan and make recommendations for consolidation in a single executive agency of responsibility for, and supervision of, activities involving Antarctica -- Interior.
HR 12429 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12428.
HR 12430 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12428.
HR 12431 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12428.
HR 12432 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12428.
HR 12433 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12428.
HR 12434 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12428.
HR 12435 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12428.
H J Res 451 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/3/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 476 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/17/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. -- Interior.
H J Res 516 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/6/56 -- Make provisions re payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right of way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin Unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming -- Interior.
H J Res 603 -- FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem P.R.) -- 4/16/56 -- Transferring to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico certain archives and records in possession of National Archives -- Civil Service.
H J Res 643 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for an investigation of need for a geophysical institute in Territory of Hawaii -- Foreign Commerce.
H J Res 646 -- FJARE (R Mont.) -- 6/8/56 -- Pay the Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming -- Interior

Land and Land Transfers

SENATE

S 2769 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to city of Hogansville, Ga. -- Government Operations.
S 2784 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands to town of Don Ce-Sar Place, Fla. -- Government Operations.
S 2788 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/5/56 -- Quiet title and possession re certain real property in state of Alabama -- Interior.
S 2828 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for conveyance of portion of former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas, Converse County, Wyo., to state of Wyoming -- Government Operations.
S 2831 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize acquisition of certain lands in Sinnissippi Lake, Ill., in connection with operation of Illinois and Mississippi Canal -- Public Works.
S 2835 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to quitclaim all interest of U.S. in and to certain lands located in Indiana to state of Indiana and to Board of Trustees for Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind. -- Interior.
S 2935 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 1/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to state of North Dakota for use and benefit of North Dakota State School of Science -- Interior.
S 2967 -- THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), 1/18/56 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568) re transfer of lands and amount of payment -- Agriculture.
S 2983 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain land in Milford, Conn., acquired by Department of Army from Quinnipiac Council, Boy Scouts of America Inc. -- Armed Services.
S 3002 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/20/56 -- Provide for conveyance to state of Maine of certain lands located in such state -- Armed Services.
S 3016 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Make provisions for relief of Maryland Township, Carpio, N.D. -- Judiciary.
S 3133 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to city of Boise, Idaho -- Agriculture.
S 3195 -- GREEN (D R.I.) -- 2/14/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in State of Rhode Island to Town of North Kingston, R.I. -- Government Operations.
S 3202 -- ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/16/56 -- Make provisions re relief of Town of Murphy, N.C. -- Judiciary.
S 3219 -- HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize transfer of certain surplus property of U.S. in Saint Joseph's Bay Military Reservation, Gulf County, Fla., to former owners -- Government Operations.
S 3585 -- KERR (D Okla.) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. under jurisdiction of Secretary of Army to Oklahoma -- Public Works.
S 3598 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain property to Biloxi, Miss. -- Labor.
S 3601 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 4/11/56 -- Authorize conveyance of certain lands in Lemhi County, Idaho, to Idaho for use and benefit of Department of Fish and Game -- Interior.
S 3613 -- WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress -- Interior.
S 3700 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 4/23/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain property to D.C. and Department of Interior to be available for park and recreational purposes, including construction of a national athletic stadium -- Government Operations.
S 3723 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain land in county of Alameda, Calif., to accept other land in exchange -- Armed Services.
S 3743 -- LONG (D La.) (by request) -- 4/26/56 -- Add certain federally owned land to Lassen Volcanic National Park, in California -- Interior.
S 3782 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for sale of certain lands now required for community development adjacent to Cascade Reservoir, Boise Federal Reclamation project, Idaho -- Interior.
S 3783 -- DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) -- 5/7/56 -- Direct Secretary of Navy or his designee to convey a two thousand four hundred seventy-seven and forty-three one-hundredths acre tract of land, avigation and sewer easements, in Tarrant and Wise Counties, Texas, situated about 20 miles northwest of city of Fort Worth, Texas, in Texas -- Armed Services.
S 3828 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/9/56 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes -- Interior.
S 3843 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/14/56 -- Adjust application of section 322 of so-called Economy Act of 1932 to premises leased for government purposes -- Government Operations.
S 3852 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 5/15/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain land to city of Spearfish, S.D. -- Interior.
S 3878 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/18/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain land situated in Montana to Theresa Brost -- Interior.
S 3984 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to reimburse owners and tenants of land acquired for Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, for certain business losses -- Public Works.
S 4005 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 6/6/56 -- Disclaim any rights of U.S. to Island of Navassa -- Foreign Relations.
S 4012 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 6/7/56 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for state of Nevada -- Interior.
S 4026 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 6/11/56 -- Require Secretary of Army to issue to Joe Graham Post, No. 119, American Legion, a deed to certain lands within Ship Island Military Reservation removing certain conditions heretofore made a part of conveyance thereof, and providing for conveyance of a portion of such lands to United Daughters of Confederacy -- Armed Services.
S 4049 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain mineral rights to Boss Hogan of Curry County, N. M. -- Interior.
S 4052 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Permit U.S. to be named a party defendant in certain suits to quiet title if U.S. is a necessary party thereto by reason of its right, title or interest in or to real property acquired from Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico -- Judiciary.
S 4055 -- JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide for disposal of certain surplus real property in Seattle, Wash., for educational use in conformity with section 203 (k) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 -- Government Operations.
S 4101 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for disposition of certain property of U.S. heretofore conveyed to housing authority of city of Seattle, Washington -- Banking and Currency.
S 4102 -- KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 6/21/56 -- Authorize negotiations re compact to provide for a definition or relocation of common boundary between Arizona and California and for appointment by President of a federal representative to compact negotiations -- Judiciary.
S 4109 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 6/22/56 -- Provide for sale of lands in reservoir areas under jurisdiction of Department of Army for cottage site development and use -- Public Works.
S 4176 -- SCOTT (D N.C.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 7/6/56 -- Provide for conveyance of Maritime Administration Reserve Shipyard at Wilmington, N.C., in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by North Carolina State Ports Authority to U.S -- Commerce.
S 4190 -- GORE (D Tenn.) -- 7/11/56 -- Authorize conveyance of certain lands in Shiloh National Military Park to state of Tennessee for relocation of highways -- Interior.
S 4213 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.) -- 7/13/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain property in State of Colorado to William M. Proper -- Interior.
S 4246 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 7/19/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Euclid, Ohio -- Banking and Currency.

S 4266 — MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) — 7/21/56 — Provide for renewal of certain grazing leases of federal land in Lake Texoma, Denison Dam project area, Oklahoma and Texas — Interior.

S 4270 — HILL (D Ala.) — 7/23/56 — Authorize and direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey certain property located in vicinity of Montgomery, Montgomery County, Ala. — Armed Services.

S J Res 170 — FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) — 5/10/56 — Authorize disposal of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas — Banking and Currency.

S J Res 179 — STENNIS (D Miss.) — 6/6/56 — Authorize and direct Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma County, Miss., to Home Demonstration Club of Rena Lara, Mississippi, Inc. — Agriculture.

HOUSE

HR 7873 — ALBERT (D Okla.) — 1/3/56 — Provide for the conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to city of Atoka, Okla. — Government Operations.

HR 7896 — FLYNT (D Ga.) — 1/3/56 — Provide for the conveyance of certain land in city of Hogansville, Ga., to city of Hogansville — Government Operations.

HR 7913 — JONES (D Mo.) — 1/3/56 — Authorize Administrator of General Services to effect exchange of properties between the U.S. and city of Cape Girardeau, Mo. — Government Operations.

HR 7927 — LONG (D La.) — 1/3/56 — Extend time within which state of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U.S. — Banking and Currency.

HR 7929 — MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) — 1/3/56 — Provide conveyance of certain lands of the U.S. to board of education school district city of Hamtramck, Mich. — Government Operations.

HR 8324 — BUDGE (R Idaho) — 1/12/56 — Provide conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to city of Boise, Idaho — Agriculture.

HR 8404 — THOMSON (R Wyo.) — 1/12/56 — Provide for conveyance of a portion of former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas, Converse County, Wyo., to state of Wyoming — Government Operations.

HR 8474 — JONES (D Ala.) — 1/16/56 — Quiet title and possession with respect to certain real property in state of Alabama — Interior.

HR 8490 — RAYBURN (D Texas) — 1/16/56 — Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of the U.S. to city of Bonham, Texas — Veterans.

HR 8501 — WESTLAND (R Wash.) — 1/16/56 — Provide conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to port of Port Townsend, Wash. — Government Operations.

HR 8552 — ROBESON (D Va.) — 1/17/56 — Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant to town of Chincoteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for purpose of taking subterranean water — Armed Services.

HR 8634 — JONAS (R N.C.) — 1/19/56 — Authorize the conveyance of certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. — Government Operations.

HR 8657 — ANDRESEN (R Minn.) — 1/23/56 — Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568) — Agriculture.

HR 8674 — COLMER (D Miss.) — 1/23/56 — Provide for return of certain property to city of Biloxi, Miss. — Veterans.

HR 8678 — FJARE (R Mont.) — 1/23/56 — Provide for relief of the town of Medicine Lake, Mont. — Judiciary.

HR 8682 — HALE (R Maine) — 1/23/56 — Provide for conveyance to state of Maine of certain lands located in such state — Armed Services.

HR 8733 — GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) — 1/24/56 — Provide for relief of city of Detroit — Judiciary.

HR 8756 — THOMSON (R Wyo.) — 1/24/56 — Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in state of Wyoming to city of Cheyenne, Wyoming — Operations.

HR 8785 — BLATNIK (D Minn.) — 1/25/56 — Similar to HR 8657.

HR 8790 — DENTON (D Ind.) — 1/25/56 — Terminate White County Bridge Commission, to transfer its assets, liabilities, functions, and authority to Commissioner of Public Roads, and authorize donation of bridge operated by Commission to certain state agencies — Public Works.

HR 8806 — JARMAN (D Okla.) — 1/25/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain lands by the U.S. to city of Lindsay, Okla. — Government Operations.

HR 8817 — SILER (R Ky.) — 1/25/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain property of U.S. to city of Corbin, Ky. — Agriculture.

HR 8951 — KRUEGER (R N.D.) — 1/31/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to state of North Dakota for use and benefit of N.D. State School of Science — Interior.

HR 9049 — SIKES (D Fla.) — 2/2/56 — Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize transfer of certain surplus property of U.S. in St. Joseph's Bay Military Reservation, Gulf County, Fla., to former owners thereof — Government Operations.

HR 9268 — IKARD (D Texas) — 2/14/56 — Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for certain reservoir projects located in Texas, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners — Public Works.

HR 9339 — LANDRUM (D Ga.) — 2/16/56 — Authorize exchange of certain lands of U.S. situated in Union County, Ga. for lands within Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga. — Agriculture.

HR 9358 — THOMPSON (R Wyo.) — 2/16/56 — Require Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to City of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance — Veterans.

HR 10338 — HORAN (R Wash.) — 4/9/56 — Provide for disposal of certain federal property in Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee areas, to provide assistance in establishment of a municipality incorporated under laws of Washington — Interior.

HR 10362 — ASPINALL (D Colo.) — 4/10/56 — Provide that withdrawals of reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress — Interior.

HR 10366 — BARTLETT (D Alaska) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10367 — BUDGE (R Idaho) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10371 — ENGLE (D Calif.) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10372 — FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10377 — METCALF (D Mont.) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10380 — PFOST (D Idaho) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10383 — ROGERS (D Fla.) — 4/10/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Vero Beach, Fla. — Government Operations.

HR 10384 — ROGERS (D Texas) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10386 — WHITTEN (D Miss.) — 4/10/56 — Provide for adjustments in lands or interests acquired for Arkabutla, Sardis, Enid, and Grenada Reservoirs, in Mississippi, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests to former owners — Public Works.

HR 10394 — SAYLOR (R Pa.) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10396 — UDALL (D Ariz.) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10362.

HR 10415 — BERRY (R S.D.) — 4/11/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to South Dakota for National Guard purposes — Interior.

HR 10423 — IKARD (D Texas) — 4/11/56 — Provide for conveyance of 15 acres of land more or less within Garza-Little Elm project to Lewisville, Texas, for sewage disposal purposes — Public Works.

HR 10479 — THOMPSON (D Texas) — 4/12/56 — Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to county of Galveston, Texas — Government Operations.

HR 10625 — MILLER (D Calif.) — 4/18/56 — Authorize exchange of certain lands in fee between U.S. and California — Armed Services.

HR 10684 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 4/19/56 — Authorize exchange of lands at U.S. Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., between Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and U.S. — Armed Services.

HR 10723 — BERRY (R S.D.) — 4/23/56 — Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana acquired by U.S. under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act — Interior.

HR 10724 — COON (R Ore.) — 4/23/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Klamath County, Ore — Government Operations.

HR 10725 — COON (R Ore.) — 4/23/56 — Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress — Interior.

HR 10726 — DAVIS (D Ga.) — 4/23/56 — Provide for adjustments in lands or interest therein acquired for Buford Dam and Reservoir, Ga., by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof — Public Works.

HR 10740 — THOMPSON (D N.J.) — 4/23/56 — Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain property to D.C. and Department of Interior to be available for park recreational purposes including construction of a National Memorial Stadium — Government Operations.

HR 10747 — RUTHERFORD (D Texas) — 4/23/56 — Provide for conveyance of reversionary interest of U.S. in certain lands to Clint Independent School District and Fabens Independent School District in Texas — Foreign Affairs.

HR 10774 — WEAVER (R Neb.) — 4/24/56 — Make provisions for Relief of village of Wauneta, Neb. — Judiciary.

HR 10998 — HAGEN (D Calif.) — 5/3/56 — Exclude certain lands from Sequoia National Park, California — Interior.

HR 11001 — JOHNSON (D Wis.) — 5/3/56 — Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress — Interior.

HR 11049 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 5/7/56 — Amend section 602 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under control of executive agencies — Government Operations.

HR 11118 — POLK (D Ohio) — 5/9/56 — Provide for conveyance of Camp Sherman Rifle Range to Ohio — Armed Services.

HR 11123 — BYRNE (D Pa.) — 5/9/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain additional property to be included within Independence National Historical Park — Interior.

HR 11127 — DAWSON (R Utah) — 5/9/56 — Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes — Interior.

HR 11163 — SCUDDER (R Calif.) — 5/10/56 — Amend section 2 of act of March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 58), authorizing conveyance to Lake County, Calif. of Lower Lake Rancheria — Interior.

HR 11197 — SIKES (D Fla.) — 5/14/56 — Provide for retention in public ownership of certain lands around Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Fla., and Ga., being administered by Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission — Merchant Marine.

HR 11264 — WHITTEN (D Miss.) — 5/16/56 — Make provisions re conveyance of all mineral interests in lands acquired by U.S. for certain reservoir projects to former owners thereof — Public Works.

HR 11305 — BERRY (R S.D.) — 5/17/56 — Provide for reconveyance of certain land to city of Spearfish, S.D. — Interior.

HR 11326 — BONNER (D N.C.) — 5/21/56 — Make provisions to implement a treaty and agreement with Republic of Panama by transferring certain property to Republic of Panama, and adjusting fiscal obligations of Panama Canal Company — Merchant Marine.

HR 11381 —PFOST (D Idaho) — 5/22/56 — Provide for sale of certain lands now required for community development adjacent to Cascade Reservoir, Boise federal reclamation project, Idaho — Interior.

HR 11440 — CHENOWETH (R Colo.) — 5/24/56 — Provide for exchange of certain lands between U.S. and Colorado — Agriculture.

HR 11484 — KILDAY (D Texas) — 5/28/56 — Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit disposal of certain surplus property to state defense forces — Government Operations.

HR 11501 — THOMSON (R Wyo.) — 5/28/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands and rights-of-way in Wyoming to town of Jackson, Wyo. — Interior.

HR 11520 — McINTIRE (R Maine) — 5/29/56 — Provide for transfer of certain property situated in Maine to town of Castine, Maine — Government Operations.

HR 11527 — WOLCOTT (R Mich.) — 5/29/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Good News Camp, Port Hope, Mich. — Government Operations.

HR 11541 — BROOKS (D Texas) — 5/31/56 — Amend section 124 (c) of title 28 of U.S.C. to transfer Shelby County from Beaumont to Tyler division of eastern districtof Texas — Judiciary.

HR 11551 — SISK (D Calif.) — 5/31/56 — Quiet title and possession re certain real property in county of Fresno, Calif. — Interior.

HR 11552 — SISK (D Calif.) — 5/31/56 — Similar to HR 11551.

HR 11597 — COON (R Ore.) — 6/5/56 — Make provisions for sale at fair market value of McNary Dam townsite to port of Umatilla, Ore. — Government Operations.

HR 11621 — BAILEY (D W.Va.) — 6/6/56 — Modify and release certain conditions and limitations on use and disposition of land conveyed to town of Montgomery, W.Va., pursuant to act of Congress approved June 14, 1938 (52 Stat. 675) — Armed Services.

HR 11669 — YOUNG (R Nev.) — 6/7/56 — Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for state of Nevada — Interior.

HR 11749 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 6/13/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. situated in Clallam County, Wash., to State Forest Board of Washington — Government Operations.

HR 11750 — WESTLAND (R Wash.) — 6/13/56 — Similar to HR 11749.

HR 11807 — PHILLIPS (R Calif.) — 6/18/56 — Authorize negotiations re compact to provide for definition or relocation of common boundary between Arizona and California and for appointment by President of federal representative to compact negotiations — Judiciary.

HR 11808 — RHODES (R Ariz.) — 6/18/56 — Similar to HR 11807.

HR 11812 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 6/18/56 — Authorize and direct transfer of certain federal property to Government of American Samoa — Armed Services.

HR 11813 — VINSON (D Ga.) — 6/18/56 — Make provisions to reoffer for sale government-owned rubber producingfacility at Louisville, Ky., known as Plancor No. 1207 — Armed Services.

HR 11863 — FASCELL (D Fla.) — 6/20/56 — Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit donation and other disposal of property to state welfare agencies and nonprofit welfare institutions — Government Operations.

HR 11910 — HARRIS (D Ark.) — 6/25/56 — Authorize adjustment in public interest of rentals under leases entered into for provision of commercial recreation facilities at Lake Greeson Reservoir, Narrows Dam — Public Works.

HR 11911 — HILLINGS (R Calif.) — 6/25/56 — Authorize negotiations re compact to provide for definition or relocation of common boundary between Arizona and California and for appointment by President of federal representative to compact negotiations — Judiciary.

HR 11918 — POFF (R Va.) — 6/25/56 — Provide for transfer to Yorktown Battlefield Area, Colonial National Historical Park, Va., certain howitzers surrendered by British at Yorktown — Armed Services.

HR 11950 — DAWSON (R Utah) (by request) — 6/26/56 — Provide for adjustment of legislative jurisdiction exercised by U.S. over land in several states used for federal purposes — Operations.

HR 11965 — YOUNG (R Nev.) — 6/26/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. situated in Clark County, Nev. to Nevada — Interior.

HR 12020 — BOLTON (R Ohio) — 6/28/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Euclid, Ohio — Banking and Currency.

HR 12057 — MURRAY (D Tenn.) — 6/29/56 — Authorize conveyance of certain lands in Shiloh National Military Park to state of Tennessee for relocation of highways — Interior.

HR 12116 — BONNER (D N.C.) — 7/3/56 — Provide for conveyance of Maritime Administration Reserve Shipyard at Wilmington, N.C., in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by North Carolina State Ports Authority to U.S. — Merchant Marine.

HR 12196 — HAYS (D Ark.) — 7/11/56 — Authorize transfer of that portion of Camp Joseph T. Robinson, known as Baptist College tract, to Arkansas — Armed Services.

HR 12230 — WRIGHT (D Texas) — 7/12/56 — Direct Secretary of Navy or his designee to convey a two thousand, four hundred seventy-seven and forty three one hundreths acre tract of land, avigation and sewer easements, in Tarrant and Wise Counties, Texas, stiuated about 20 miles northwest of city of Fort Worth, Texas — Armed Services.

HR 12233 — BRAY (R Ind.) — 7/13/56 — Authorize Secretary of In terior to quitclaim all interest of U.S. in and to certain lands located in Indiana to State of Indiana and to board of trustees for Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind. — Interior.

HR 12281 — CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) — 7/17/56 — Authorize transfer of south half of Fort Des Moines, Iowa,to Des Moines, Iowa — Public Works.

HR 12283 — ROGERS (D Texas) — 7/17/56 — Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. located at Veterans' Administration hospital near Amarillo, Texas,to Potter County, Texas — Government Operations.

HR 12300 — HALE (R Maine) — 7/18/56 — Make provisions for relief of town of Freeport, Maine — Judiciary.

HR 12323 — ALBERT (D Okla.) — 7/20/56 — Provide for renewal of certain grazing leases of federal land in Lake Texoma, Denison Dam project area, Oklahoma and Texas — Public Works.

HR 12329 — BERRY (R S.D.). — 7/20/56 — Authorize Secretary of Air Force to acquire certain real property in vicinity of Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, S.D. — Armed Services.

HR 12405 — MILLER (D Calif.) — 7/25/56 — Authorize exchange of certain lands between U.S.A. and state of California — Armed Services.

H J Res 512 — TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) — 2/2/56 — Establish Multiple Uses of Public Lands Commission — Interior.

H J Res 692 — GRANT (D Ala.) — 7/18/56 — Authorize and direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey certain property located in vicinity of Montgomery, Montgomery County, Ala., to Alabama — Armed Services.

H Res 614 — ASHLEY (D Ohio) — 7/19/56 — Make provisions that Administrator of General Services Administration refrain from selling certain land in Lucas County, Ohio, temporarily — Governmnet Operations.

Post Office

SENATE

S 2816 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 1/5/56 — Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials — Civil Service.

S 2817 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 1/5/56 — Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at Grand Forks, N.D. — Civil Service.

S 3077 — JOHNSTON (D S.C.) — 1/30/56 — Correct an inequity resulting from setting of the effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress — Civil Service.

S 3215 — McNAMARA (D Mich.) — 2/16/56 — Authorize Postmaster General to provide for use of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in order to encourage registration for voting in general elections — Civil Service.

S 3228 — CARLSON (R Kan.) — 2/17/56 — Readjust postal rates; establish a Commission on Postal Rates — Civil Service.

S 3373 — BUTLER (R Md.) — 3/6/56 — Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service — Civil Service.

S 3375 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) — 3/6/56 — Provide parking space for automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations — Civil Service.

S 3399 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 3/8/56 — Increase equipment-maintenance allowance payable to rural carriers — Civil Service.

S 3592 — JOHNSTON (D S.C.) — 4/11/56 — Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service — Civil Service.

S 3635 — SCOTT (D N.C.) — 4/16/56 — Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail — Civil Service.

S 3652 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 4/18/56 — Provide for extension of rural mail delivery service — Civil Service.

S 3664 — CARLSON (R Kan.) — 4/18/56 — Conform appointment and compensation of chief legal officer of Post Office Department to method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions — Civil Service.

S 3679 — JOHNSTON (D S.C.) — 4/18/56 — Authorize Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases — Civil Service.

S 3805 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 5/9/56 — Increase equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers — Civil Service.

S 3846 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 5/14/56 — Provide additional compensation for employees of postal service — Civil Service.

S 3894 — CHAVEZ (D N.M.) — 5/21/56 — Facilitate making of lease-purchase agreements by Administrator of General Services under Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by Postmaster General under Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 — Public Works.

S 3897 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.), Payne (R Maine), Byrd (D Va.), Bridges (R N.H.), McClellan (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Smith (R Maine), Bender (R Ohio), Martin (R Iowa), Welker (R Idaho), Chavez (D N.M.), Hruska (R Neb.), Bush (R Conn.), Flanders (R Vt.), Ives (R N.Y.), Thye (R Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Butler (R Md.), Martin (R Pa.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Bennett (R Utah), Curtis (R Neb.), Smith (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 5/21/56 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.

S 4191 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 7/11/56 -- Make provisions re discontinuance of fourth-class post offices -- Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 7938 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that, for certain purposes in connection with publication of census statistics and in connection with postal service, cities known as Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Ark., shall hereafter be identified by the name of "Texarkana, U.S.A." -- Civil Service.

HR 8104 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize transmission in mails at rate provided for books of cumulative folders containing individual school records of students in public elementary and secondary schools -- Civil Service.

HR 8174 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at Oshkosh, Wis. -- Civil Service.

HR 8353 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Further economic and efficient operation of business of Post Office Department by expansion of existing research and development program of such department and establishment of postal service automatic equipment program -- Civil Service.

HR 8364 -- KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office Amsterdam, N.Y. -- Civil Service.

HR 8502 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for appointment by Postmaster General, subject to Civil Service laws and rules and regulations, of postmasters at first , second, and third-class post offices, to prohibit prior approval or clearance on a political basis of appointments to positions in classified (Competitive) civil service -- Civil Service.

HR 8548 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/17/56 -- Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials -- Civil Service.

HR 8707 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of the effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.

HR 8727 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8741 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8799 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8801 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/25/56 -- Change postal classification of advertising matter -- Civil Service.

HR 8808 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 1707.

HR 8845 -- McGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/26/56 -- Grant rural mail service to all patrons -- Civil Service.

HR 8847 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8852 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8707.

HR 8884 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.

HR 8907 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8884.

HR 8909 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 9032 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8884.

HR 9033 -- CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8884.

HR 9135 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide parking space for automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations -- Civil Service.

HR 9146 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 9206 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/9/56 -- Readjust postal classification on certain educational and cultural materials -- Civil Service.

HR 9228 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 2/9/56 -- Readjust postal rates; establish a Commission on Postal Rates -- Civil Service.

HR 9240 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 2/10/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.

HR 9365 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide equitable reimbursement for certain postal field service employees for loss of pay incurred through establishment of effective date for reclassification, conversion and pay administration under Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 -- Civil Service.

HR 9395 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/20/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.

HR 9525 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/23/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at Muscatine, Iowa -- Civil Service.

HR 9561 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Increase minimum postal-savings deposit -- Civil Service.

HR 9562 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to reimburse the Post Office Department for transmission of official government-mail matter", approved Aug. 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614) -- Civil Service.

HR 9566 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/56 -- Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class (parcel post) mail -- Civil Service.

HR 9605 -- HULL (D Mo.) -- 2/28/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post offices at St. Joseph and South St. Joseph, Mo. -- Civil Service.

HR 9644 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/29/56 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance payable to rural carriers -- Civil Service.

HR 9766 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/6/56 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service -- Civil Service.

HR 9809 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9766.

HR 9842 -- DOWDY (D Texas) -- 3/8/56 -- Authorize Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases -- Civil Service.

HR 9848 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 3/8/56 -- Similar to HR 9842.

HR 9869 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service -- Civil Service.

HR 9894 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 3/12/56 -- Extend rural mail deliver · service -- Civil Service.

HR 9950 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 9967 -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9894.

HR 9995 -- DEVEREUX (R Md.) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9869.

HR 10037 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for construction of buildings for post office purposes and for replacement of inadequate postal buildings -- Public Works.

HR 10099 -- BETTS (R Ohio) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for extension of rural mail delivery service -- Civil Service.

HR 10100 -- BETTS (R Ohio) -- 3/21/56 -- Authorize and direct Postmaster General to conduct an investigation and survey to determine number of residences not now receiving direct-to-home mail service and to recommend methods and means to provide such rural delivery service -- Civil Service.

HR 10150 -- FINO (R N.Y.) --3/22/56-- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to change position of elevator operator level 2 to level 3 of postal field service schedule -- Post Office.

HR 10223 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 3/27/56 -- Readjust postal classification on certain educational materials -- Civil Service.

HR 10232 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend section 3 of act of Oct. 30, 1951, to extend special third-class rates of postage to matter mailed by National Guard organizations -- Civil Service.

HR 10237 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 10305 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10237.

HR 10419 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service -- Civil Service.

HR 10523 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/16/56 -- Conform appointment and compensation of chief legal officer of Post Office Department to method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions -- Civil Service.

HR 10668 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 4/19/56 -- Readjust postal classification on certain educational materials -- Civil Service.

HR 10745 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to change position of order filler from level 2 to level 3 of postal field service schedule -- Civil Service.

HR 10808 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Adjust an inequity that exists re certain technical, scientific, industrial, professional, merchandising and marketing periodicals -- Civil Service.

HR 10913 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend sections 2 and 3 of act of October 30, 1951 (39 U.S.C., secs. 289a and 290a-10) re certain rates of postage on second and third-class mail -- Civil Service.

HR 10951 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Authorize Postmaster General to acquire space for off-street parking facilities in connection with U.S. post offices -- Civil Service.

HR 10958 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate Military Order of Purple Heart -- Civil Service

HR 11116 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide additional compensation for employees of postal service -- Civil Service.

HR 11160 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 11162 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service -- Civil Service.

HR 11233 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend section 204 (e) (1) of Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, to remove certain limitations re application of special rates of postage for certain types of books -- Civil Service.

HR 11243 — DEVEREUX (R Md.) — 5/16/56 — Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service — Civil Service.

HR 11246 — FALLON (D Md.) — 5/16/56 — Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees — Civil Service.

HR 11275 — CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) — 5/16/56 — Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees — Civil Service.

HR 11380 — MURRAY (D Tenn.) — 5/22/56 — Readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for determination of postal rates — Civil Service.

HR 11408 — ELLIOTT (D Ala.) — 5/23/56 — Eliminate in certain cases performance by rural carriers of relay and parcel-post delivery service on city and village delivery routes — Civil Service.

HR 11687 — ANFUSO (D N.Y.) — 6/8/56 — Provide additional compensation for employees of postal service — Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11748 — JONES (D Ala.) — 6/13/56 — Facilitate making of lease-purchase agreements by Administrator of General Services under Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by Postmaster General under Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 — Public Works.

HR 11843 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 6/19/56 — Prohibit transmission in mails of certain devices — Judiciary.

HR 11998 — REES (R Kan.) — 6/27/56 — Restore authority of Postmaster General to adjust postage rates for air parcel-post service — Civil Service.

HR 12031 — WIER (D Minn.) — 6/28/56 — Provide additional compensation for employees of postal service — Civil Service.

HR 12229 — RHODES (D Pa.) — 7/12/56 — Reduce postage rates on parcels containing only food, clothing, medicines or drugs sent abroad by mail for relief purposes — Civil Service.

HR 12392 — GUBSER (R Calif.) — 7/24/56 — Authorize construction of federal post office and office building in San Jose, Calif. — Public Works.

H Res 375 — KARSTEN (D Mo.) — 1/16/56 — Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct investigations and studies with respect to certain postal matters — Rules.

Presidential Policy

SENATE

S 2763 — PAYNE (R Maine) — 1/5/56 — Amend title 3 of U.S.C. to provide for ascertainment of physical inability of President to perform duties of his office — Judiciary.

S 2909 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) — 1/12/56 — Authorize Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of Department of Commerce — Commerce.

S 2913 — CASE (R S.D.), Anderson (D N.M.), Young (R N.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Pastore (D R.I.), Mundt (R S.D.), Bricker (R Ohio), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Watkins (R Utah), Hruska (R Neb.) — 1/12/56 — Extend for two years Advisory Committee on Weather Control — Commerce.

S 2917 — ANDERSON (D N.M.) — Authorize transfer of certain Presidential authority re certain functions required by Atomic Energy Act of 1954 — Judiciary.

S 3037 — THURMOND (D S.C.) — 1/24/56 — Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to prevent allocation of procurement contracts to certain designated geographical areas — Government Operations.

S 3114 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 2/1/56 — Transfer the Office of Alien Property Custodian from Department of Justice to Department of State — Judiciary.

S 3115 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 2/1/56 — Similar to S 3114.

S 3199 — PAYNE (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Flanders (R Vt.), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Welker (R Idaho) — 2/14/56 — Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures — Government Operations.

S 3222 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Provide for reorganizing insurance operation of Veterans Administration, create a Veterans Insurance Corporation — Finance.

S 3223 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Provide for comprehensive reports by Bureau of Budget with respect to all branches of government and executive agencies thereof — Government Operations.

S 3224 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Transfer to Secretary of Defense management of certain properties presently classified in national industrial reserve — Government Operations.

S 3287 — JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) — 2/27/56 — Authorize training of federal employees at public or private facilities — Civil Service.

S 3290 — BUTLER (R Md.) — 2/27/56 — Provide for appointment of a Chief of Chaplains of the U.S. Air Force — Armed Services.

S 3319 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Make provision re direction and supervision of comptroller organization of Department of Defense — Armed Services.

S 3320 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Require certain agencies of U.S. engaged in activities affecting fiscal policy of government to advise and consult with Secretary of Treasury or his designee, with respect to credit policy of government of U.S. — Banking and Currency.

S 3321 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Require agencies of U.S. engaged in lending operations or insuring or guaranteeing of loans, to make certain annual reports to Congress and Secretary of Treasury — Banking and Currency.

S 3325 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Provide for mutualization of federal intermediate credit banks — Agriculture.

S 3326 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Make provisions re premiums to be charged for insurance issued by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation — Agriculture.

S 3327 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Authorize Rural Electrification Administration to borrow money — Agriculture.

S 3328 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Provide for improving management and technical personnel in support activities of Department of Defense — Armed Services.

S 3329 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Make provision re lending activities of Export-Import Bank of Washington — Banking and Currency.

S 3330 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Authorize Federal Housing Administration to provide for financing through issuance of bonds — Banking and Currency.

S 3340 — HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McClellan (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Symington (D Mo.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Cotton (R N.H.), Bender (R Ohio) — 3/1/56 — Transfer functions of Passport Office to a new agency of Department of State to be known as U.S. Passport Service, to establish a passport service fund to finance operations of U.S. Passport Service — Government Operations.

S 3348 — CAPEHART (R Ind.) — 3/2/56 — Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit disposal of certain surplus property to state defense forces — Government Operations.

S 3362 — KENNEDY (D Mass.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Cotton (R N.H.) — 3/5/56 — Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations — Government Operations.

S 3422 — BYRD (D Va.) (by request) — 3/12/56 — Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain amounts from unclaimed payments on U.S. Savings Bonds to fund created for payment of government losses in shipment — Finance.

S 3510 — IVES (R N.Y.) — 3/22/56 — Provide for furnishing of certain information by bureau of census re number of aliens or citizens in any state upon request of such state — Civil Service.

S 3681 — JOHNSTON (D S.C.) — 4/18/56 — Modify certain restrictions re holding more than one office under U.S. — Civil Service.

S 4075 — SMITH (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), (by request) — 6/18/56 — Provide for appointment of chief legal officers of certain departments in executive branch by President by and with consent of Senate — Government Operations.

S 4076 — McCLELLAN (D Ark.) — 6/18/56 — Similar to S 4075.

S 4116 — CHAVEZ (D N.M.) — 6/25/56 — Increase membership of Senate Office Building Commission — Public Works.

S 4228 — HRUSKA (R Neb.) — 7/17/56 — Provide for a President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space — Public Works.

S J Res 122 — ANDERSON (D N.M.) — 1/17/56 — Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of class other than Members of Congress — Rules.

S J Res 123 — ANDERSON (D N.M.) — 1/17/56 — Similar to S J Res 122.

S J Res 124 — ANDERSON (D N.M.) — 1/17/56 — Similar to S J Res 122.

S J Res 194 — MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) — 7/12/56 — Authorize President to invite States of Union and foreign countries to participate in U.S. World Trade Fair to be held in New York, from April 14 to April 27, 1957 and in Okla. Semi-Centennial Celebration to be held in various communities in Oklahoma from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1957 — Foreign Relations.

S J Res 197 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 7/17/56 — Authorize President to proclaim period from Oct. 22, 1956 to Oct. 27, 1956, as National Transportation Week — Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 7900 — FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) — 1/3/56 — Establish Commission on the Office of the President — Judiciary.

HR 7901 — FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) — 1/3/56 — Provide for establishment of the Office of Administrative Vice President — Judiciary.

HR 7948 — PHILBIN (D Mass.) — 1/3/56 — Authorize President to make permanent replacements of public facilities and public and private school buildings, damaged or destroyed in a major disaster — Public Works.

HR 8233 — BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) — 1/9/56 — Authorize Chief of Engineers to publish information pamphlets, maps, brochures, and other material — Public Works.

HR 8235 — CELLER (D N.Y.) — 1/9/56 — Amend section 1114 of title 18 of U.S.C. re protection of officers and employees of U.S. — Judiciary.

HR 8236 — CHURCH (R Ill.) — 1/9/56 — Provide comprehensive reports by Bureau of Budget with respect to all branches of government and executive agencies thereof — Government Operations.

HR 8237 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for mutualization of federal intermediate credit banks -- Agriculture.

HR 8238 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re premiums to be charged for insurance issued by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation -- Agriculture.

HR 8239 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require certain agencies of U.S. engaged in activity affecting fiscal policy of government to advise and consult with Secretary of Treasury, or his designee, with respect to credit policy of government of U.S. -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8240 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Reorganize insurance operation of Veterans' Administration, to create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation -- Veterans.

HR 8241 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Transfer to Secretary of Defense management of certain properties presently classified in national industrial reserve -- Government Operations.

HR 8242 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require agencies of U.S. engaged in lending operations or insuring or guaranteeing of loans, to make certain annual reports to the Congress and Secretary of Treasury -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8243 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Rural Electrification Administration to borrow money -- Agriculture.

HR 8244 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re direction and supervision of comptroller organization of Department of Defense -- Armed Services.

HR 8245 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for improving management and technical personnel in support activities of Department of Defense -- Armed services.

HR 8246 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Federal Housing Administration to provide for its financing through the issuance of bonds -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8247 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re lending activities of Export-Import Bank of Washington -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8385 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Transfer certain responsibilities of Secretary of Interior to Public Housing Commissioner and Secretary of Agriculture -- Interior.

HR 8640 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/19/56 -- Make provision re administration by Secretary of Interior of section 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 -- Interior.

HR 8861 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide for transfer of administrative jurisidiction over Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., to Secretary of Interior and over Wilson Dam and Reservoir, Kan., to Secretary of Army -- Public Works.

HR 8943 -- GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Permit volunteer rescue squads to receive property surplus to needs of federal government for use in preserving life and property -- Government Operations.

HR 9393 -- DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide that cadets at U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y., shall receive pay and allowances prescribed for midshipmen at U.S. Naval Academy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9402 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 2/20/56 -- Improve govemmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.

HR 9419 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/20/56 -- Authorize disposal of U.S.S. Hartford -- Armed Services.

HR 9448 -- BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 2/21/56 -- Provide that public lands of U.S. shall not be withdrawn or reserved for defense purposes except by act of Congress -- Interior.

HR 9504 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 2/23/56 -- Authorize transfer to fund for payment of government losses in shipment of certain amounts representing unclaimed payments on U.S. savings bonds -- Government Operations.

HR 9510 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 2/23/56 -- Authorize training of federal employees at public or private facilities -- Civil Service.

HR 9520 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to HR 9448.

HR 9593 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 2/28/56 -- Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations -- Government Operations.

HR 9753 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/6/56 -- Make provisions for a periodic health report on President -- Judiciary.

HR 9867 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide that certain federal surplus property may be donated to youth camps and centers not organized for profit -- Government Operations.

HR 10163 -- DIES (D Texas) -- 3/26/56 -- Require Secretary of Treasury to include assets of U.S. Government in daily statements -- Ways and Means.

HR 10336 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/9/56 -- Extend for 2 years the Advisory Committee on Weather Control -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 10350 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/9/56 -- Provide for establishment of Federal Advisory Committee on Arts -- Labor.

HR 10413 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/11/56 -- Similar to HR 10336.

HR 10420 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/11/56 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties -- Labor.

HR 10447 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/11/56 -- Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights.

HR 10682 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended -- Armed Services.

HR 10791 -- EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide that chairmanship of Federal Trade Commission shall rotate among Commissioners -- Commerce.

HR 10992 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend section 158 of Revised Statutes of U.S., as amended, to include Department of Health, Education and Welfare among executive departments there listed -- Government Operations.

HR 11052 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.

HR 11065 -- MEADER (R Mich.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 -- Government Operations.

HR 11080 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/8/56 -- Establish a permanent Commission of Organization of Executive Branch of Government -- Government Operations.

HR 11521 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/29/56 -- Establish a Council on National Fitness, to designate 24 members appointed by President in field of medicine, physical education and related science -- Commerce.

HR 11526 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/29/56 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.

HR 11897 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for an official residence for Vice President of U.S., to increase certain allowances of and provide more adequate office space for such official -- Public Works.

HR 12003 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/27/56 -- Provide for comprehensive reports by Bureau of Budget re all branches of government and executive agencies thereof -- Government Operations.

HR 12004 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/27/56 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.

HR 12025 -- JONES (D Ala.) (by request) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide for President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space -- Public Works.

HR 12035 -- McGREGOR (R Ohio) (by request) -- 6/28/56 -- Similar to HR 12025.

HR 12216 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 7/12/56 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.

HR 12217 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 7/12/56 -- Similar to HR 12216.

HR 12410 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 7/25/56 -- Provide that certain proposed appropriations for executive branch of the government shall be determined on an annual accrued expenditure basis -- Government Operations.

HR 12427 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/26/56 -- Provide for special assistant to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for arts, crafts and other cultural activities -- Labor.

H J Res 477 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for filling of a vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress -- Administration.

H J Res 478 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to H J Res 477.

H J Res 479 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to H J Res 477.

H J Res 480 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize and request President to excuse from duty employees in executive branch for observance of religious holidays -- Civil Service.

H J Res 491 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize President to designate month of March in each year as National Nephrosis Month -- Judiciary.

H J Res 604 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Authorize President to invite states of Union and foreign countries to participate in U.S. World Trade Fair to be held in N.Y. from April 14 to April 27, 1957 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 628 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Provide that day on which presidential election is held shall be a legal holiday -- Judiciary.

H J Res 648 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 6/18/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution to provide that a majority of Members of House of Representatives and Senate must concur in making of any treaty by President -- Judiciary.

H J Res 667 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with presidential inaugural ceremonies -- D.C.

H Con Res 207 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/30/56 -- Create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with election, succession, and duties of President and Vice President -- Rules.

H Con Res 216 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/16/56 -- Urge President to undertake additional steps to strengthen free world unity in economic, scientific and informational fields -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 255 -- JENKINS (R Ohio) -- 6/20/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to designate month of Feb. of each year as American History Month -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 270 -- VANIK (D Ohio) -- 7/25/56 -- Request President to proclaim termination of national emergency proclaimed to exist on December 16, 1950 -- Judiciary.

H Res 499 -- DONDERO (R Mich.) -- 5/7/56 -- Request President to forward evidence and findings of Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of Katyn Forest Massacre to U.S. Mission to UN for appropriate action -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 501 -- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to H Res 499.

H Res 502 -- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to H Res 499.

H Res 541 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/14/56 -- Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 transmitted to Congress by President on May 17, 1956 -- Government Operations.

General

SENATE

S 2771 — THYE (R Minn.) — 1/5/56 — Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America — Armed Services.

S 2772 — THYE (R Minn.) — 1/5/56 — Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957 — Armed Services.

S 2773 — THYE (R Minn.) — 1/5/56 — Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota — Interior.

S 3054 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 1/26/56 — Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on Arts — Labor.

S 3055 — BIBLE (D Nev.) — 1/26/56 — Provide an adequate basis for administration of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona and Nevada — Interior.

S 3090 — MURRAY (D Mont.) — 1/31/56 — Authorize burial in national cemeteries of remains of certain commissioned officers of Public Health Service — Interior.

S 3106 — BENNETT (R Utah) — 2/1/56 — Include present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in state of Utah — Interior.

S 3118 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 2/2/56 — Provide for preservation of historical and archeological date (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as result of construction of dam — Interior.

S 3165 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 2/8/56 — Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in financing 1957 World's Conservation Exposition and Plowing Contests to be held in Adams County, Ohio, in Sept. 1957 — Agriculture.

S 3174 — NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) — 2/8/56 — Incorporate Veterans of World War I of U.S. — Judiciary.

S 3180 — CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Robertson (D Va.) — 2/10/56 — Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to authorize appointment of two U.S. commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park — Interior.

S 3207 — SMITH (R N.J.) — 2/16/56 — Amend act entitled, "An act incorporating Archeological Institute of America" to increase value of real and personal property that such institute may hold — D.C.

S 3214 — THURMOND (D S.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Russell (D Ga.), George (D Ga.) — 2/16/56 — Authorize adjustment, in public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for provisions of commercial recreational facilities at Clark Hill Reservoir — Public Works.

S 3239 — GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) — 2/20/56 — Make provisions re Board of National Mission of Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. — Judiciary.

S 3280 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 2/24/56 — Provide for reimbursement of athletes selected by U.S. Olympic Association to represent U.S. in games of the XVI Olympiad for certain expenses incurred by them — Judiciary.

S 3419 — LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.) — 3/12/56 — Establish a Federal Advisory Committee on Arts — Labor.

S 3428 — FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), McClellan (D Ark.) — 3/12/56 — Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Arkansas Post State Park as a national park — Interior.

S 3471 — NEUBERGER (D Ore.) — 3/19/56 — Amend joint resolution of May 17, 1938, to provide for construction and maintenance of a National Collection of Fine Arts Museum on site set aside for an art gallery thereunder — Public Works.

S 3561 — WILEY (R Wis.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — 3/29/56 — Incorporate National Music Council — Judiciary.

S 3607 — McCLELLAN (D Ark.) — 4/11/56 — Amend Federal Register Act, as amended, to provide for effectiveness and notice to public of proclamations, orders, regulations and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon continental U.S. — Government Operations.

S 3748 — CLEMENTS (D Ky.) — 4/26/56 — Enhance security, defense and economic potential of U.S. by increasing number of graduate engineers and scientists through a grant of federal scholarships on a competitive basis to prospective students in those fields — Labor.

S 3775 — HENNINGS (D Mo.) — 5/7/56 — Provide for establishment of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in Missouri — Interior.

S 3832 — FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) — 5/10/56 — Provide for disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio — Banking and Currency.

S 3881 — GREEN (D R.I.) — 5/18/56 — Authorize demolition and removal of greenhouses and other structures and replacement thereof, at Botanic Garden — Administration.

S 4024 — JOHNSTON (D S.C.) — 6/11/56 — Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in continental U.S. and Alaska — Civil Service.

S 4077 — ROBERTSON (D Va.), Byrd (D Va.) — 6/18/56 — Provide for transfer to Yorktown Battlefield Area, Colonial National Historical Park, Va., certain howitzers surrendered by British at Yorktown — Armed Services.

S 4083 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), (by request) — 6/19/56 — Change name of Government locks at Ballard, Wash., to "Hiram M. Chittenden locks" — Public Works.

S 4123 — BRICKER (R Ohio) — 6/26/56 — Renew and extend term of patent No. 1,917,634 for 5 years — Judiciary.

S 4140 — THYE (R Minn.) — 6/29/56 — Provide for settlement of claims re crash of a U.S. Navy plane at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 9, 1956 — Judiciary.

S 4184 — DIRKSEN (R Ill.) — 7/9/56 — Incorporate Boys' Clubs of America — Judiciary.

S 4196 — McCLELLAN (D Ark.), McCarthy (R Wis.) — 7/11/56 — Provide for adjustment of legislative jurisdiction exercised by U.S. over land in several states used for federal purposes — Government Operations.

S 4200 — ANDERSON (D N.M.) — 7/11/56 — Similar to S 4184.

S J Res 114 — PASTORE (D R.I.) — 1/9/56 — Change name of Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor to Liberty Island — Interior.

S J Res 115 — BARKLEY (D Ky.) — 1/12/56 — Designate month of February in each year as American Heart Month — Judiciary.

S J Res 134 — COTTON (R N.H.) — 2/2/56 — Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day — Judiciary.

S J Res 146 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 2/16/56 — Provide week beginning March 4, 1956, and ending March 10, 1956, be designated as National Advertising Week — Judiciary.

S J Res 151 — FREAR (D Del.), Anderson (D N.M.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kerr (D Okla.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Mundt (R S.D.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Neely (D W.Va.), Murray (D Mont.), Welker (R Idaho), Barrett (R Wyo.), Chavez (D N.M.), Stennis (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.), Monroney (D Okla.), Allott (R Colo.) — 2/29/56 — Authorize President to proclaim Dec. 1, of each year as National Civil Air Patrol Day — Judiciary.

S J Res 180 — ANDERSON (D N.M.) — 6/13/56 — Provide for reappointment of Arthur H. Compton as citizen regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution — Rules Administration.

S J Res 181 — DIRKSEN (R Ill.) — 6/13/56 — Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps to be known as National Liberation Stamp — Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 7965 — SMITH (D Miss.) — 1/3/56 — Authorize survey of proposed Yazoo-Mississippi Indian Mound National Park for purpose of determining feasibility of including such park in national park system — Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 7973 — THOMPSON (D N.J.) — 1/3/56 — Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts — Labor.

HR 8110 — CELLER (D N.Y.) — 1/5/56 — Incorporate National Music Council — Judiciary.

HR 8152 — O'NEILL (D Mass.) — 1/5/56 — Incorporate the National Society-Army of the Philippines — Judiciary.

HR 8157 — PRICE (D Ill.) — 1/5/56 — Provide for burial in Memorial Amphitheater of National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in armed forces of the U.S during Korean conflict — Armed Services.

HR 8268 — McCORMACK (D Mass.) — 1/9/56 — Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 180th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights, Mass., and evacuation of Boston, Mass., by British, to be held in South Boston, Mass., on March 17, 1956 — Armed Services.

HR 8291 — WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) — 1/9/56 — Provide for establishment of Federal Advisory Commission on Arts — Labor.

HR 8355 — HAYS (D Ark.) — 1/12/56 — Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957 — Armed Services.

HR 8356 — HAYS (D Ark.) — 1/12/56 — Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force Equipment and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America — Armed Services.

HR 8728 — ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) — 1/24/56 — Authorize burial in national cemeteries of remains of certain commissioned officers of the Public Health Service — Interior.

HR 8739 — KEARNS (R Pa.) — 1/24/56 — Incorporate National Music Council — Judiciary.

HR 8462 — FORAND (D R.I.) — 1/16/56 — Provide for a national cemetery in state of Rhode Island — Interior.

HR 8534 — CURTIS (R Mass.) — 1/17/56 — Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces, or whose owners granted royalty-free licenses in aid of war or national defense efforts — Judiciary.

HR 8579 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/18/56 -- Permit flying of flag of U.S. for 24 hours of each day over Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. -- Judiciary.

HR 8592 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957 -- Armed Services.

HR 8593 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8592.

HR 8631 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for national cemeteries in county of De Soto, Fla. -- Interior.

HR 9051 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/2/56 -- Name Veterans' Administration hospital at 2615 Clinton Ave., Fresno, Calif., the B. W. Gearhart Veterans' Hospital -- Veterans.

HR 9217 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/9/56 -- Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of U.S. Inc., a national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans' organization for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges and prerogatives -- Veterans.

HR 9254 -- BROWN (D Ga.) -- 2/14/56 -- Authorize adjustment, in public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for provision of commercial recreational facilities at Clark Hill Reservoir -- Public Works.

HR 9262 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9254.

HR 9271 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/14/56 -- Incorporate the State Guard Assoc. of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 9313 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 2/16/56 -- Permit official flag of State of Oklahoma to be flown beneath flag of U.S. within State of Oklahoma during the year 1957 -- Judiciary.

HR 9348 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act incorporating Archeological Institute of America" to increase value of real and personal property that such institute may hold -- Judiciary.

HR 9366 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 2/16/56 -- Provide for reimbursement of athletes selected by U.S. Olympic Association to represent U.S. in games of 16th Olympiad for certain expenses incurred by them -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 9818 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. -- Interior.

HR 9846 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/8/56 -- Declare Good Friday in each year to be a legal public holiday -- Judiciary.

HR 9988 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/15/56 -- Make available temporary exhibition space for National Collection of Fine Arts until such time as Smithsonian Gallery of Art is finally established -- House Administration.

HR 10114 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Make available temporary exhibition space for national collection of fine arts until such time as Smithsonian Gallery of Art is finally established -- Administration.

HR 10266 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Designate first day of May in each year as Friendship Day -- Judiciary.

HR 10412 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Act for Protection of Walruses -- Interior.

HR 10417 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Federal Register Act, as amended, to provide for effectiveness and notice to public of proclamations, orders, regulations and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon continental U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 10535 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 4/16/56 -- Include present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in Utah --Interior.

HR 10582 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 4/17/56 -- Provide for national cemeteries in Texas -- Interior.

HR 10614 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/18/56 -- Preserve permanently as a national park, an area of national significance in Colorado and Utah, such park to be known as Dinosaur National Monument -- Interior.

HR 10635 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/18/56 -- Preserve permanently as a national park, an area of national significance in Colorado and Utah, such park to be known as Dinosaur National Park which shall supersede Dinosaur National Monument -- Interior.

HR 10839 -- HYDE(R Md.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit donation of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations -- Government Operations.

HR 10948 -- CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for establishment of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in Missouri -- Interior.

HR 10949 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend section 633 of title 28, U.S.C., prescribing fees of U.S. Commissioners -- Judiciary.

HR 10970 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/2/56 -- Direct Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution to proceed with acquisition of works of art as authorized by joint resolution of May 17, 1938, and to provide for display of such works of art in galleries and museums throughout U.S. -- Administration.

HR 11053 -- SHORT (R Mo.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Historical Park in state of Missouri -- Interior.

HR 11126 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 5/9/56 -- Adjust application of section 322 of so-called Economy Act of 1932, to premises leased for government purposes -- Government Operations.

HR 11366 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for national cemeteries in central west coast area of Florida -- Interior.

HR 11448 -- NICHOLSON (R Mass.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide for establishment of Cape Cod Canal National Park, in Massachusetts -- Interior.

HR 11474 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 5/28/56 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Fort Towson, Okla. -- Interior.

HR 11515 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 5/29/56 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for payment of travel and transportation costs for persons in continental U.S. and Alaska -- Government Operations.

HR 11571 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- Incorporate Boy's Clubs of America -- Judiciary.

HR 11592 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/5/56 -- Establish rules of intepretation governing questions of effects of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.

HR 11611 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge National Military Park in Arkansas -- Interior.

HR 11673 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall establish a national cemetery in Fort Reno, Okla., on certain lands presently under jurisidction of Secretary of Agriculture -- Agriculture.

HR 11740 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for a temporary increase in public debt limit -- Ways and Means.

HR 11741 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to HR 11740.

HR 11766 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for establishment of Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in Alabama -- Interior.

HR 11888 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national cemetery at Birch Coulee battlefield site in Renville County, Minn. -- Interior.

HR 11963 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend law in force re display and use of flag of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 11999 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/27/56 -- Make provisions re appointment of certain officials in Bureau of Customs and U.S. mints -- Ways and Means.

HR 12051 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/29/56 -- Authorize erection of a memorial in Badlands National Monument in honor of Peter Norbeck, Paul E. Bellamy, Sr., and Ben Millard -- Interior.

HR 12060 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/29/56 -- Provide for decorative art in federal buildings -- Public Works.

HR 12065 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 6/29/56 -- Amend law in force re display and use of flag of U.S. -- Judiciary.

HR 12113 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/5/56 -- Incorporate Boys' Clubs of America -- Judiciary.

HR 12129 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on Arts -- Labor.

HR 12176 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 7/10/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts -- Labor.

HR 12239 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 7/13/56 -- Similar to HR 12176.

HR 12316 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 7/19/56 -- Provide for establishment of Golden Spike National Monument -- Interior.

HR 12325 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 7/20/56 -- Constitute certain libraries as designated depositories of government publications -- Administration.

H J Res 439 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 448 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday -- Judiciary.

H J Res 452 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 439.

H J Res 473 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 1/16/56 -- Change name of Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor to Liberty Island -- Interior.

H J Res 503 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Request President to proclaim week, March 16 to March 22 inclusive, as National Youth Partnership Week -- Judiciary.

H J Res 510 -- HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for recognition of services of civilian officials and employees, citizens of U.S., engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal -- Merchant Marine.

H J Res 526 -- JONES (D Mo.) -- 2/9/56 -- Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for use of members, officers and committees of House of Representatives to remove officers and committees from certain limitations -- Administration.

H J Res 547 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/56 -- Authorize and request President to proclaim week of April 15, 1956, as National Voluntary Service Week -- Judiciary.

H J Res 558 -- LATHAM (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for observing certain legal public holidays on Monday -- Judiciary.

H J Res 561 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Designate December 1, 1956,as Civil Air Patrol Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 567 -- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/29/56 -- Designate period beginning April 22, 1956, and ending April 28, 1956, National Industrial Health Week -- Judiciary.

H J Res 572 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 561.

H J Res 577 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide that the day on which the presidential election is held shall be a legal holiday -- Judiciary.

H J Res 585 -- HESS (R Ohio) -- 3/19/56 -- Designate 7-day period beginning Oct. 21, 1956, as Cleaner Air Week -- Judiciary.

H J Res 625 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 5/16/56 -- Designate period beginning July 23, 1956,and ending July 29, 1956, as National Model Aviation Week -- Judiciary.

H J Res 635 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide for a study of possibility and desirability of establishing a University of Americas -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 647 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/12/56 -- Provide for reappointment of Dr. Arthur H. Compton as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Insitution -- House Administration.

H J Res 656 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- Change name of Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor to Welcome Island -- Interior.

H J Res 670 -- VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/29/56 -- Authorize participation by U.S. in 1959 Pan-American games to be held in Cleveland , Ohio -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 208 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/31/56 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to loss of famous Wayside Inn -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 227 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 4/10/56 -- Provide for reading of Declaration of Independence on Fourth of July -- Rules.

H Con Res 244 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/28/56 -- Provide for a joint committee of Congress to represent Congress at unveiling of Commodore John Barry Memorial at Wexfor, Ireland, on Sept. 16, 1956 -- Rules.

H Con Res 252 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 6/13/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to review foreign military and economic assistance programs of U.S. -- Rules.

H Con Res 253 -- CHURCH (R.Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 252.

H Con Res 258 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 6/26/56 -- Accepting without cost to U.S. copies of recording Pledge of Allegiance to Flag and providing for distribution of such copies -- Administration.

H Res 445 -- DIES (D Texas) -- 3/26/56 -- Authorize Committee on Government Operations to make certain studies and investigations -- Rules.

H Res 536 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Provide for a flag for Members of House of Representatives -- Administration.

H Res 539 -- JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 6/13/56 -- Similar to H Res 536.

H Res 543 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 6/18/56 -- Make provision re extend felicitations of House of Representatives to city of Orange, N.J., on celebration of its sesquicentennial -- Judiciary.

H Res 563 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide additional funds for expenses of study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 262 -- House Administration.

H Res 615 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 7/19/56 -- Authorize Sergeant at Arms of House of Representatives to insure funds of his office -- Administration.

Bills Introduced--Taxes and Economic Policy

Business and Banking

SENATE

S 2768 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Green (D R.I.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Butler (R Md.), Payne (R Maine) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

S 2775 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 204 (b) of Small Business Act of 1953, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

S 2832 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 17 of Bankruptcy Act -- Judiciary.

S 2856 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Bible (D Nev.), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Increase amount of appropriations authorized for disaster loans -- Banking and Currency.

S 2857 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for federal procurement of materials and supplies in major disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.

S 2858 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2862 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Ives (R N.Y.), Payne (R Maine), Case (R N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Watkins (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Smith (R N.J.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Flanders (R Vt.), Wiley (R Wis.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.

S 2879 -- BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/9/56 -- Promote dispersal of industrial facilities of interest of national defense -- Banking and Currency.

S 2881 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/9/56 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to collect and publish annually statistics as to number of certain types of textile looms in place and in operation on a state-by-state basis -- Civil Service.

S 2891 -- DANIEL (D Texas) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 709 of title 18 of U.S.C. to prohibit use by certain business of initials "U.S." in business or firm name or pictures of Capitol Building and other public buildings of U.S. in their advertising, and to increase the penalties for violation of such section -- Judiciary.

S 2892 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Duff (R Pa.), Martin (R Pa.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Cotton (R N.H.), Payne (R Maine), Bender (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Butler (R Md.), Smith (R Maine), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Flanders (R Vt.), Carlson (R Kan.), Aiken (R Vt.), Capehart (R Ind.), Ives (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.) -- 1/9/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Banking and Currency.

S 2960 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Robertson (D Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Cotton (R N.H.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bennett (R Utah), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, as amended re appropriations not to exceed total $310,000,000 at any one time -- Banking and Currency.

S 2996 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 1/20-56 -- Amend Revised Statutes, as amended, re reports required by national banking associations -- Banking and Currency.

S 3007 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Establish an immediate program to aid in reducing public debt by providing that certain receipts from the sale of capital assets of Government shall be used for such purposes -- Finance.

S 3025 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of section 77 of Bankruptcy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.

S 3091 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. -- Banking and Currency.

S 3110 -- BUTLER (R Md.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 2/1/56 -- Prevent automobile manufacturers from coercing automobile dealers to purchase unwanted merchandise -- Commerce.

S 3137 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Green (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.

S 3226 -- KILGORE (D W.Va.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 77 (c) (6) of Bankruptcy Act re operation of leased railroad line -- Judiciary.

S 3272 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bridges (R N.H.), Duff (R Pa.), Flanders (R Vt.), George (D Ga.), Green (D R.I.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Young (R N.D.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Kerr (D Okla.), Martin (R Pa.) -- 2/23/56 -- Increase and make certain revisions in general authorizations for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948 -- Public Works.

S 3273 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/23/56 -- Provide authorization for emergency flood-protection projects in areas of U.S. where such projects are needed for protection of life and property -- Public Works.

S 3332 -- WATKINS (R Utah), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, as amended, relating to time for filing economic report of President -- Banking and Currency.

S 3341 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 3/1/56 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit certain bank mergers and provide for more effective enforcement thereof -- Judiciary.

S 3406 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/9/56 -- Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend time for two years -- Banking and Currency.

S 3407 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/9/56 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to extend time for two years -- Banking and Currency.

S 3424 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.

S 3425 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize Attorney General to compel production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for enforcement of antitrust laws -- Judiciary.

S 3448 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/14/56 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. -- Banking and Currency.

S 3531 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend sections 657 and 1006 of title 18 of U.S.C. to include within purview of such sections certain state savings and loan associations -- Judiciary.

S 3539 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act so as specifically to authorize organization of federal central credit unions and to authorize federal unions to invest in shares of, and become members of, central credit unions organized under such act or other laws -- Banking and Currency.

S 3540 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act with reference to procedure as to making loans by federal credit unions and to provide authorization for loan officers of federal credit unions -- Banking and Currency.

S 3541 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 3/28/56 -- Eliminate financial limitation on real and personal estate holdings of American Historical Association -- Judiciary.

S 3549 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 3/28/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for supervisions of production credit associations -- Agriculture.

S 3550 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to S 3549.

S 3564 -- HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for supervision of production credit associations -- Agriculture.

S 3629 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend section 24 of Federal Reserve Act re leasehold and construction loans which may be made by national banks -- Banking and Currency.

S 3732 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/26/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.

S 3911 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in field of banking -- Banking and Currency.

S 3915 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, and Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

S 3997 -- McNAMARA (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 6/5/56 -- Extend and amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 -- Finance.
S 4048 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 6/13/56 -- Make provisions re intercorporate relations between General Public Utilities Corporation, a corporation organized and operating in U.S., and Manila Electric Co. -- Judiciary.
S J Res 154 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/6/56 -- Provide for a report to Congress suitable for distribution to interested private organizations of data presently available on requirements for repair of atomic powered ships -- Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

HR 7871 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide $175 million loan authority -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7872 -- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 7883 -- DEANE (D N.C.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for natural disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7885 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for national disaster insurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7897 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for federal disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7899 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Permit certain U.S. Commissioners to represent claimants before Department of Treasury -- Judiciary.
HR 7905 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, to raise ceiling on disaster loans which may be outstanding -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7923 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7924 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs -- Judiciary.
HR 7937 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for national disaster and war damage insurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7940 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish a Federal Disaster Insurance Corporation in order to provide Federal disaster direct insurance in certain cases involving natural disaster -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7944 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create a government-owned corporation to insure against certain disasters -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7945 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for relief of sufferers in designated disaster areas for losses of real and personal property -- Judiciary.
HR 7960 -- ST.GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to HR 7923.
HR 7979 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide insurance against natural and manmade disasters -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7996 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for flood disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 7997 -- WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish National Disaster Insurance Corporation -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8112 -- DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 8117 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for federal procurement of materials and supplies in major disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8118 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re catastrophe loans -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8119 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Increase amount of appropriations authorized for disaster loans -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8124 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 8129 -- HAND (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7885.
HR 8136 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 8142 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8150 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7897.
HR 8161 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish program of direct insurance of property by federal government against risks and hazards incident to natural disasters -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8162 -- ST.GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 8164 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 8165 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7923.
HR 8166 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 8177 -- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8178 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.
HR 8220 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8221 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8220.
HR 8222 -- FENTON (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8220.
HR 8223 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8220.
HR 8234 -- CANFIELD (R N.J.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8248 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for experimental flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8252 -- FENTON (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide $175 million loan authority -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8256 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.
HR 8260 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.
HR 8273 -- PATMAN (R Texas) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act specifically to authorize organization of federal central credit unions and authorize federal credit unions to invest in shares of, and become members of, central credit unions organized under such act or other laws -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8277 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.
HR 8278 -- ST.GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.
HR 8295 -- WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.
HR 8332 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Clayton Act as amended by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.
HR 8382 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.
HR 8395 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend sections 3 and 4 of Clayton Act to free those in commerce from restraints of trade and allow small-business men freedom of choice in conduct of their respective businesses as independent enterprises -- Judiciary.
HR 8408 -- WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.
HR 8459 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for flood indemnity plan on an experimental basis -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8472 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/16/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8491 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8472.
HR 8495 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for national earthquake and flood disaster insurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8532 -- BASS (R N.H.) -- 1/17/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8533 -- BASS (R N.H.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and re-insurance program -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8541 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for federal disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8555 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) (by request) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8532.
HR 8561 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to provide $175 million loan authority -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8588 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8541.
HR 8622 -- DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 1/19/56 -- Assist cities and states by amending section 5136 of Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by states and local governments -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8652 -- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for an experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8660 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend War Risk Insurance Act to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from forces of nature -- Commerce.
HR 8661 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8662 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8663 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8664 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8665 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8666 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8667 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8668 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8669 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8670 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8671 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8690 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.
HR 8700 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for certain reductions in reimbursable construction cost of the Kittitas Division of Yakima reclamation project, Washington -- Interior.
HR 8725 -- DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8726 -- DONOVAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8740 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8749 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8660.
HR 8783 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8793 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of section 77 of Bankruptcy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.
HR 8795 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8783.
HR 8797 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Promote dispersal of industrial facilities in interest of national defense -- Armed Services.
HR 8813 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize regulation of solicitation of proxies in respect of securities issued by certain banks -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8818 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/25/56 -- Establish an immediate program to aid in reducing public debt by providing that certain receipts from sale of capital assets of Government shall be used for such purpose -- Ways and Means.
HR 8874 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.
HR 8875 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.

HR 8876 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8877 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8878 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8879 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8880 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8881 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8882 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8883 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8896 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal -- Public Works.
HR 8946 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8952 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8958 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 8960 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, so to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. -- Armed Services.
HR 8993 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/1/56 -- Establish an immediate program to aid in reducing public debt by providing that certain receipts from sale of capital assets of government shall be used for such purposes -- Ways and Means.
HR 8994 -- KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Ways and Means.
HR 9003 -- BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide for national disaster insurance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9015 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 9035 -- DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
HR 9071 -- BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9072 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9071.
HR 9073 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9071.
HR 9074 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9071.
HR 9079 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/6/56 -- Provide for an experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9138 -- THOMPSON (D Tex.) -- 2/7/56 -- Amend Texas City Claims Act to provide there shall be no limit to amount that may be paid in the case of county of Galveston to City of Texas City, Texas -- Judiciary.
HR 9247 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend section 5 (a) of Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to certain unfair methods of competition in connection with sale of motor vehicles -- Commerce.
HR 9248 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to permit certain contracts and agreements establishing exclusive representation by distributors in specified geographical areas and requiring such distributors to sell only in these areas -- Commerce.
HR 9251 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act re certain contracts, agreements or franchises to enable manufacturers of automobiles and trucks, and their franchise dealers to protect their goodwill in the business of manufacturing and distributing automobiles and trucks, made or sold by them, by restricting franchise dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons -- Commerce.
HR 9267 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout U.S." approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory and supplementary by substituting new section 75 -- Judiciary.
HR 9285 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act to extend for two additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9290 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend Texas City Claims Act re there shall be no limit to amount which may be paid in case of City of Texas City, Texas, or of Texas City Independent School District -- Judiciary.
HR 9319 -- BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 3 of Securities Act of 1933, to provide that responsible officers or other persons shall be liable in damages on account of untrue statements or documents filed under such subsection as a condition of exemption -- Commerce.
HR 9351 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to assist small businesses which are displaced by urban renewal projects by providing grants and loans to cover certain costs incurred in relocation of such businesses -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9352 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to extend maturities of certain business and disaster loans and to provide that interest shall hereafter be charged on any disaster loan only on amount in excess of $250,000 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9424 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.
HR 9459 -- WALTER (D Pa.) (by request) -- 2/21/56 -- Amend section 77 (c) (6) of Bankruptcy Act re operation of leased railway line -- Judiciary.
HR 9487 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/22/56 -- Reaffirm national public policy and purpose of Congress in laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discriminations; aid in intelligent, fair and effective administration and enforcement thereof; strengthen Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and protection which it affords to independent business; Congress hereby reaffirms that purpose of antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it exists, to restore it where it is destroyed, and to permit it to spring up in new fields -- Judiciary.
HR 9614 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/28/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9647 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 2/29/56 -- Provide that abandoned deposits in certain banks shall escheat to respective states in which such banks are located -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9689 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for an experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9762 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Sherman Act to declare primacy of free enterprise -- Judiciary.
HR 9764 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to provide that time for filing economic report of President be not later than January 15 of each year -- Government Operations.
HR 9781 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit certain bank mergers, and provide for more effective enforcement thereof -- Judiciary.
HR 9852 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/8/56 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to extend time for two years -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9866 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that a discharge in bankruptcy will release a bankrupt from liability from certain debts if creditor fails to object to such discharge -- Judiciary.
HR 9919 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9956 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend subdivision (e) of section 58, notices of Bankruptcy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.
HR 9968 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.
HR 9983 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act with reference to procedure as to making loans by federal credit unions and to provide authorization for loan officers of federal credit unions -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9987 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 3/15/56 -- Protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products -- Commerce.
HR 10083 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/20/56 -- Protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products -- Commerce.
HR 10111 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend sections 657 and 1006 of title 18 of U.S.C. in order to include certain savings and loan associations within its provisions -- Judiciary.
HR 10117 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10083.
HR 10159 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide reimbursement for certain intangible business losses suffered by owners and tenants of land acquired for navigation, flood control or related water development projects -- Public Works.
HR 10172 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 3/26/56 -- Authorize Secretary of State to evaluate and to waive collection of certain financial assistance loans -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10230 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10240 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for payment of certain defaulted joint-stock land bank bonds, receiver's certificates, receiver's receipts for certificates given in lieu of such bonds, or receiver's receipts given for such bonds -- Judiciary.
HR 10241 -- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10240.
HR 10285 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/29/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for retirement of governmental capital in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for supervision of production credit associations -- Agriculture.
HR 10286 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10285.
HR 10315 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10285.
HR 10392 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/10/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks, provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks and provide for supervision of production-credit -- Agriculture.
HR 10443 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/11/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10472 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/12/56 -- Similar to HR 10443.

HR 10619 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/18/56 -- Reaffirm national public policy and purpose of Congress in laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which, among other things prohibit price discrimination; to aid in intelligent, fair and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and protection which it affords to independent business, Congress hereby reaffirms that purpose of antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where its exists, to restore it where it is destroyed and to permit it to spring up in new fields -- Judiciary.

rIR 10623 -- KING (R Pa.) -- 4/18/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for supervision of production credit associations -- Agriculture.

HR 10624 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Make provisions re intercorporate relations between General Public Utilities Corp., a corporation organized and operating in U.S. and Manila Electric Co. -- Commerce.

HR 10744 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 4/23/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and re-insurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10859 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Renegotiation Act of 1951, to assist small business -- Ways and Means.

HR 10860 -- RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.

HR 10861 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.

HR 10862 -- McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.

HR 10863 -- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 4/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10859.

HR 10969 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend section 14 of Bankruptcy Act -- Judiciary.

HR 11129 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, and Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended -- Commerce.

HR 11261 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/16/56 -- Extend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11331 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide financial assistance for rehabilitation of orchards destroyed or damaged by natural disaster -- Agriculture

HR 11360 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/56 -- Supplement antitrust laws of U.S., in order to balance power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in district courts of U.S. to recover twofold damages sustained by reason of failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with terms of franchises or in terminating or not renewing franchises with their dealers -- Judiciary.

HR 11447 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide that small business concerns which are displaced by urban removal projects shall be compensated for their losses arising out of their displacement and shall be granted loans to meet expenses incident to their relocation -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11454 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend section 4 of Sherman Act to prescribe a procedure re consent judgements, decrees or orders -- Judiciary.

HR 11491 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/28/56 -- Provide that small business concerns which are displaced by urban renewal projects shall be compensated for their losses arising out of their displacement -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11492 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/28/56 -- Provide that small business concerns which are displaced by urban renewal projects shall be granted loans to meet expenses incident to their relocation -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11496 -- RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/28/56 -- Similar to HR 11491.

HR 11497 -- RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/28/56 -- Similar to HR 11492.

HR 11543 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/31/56 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to authorize courts of bankruptcy to determine dischargeability of non-dischargeability of provable debts -- Judiciary.

HR 11845 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend section 16 of Clayton Act to provide for payment of costs of suit and attorneys' fees to private parties who proceed to enforce antitrust laws in public interest -- Judiciary.

HR 11846 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend section 3 of Clayton Act to free those in commerce from restraints of trade and allow small-business men freedom of choice in conduct of their respective business as independent enterprises -- Judiciary.

HR 11947 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 6/26/56 -- Extend and amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11948 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/26/56 -- Similar to HR 11947.

HR 12037 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/28/56 -- Require that all negotiable securities, paper money and stamps be plate-printed from engraved plates in Bureau of Engraving and Printing -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12078 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 7/2/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide assistance to U.S.-flag commercial vessels through establishment of a standard of equality re margin of profit obtained by certain non-U.S.-flag vessels carrying cargoes procured, furnished or financed by U.S. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 12080 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Authorize construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control -- Public Works.

HR 12110 -- FALLON (D Md.) (by request) -- 7/3/56 -- Provide for appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in Bureau of Public Roads, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce -- Public Works.

HR 12115 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 7/3/56 -- Provide for additional federal aid for highways to states which do not levy a third structure highway-use tax -- Public Works.

HR 12313 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/19/56 -- Supplement antitrust laws of U.S. in order to balance power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in district courts of U.S. to recover compensatory damages sustained by reason of failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with terms of franchises or in terminating or not renewing franchises with their dealers -- Judiciary.

HR 12389 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 7/24/56 -- Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require officers and directors or any issuer of registered securities to periodically report extent to which, and purposes for which, their holdings of such securities are pledged, hypothecated or loaned -- Commerce.

HR 12452 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 7/27/56 -- Amend section 5144 of Revised Statutes of U.S. as amended (12 U.S.C., sec 61), as to voting rights of shareholders of national banks -- Banking and Currency.

H Con Res 205 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 1/23/56 -- Clarify intention of Congress with respect to insurance by Federal Housing Commissioner of certain loans for purchase and installation of bulk milk tanks on dairy farms -- Banking and Currency.

H Res 396 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 2/1/56 -- Make provisions re disapproving the sale of Institute, W. Va., Copolymer Plant, Plancor 980 -- Armed Services.

H Res 400 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/14/56 -- Authorize a study leading to establishment of a research and development program for coal industry -- Rules.

H Res 452 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/28/56 -- Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to investigate and study problems of small business with respect to basic and applied scientific research and development works -- Rules.

H Res 613 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 7/19/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of regulatory practices of Federal Reserve System -- Rules.

Commerce and Communications

SENATE

S 2770 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act to aid in alleviating shortages of railroad freight cars during periods of emergency or threatened emergency -- Commerce.

S 2818 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and Federal Airport Act, as amended -- Commerce.

S 2845 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Prevent service or consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard commercial passenger aircraft and military aircraft -- Commerce.

S 2893 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize appropriation for development, construction and operation of atomic-powered railway locomotive -- Atomic Energy.

S 2969 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide preliminary examination and survey of Stave Island, Maine, in interest of navigation -- Public Works.

S 2979 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Prevent consumption of alcholic beverage aboard aircraft engaged in air transportation of passengers -- Commerce.

S 3039 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/24/56 -- Prevent consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft used in air commerce and military aircraft -- Commerce.

S 3072 -- PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 1/27/56 -- Require inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers -- Commerce.

S 3107 -- MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide for freedom of choice in trade -- Judiciary.

S 3108 -- POTTER (R Mich.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Bender (R Ohio) -- 2/1/56 -- Encourage construction of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels -- Commerce.

S 3113 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 9 (c) (2) of Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, re charter parties executed after Oct. 1, 1955 -- Commerce.

S 3142 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 2/6/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels in interest of peacetime commerce and national defense -- Commerce.

S 3149 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/6/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion -- Commerce.

S 3163 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska -- Commerce.

S 3164 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating between U.S. and Alaska -- Commerce.

S 3224 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 206 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 to provide for sale of ship mortgages -- Commerce.

S 3241 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide that certain aircraft may travel between U.S. and Canada without requiring the owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees -- Finance.

S 3265 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend title II of Merchant Marine Act, of 1936, as amended, to provide for filing vessel utilization and performance reports by operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. -- Commerce.

S 3267 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend title VII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. -- Commerce.

S 3268 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend section 610 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; provide for imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases -- Commerce.

S 3269 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/56 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in continental U.S. either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of transportation -- Commerce.

S 3365 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend section 410 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to change requirements for obtaining a freight-forwarder permit -- Commerce.

S 3366 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend section 409 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize contracts between freight forwarders and railroads for movement of trailers on flatcars -- Commerce.

S 3367 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend section 411 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to relationships between freight forwarders and other common carriers -- Commerce.

S 3377 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend section 803 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re certain employment of subsidiary or affiliated companies by contractors receiving an operating differential subsidy under such act -- Commerce.

S 3391 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bricker (R Ohio) (by request) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide for regulation of interstate transportation of migrant farm workers -- Commerce.

S 3411 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/9/56 -- Provide for national defense, protect foreign and interstate commerce, and safeguard interests, convenience, and necessity of people of U.S. and promote U.S. Merchant Marine -- Commerce.

S 3412 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/9/56 -- Extend provisions of title XIII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, re war-risk insurance for an additional five years -- Commerce.

S 3449 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Monroney (D Okla.), Payne (R Maine), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 3/13/56 -- Make provisions re reinvestment by air carriers of proceeds from sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment -- Commerce.

S 3494 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/20/56 -- Prohibit certain unfair practices with respect to cancellation of franchises held by automobile dealers and by radio and television broadcasting stations -- Commerce.

S 3505 -- BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/22/56 -- Authorize sale of certain vessels to citizens of Mexico -- Commerce.

S 3509 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act, to give to Interstate Commerce Commission authority for use in alleviating car shortages during periods of emergency or threatened emergency -- Commerce.

S 3543 -- BENNETT (R Utah), Payne (R Maine) -- 3/28/56 -- Protect public in operation of, and in performance under warranties on, delicate, complicated, sensitive or inherently dangerous machinery, mechanisms or apparatus sold in interstate commerce -- Commerce.

S 3589 -- JOHNSON (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/11/56 -- Carry out International Convention to Facilitate Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Matter -- Finance.

S 3641 -- DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act in order to permit common carriers subject to such act to provide reduced rate transportation to individuals 65 years of age or older -- Commerce.

S 3677 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by adding new provisions re civil aviation medicine -- Commerce.

S 3705 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/23/56 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Commerce.

S 3857 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/15/56 -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended -- Commerce.

S 3877 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/17/56 -- Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new vessels -- Commerce.

S 3879 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Langer (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Neely (D W.Va.), Payne (R Maine) -- 5/18/56 -- Supplement antitrust laws of U.S., in order to balance power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in district courts of U.S. to recover two-fold damages sustained by reason of failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with terms of franchises or in termination or not renewing franchises with their dealers -- Judiciary.

S 3909 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to further promote development and maintenance of American Merchant Marine -- Commerce.

S 3914 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.), Smathers (D Fla.), (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend sections 801, 802 and 1102 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended -- Commerce.

S 3962 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 5/29/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re use of broadcasting stations by presidential, vice presidential and congressional candidates -- Commerce.

S 4018 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/7/56 -- Extend the requirements for inspection of vessels to tugboats, towing boats and freight boats navigating on the Great Lakes -- Commerce.

S 4019 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/7/56 -- Extend vessel inspection laws to dredges and barges navigating the Great Lakes -- Commerce.

S 4020 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend certain provisions of title XI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of passenger vessels in interest of national defense -- Commerce.

S 4029 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/11/56 -- Authorize war risk insurance for certain foreign flag merchant vessels -- Commerce.

S 4034 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 6/11/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act for establishment of marine schools", approved March 4, 1911 -- Commerce.

S 4119 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/26/56 -- Clarify application of navigation rules for Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters -- Commerce.

S 4120 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend section 5 of Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize sale of goods and services by any department or independent establishment to owner of aircraft or his agent in emergency -- Commerce.

S 4145 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/29/56 -- Provide for revision and printing of a compilation of federal laws re regulation of carriers subject to Interstate Commerce Act -- Foreign Commerce.

S 4152 -- GORE (D Tenn.) -- 7/2/56 -- Establish a Federal Highway Commission and to transfer to such Commission all powers, duties and functions of Secretary of Commerce re Bureau of Public Roads and all powers, duties and functions delegated by Secretary to or conferred by law on Bureau of Public Roads -- Public Works.

S 4159 -- POTTER (R Mich.) -- 7/3/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act in order to prevent discrimination against ports on Great Lakes -- Commerce.

S 4164 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 7/3/56 -- Provide appointment of a Federal Highway Administrator in Bureau of Public Roads, one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce -- Civil Service.

S 4209 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 7/12/56 -- Amend definition of term "Airport development" in Federal Airport Act, as amended -- Commerce.

S 4215 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/13/56 -- Amend act of July 15, 1954, authorizing sale of certain vessels to Brazil -- Commerce.

S 4220 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/16/56 -- Amend section 304 (d) of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, re disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned -- Commerce.

S 4231 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.), Purtell (R Conn.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 7/17/56 -- Amend sections 401 and 701 (e) of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to simplify procedures governing prescribing of regulations under certain provisions of such act -- Labor.

S 4247 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/19/56 -- Authorize Canadian vessels to be employed in coastwise transportation of coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y. -- Commerce.

S 4250 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/19/56 -- Amend section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 315) -- Commerce.

S 4280 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 7/25/56 -- Amend section 33 of Trading With the Enemy Act re time of filing of certain claims for return of property -- Judiciary.

S 4308 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 7/27/56 -- Confer upon Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products -- Judiciary.

S J Res 132 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built cargo vessels -- Commerce.

S J Res 149 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 2/23/56 -- Provide for survey and study of potential capacity of harbors and ports of U.S. for repair and maintenance of atomic-powered vessels -- Public Works.

S J Res 157 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/20/56 -- Authorize Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation and study of production, transportation, distribution and sale of refined petroleum products -- Commerce.

S J Res 171 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Young (R N.D.), Jackson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 5/14/56 -- Direct Interstate Commerce Commission to undertake an investigation of shortage of railroad freight cars in order to determine a program for purpose of eliminating such shortage -- Commerce.

S J Res 177 -- POTTER (R Mich.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built tankers -- Commerce.

S J Res 187 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/29/56 -- Extend operation of Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954 -- Commerce.

S J Res 190 -- DUFF (R Pa.) -- 7/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain coal burning vessels to certain citizens of Federal Republic of Germany -- Commerce.

S J Res 200 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 7/21/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels -- Commerce.

S J Res 202 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 7/25/56 -- Authorize sale of five victory-type vessels for conversion to ore carriers for use on Great Lakes operations -- Commerce.

S Res 216 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/21/56 -- Provide for revision and printing of compilation of federal laws re regulation of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act -- Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 7874 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide transportation on Canadiar vessels bet ween ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or continental U.S., either directly or via foreign port, or for any part of transportation -- Merchant Marine.

HR 7922 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Prohibit serving ofalcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight -- Commerce.

HR 7952 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Require inspection and certification of certain mechanically propell ed vessels carrying passengers -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8000 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to air passengers while in flight -- Commerce.

HR 8267 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8289 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize appropriation for conversion and operation of a merchant vessel and for construction and installation of atomic propulsion facility and auxiliary equipment -- Atomic Energy.

HR 8294 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide certain aircraft any travel between U.S. and Canada without requiring the owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees -- Ways and Means.

HR 8352 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 9 (c) (2) of Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8358 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide that each person selling gasoline or other petroleum products shall make full disclosure to purchasers re costs, profits, and federal subsidies properly allocable to such products -- Commerce.

HR 8359 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) 1/12/56 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to require railroads to furnish adequate passenger service -- Commerce.

HR 8360 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish national policy re commercial fisheries to establish Office Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; to strengthen the commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8363 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360.

HR 8368 -- KILGORE (D Texas) 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360.

HR 8375 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360.

HR 8378 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360.

HR 8386 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) --.1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360.

HR 8489 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, Federal Airport Act, as amended re transferring additional authority to CAA -- Commerce.

HR 8723 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/24/56 -- Create a Washington Metropolitan Area Authority with certain powers over terminal and transportation facilities in Washington metropolitan area -- Commerce.

HR 8849 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Authorize an appropriation for the development, construction, and operation of an atomic-powered railway locomotive -- Atomic Energy.

HR 8886 -- BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 1/30/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels in interest of peacetime commerce and national defense -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8889 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend section 601 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require CAB to issue certain regulations concerning air traffic at LaGuardia and New York-International (Idlewild) Airports in state of New York, and Newark Airport in state of New Jersey -- Commerce

HR 8890 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend section 902 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so penalties provided therein will apply to violations of civil aeronautics safety regulations -- Commerce.

HR 8891 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit jet-propelled aircraft from using airports located in densely populated areas -- Commerce.

HR 8894 -- CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of Great Lakes cargo vessels for peacetime and national defense use -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8899 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Direct Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations that certain railroad vehicles be equipped with reflectors or luminous material so they can be readily seen at night -- Commerce.

HR 8902 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend subsection 406 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 -- Commerce.

HR 8903 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8902.

HR 8996 -- MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8886.

HR 8997 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for transportation of all waterborne cargoes in U.S.-flag vessels in connection with foreign assistance programs -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8999 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters -- Public Works.

HR 9001 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8999.

HR 9004 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight -- Commerce.

HR 9008 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8886.

HR 9030 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8886.

HR 9047 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for safety of life and property by making all commercial fishing vessels subject to rules and regulations of U.S. Coast Guard marine inspection -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9082 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 2/6/56 -- Prevent automobile manufacturers from coercing automobile dealers to purchase unwanted merchandise -- Commerce.

HR 9096 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 2/6/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels in the interest of peacetime commerce and national defense -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9177 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend section 405 (a) part IV of Interstate Commerce Act re publication of rates or charges -- Commerce.

HR 9252 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/14/56 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska -- Commerce.

HR 9253 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/14/56 -- Similar to HR 9252.

HR 9331 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight -- Commerce.

HR 9367 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit granting of reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion -- Commerce.

HR 9405 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/20/56 -- Promote interests of national defense through advancement of aeronautical research programs of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics -- Civil Service.

HR 9430 -- SMITH (R Kan.) -- 2/20/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, with reference to furnishing of alcoholic beverages -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 9480 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend title II of Public Law 480 (83rd Cong.) to increase amount of surplus commodities available thereunder and permit payment, under certain circumstances, of ocean freight -- Agriculture.

HR 9543 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/27/56 -- Provide for annual audit of accounts of White County Bridge Commission; provide new method of appointment for commissioners and for staggered terms of office; exempt income of commission from federal taxation; clarify authority of commission to transfer all its assets to certain public agencies -- Public Works.

HR 9544 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/27/56 -- Terminate White County Bridge Commission, transfer its assets, liabilities, functions and authority to the Commissioner of Public Roads and authorize transfer of the bridge operated by the commission to certain state agencies -- Public Works.

HR 9548 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/27/56 -- Amend sec. 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to authorize contracts between freight forwarders and railroads for movement of trailers on flatcars -- Commerce.

HR 9563 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 2/27/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 9592 -- CARLYLE (D N.C.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, so as to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers subject to certain conditions to grant reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion -- Commerce.

HR 9771 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend section 411 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to relationships between freight forwarders and other common carriers -- Commerce.

HR 9772 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend section 410 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to change requirements for obtaining a freight-forwarder permit -- Commerce.

HR 9799 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend section 803 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, re certain employment of subsidiary or affiliated companies by contractors receiving an operating differential subsidy under such act -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9836 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide for regulation of interstate transportation of migrant farmworkers -- Commerce.

HR 9874 -- KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize Canadian vessels to be employed in coastwise transportation of coal to Ogdensburg, N.Y. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9902 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight -- Commerce.

HR 9962 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act to give Interstate Commerce Commission authority for use in alleviating car shortages during periods of emergency or threatened emergency -- Commerce.

HR 9990 -- TUCK (D Va.) -- 3/15/56 -- Prohibit introduction into interstate commerce of cigarettes containing stems of tobacco leaves unless each package of such cigarettes is labeled to indicate such content -- Commerce.

HR 10069 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in care, preservation or navigation of such vessel -- Commerce.

HR 10071 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 3/20/56 -- Promote self-suffiency of local service air carriers and contribute to national defense by providing for federal participation in design, development, testing, tooling and construction costs of prototype transport aircraft suitable to needs of local service airlines and adaptable to auxiliary military service -- Commerce.

HR 10217 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re use of broadcasting stations by presidential and vice presidential candidates -- Commerce.

HR 10226 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for payment of certain minimum wages to crews of certain non-U.S. flag vessels carrying certain equipment, materials or commodities -- Merchant Marine.

HR 10228 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by adding thereto new provisions re civil aviation medicine -- Commerce.

HR 10236 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 3/27/56 -- Recognize Ryan-Hemet Airport as a public airport for purposes of Federal Airport Act, and to provide for reimbursement for damage to such airport in accordance with such act -- Commerce.

HR 10309 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Require certificates of fitness in sale of automobiles -- Commerce.

HR 10310 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for regulation of motor vehicles on highways of U.S. -- Commerce.

HR 10311 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Prohibit coercion by automobile manufacturers in sale of parts, accessories, equipment or tools -- Commerce.

HR 10312 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend title 15 of U.S.C. re operation of speedometers on motor vehicles -- Commerce.

HR 10313 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Prevent sale of automobiles with unauthorized equipment, parts and accessories -- Commerce.

HR 10314 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act re certain contracts, and agreements between manufacturers of motor vehicles and their franchised dealers, to permit establishment of exclusive representation by dealers and to restrict franchised dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons -- Commerce.

HR 10448 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require owners of civil aircraft to be financially responsible for damages arising out of operation of such aircraft for which they are liable -- Commerce.

HR 10503 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 4/16/56 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Merchant Marine.

HR 10524 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend section 307 of Communications Act of 1934, to place certain restrictions upon ownership or control of broadcast stations -- Commerce.

HR 10528 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend section 13 of Surplus Property Act of 1944, to clarify authority of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics -- Government Operations.

HR 10529 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re use of broadcasting stations by Presidential, Vice Presidential and congressional candidates -- Commerce.

HR 10546 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10547 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10560 -- MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10561 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10562 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10533.

HR 10563 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10564 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10565 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10566 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10567 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10568 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10569 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10570 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10571 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10572 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10573 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10583 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/17/56 -- Prohibit certain unfair practices re cancellation of franchises held by automobile dealers -- Commerce.

HR 10626 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 4/18/56 -- Similar to HR 10503.

HR 10677 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 4/19/56 -- Extend provisions of title XIII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, re war risk insurance for an additional 5 years -- Commerce.

HR 10686 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 4/19/56 -- Revise section 4166 of Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 35); re sale or transfer of U.S. vessels -- Merchant Marine.

HR 10733 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend section 307 of Communications Act of 1934, to place certain restrictions upon ownership or control of boradcast stations -- Commerce.

HR 10738 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/23/56 -- Require periodic survey by chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Merchant Marine.

HR 10756 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend section 307 of Communications Act of 1934, to place certain restrictions upon ownership or control of broadcast stations -- Commerce.

HR 10793 -- KILGORE (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10792.

HR 10797 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Similar to HR 10792.

HR 10800 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 4/24/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to authorize payment of operating-differential subsidy to contract carriers -- Merchant Marine.

HR 10812 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Merchant Marine.

HR 10877 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 4/27/56 -- Amend sections 204a and 216 of Interstate Commerce Act to provide that shippers may designate routing of property transported by motor carriers in cases where two or more through routes have been established -- Commerce.

HR 10961 -- TALLE (R Iowa) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide that for purposes of clause (6) of section 203 (b) of Interstate Commerce Act, butter shall not be held to be a manufactured product -- Commerce.

HR 10963 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 5/2/56 -- Establish Federal Maritime Board as an independent agency -- Government Operations.

HR 10987 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, to permit use of vessel revolving funds for vessel activation and deactivation -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11027 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend title VII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11028 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend title II of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for filing vessel utilization and performance reports by operators of vessels in foreign commerce of U.S. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11029 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11058 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Repeal section 12 of act of June 26, 1884, prohibiting a charge or collection of fees by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11085 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 5/8/56 -- Protect consumers and others against failure to identify, misbranding and false advertising of fiber content to textile fiber products -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 11122 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/9/56 -- Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new trade, to encourage construction of new vessels -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11150 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re use of broadcasting stations by presidential, vice presidential and congressional candidates -- Commerce.

HR 11156 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide that citizens or a free corporate union of Trieste may acquire certain surplus merchant vessels from U.S. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11165 -- WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to direct Federal Communications Commission to provide for licensing of television reflector facilities and VHF translator facilities -- Commerce.

HR 11255 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/16/56 -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (Federal ship mortgage insurance) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11256 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend section 3 of act of Jan. 2, 1951, prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce -- Commerce.

HR 11265 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide for studies of highway accident causes and their prevention -- Commerce.

HR 11278 -- STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize establishment, maintenance and operation of auxiliary communication networks composed of licensed amateur radio operators for military radio communications -- Armed Services.

HR 11280 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend chapter IV of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, re manufacture, use and shipment of various and sundry types of cigar and cigarette tobaccos -- Commerce.

HR 11359 -- BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11453 -- ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend Trademark Act of 1946 -- Judiciary.
HR 11485 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 5/28/56 -- Assure accurate labeling and advertising of alimentary paste products re durum wheat flour or semolina content -- Commerce.
HR 11493 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 5/28/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to direct Federal Communications Commission to provide for licensing of television reflector facilities and VHF translator facilities -- Commerce.
HR 11500 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/28/56 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act re certain unfair methods of competition and certain unfair practices in distribution of new motor vehicles in interstate commerce -- Commerce.
HR 11517 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/29/56 -- Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of alligator grass, water chestnut or water hyacinth plants -- Commerce.
HR 11519 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 5/29/56 -- Similar to HR 11500.
HR 11540 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/31/56 -- Amend section 650 of title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard", re Coast Guard supply fund -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11554 -- BONNER (D N.C.) (by request) -- 5/31/56 -- Amend certain provisions of title XI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of passenger vessels in interest of national defense -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11555 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 5/31/56 -- Similar to HR 11500.
HR 11688 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/8/56 -- Prohibit introduction or manufacture for introduction into interstate commerce of switchblade knives -- Commerce.
HR 11761 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, re to certain unfair methods of competition and certain unfair practices in distribution of new motor vehicles in interstate commerce -- Commerce.
HR 11959 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend section 5 of Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize sale of goods and services by any department or independent establishment to owner of an aircraft or his agent in an emergency -- Commerce.
HR 11969 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 6/26/56 -- Require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce -- Commerce.
HR 12019 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 6/28/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to direct Federal Communications Commission to provide for licensing of television reflector facilities and VHF translator facilities -- Foreign Commerce.
HR 12032 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to further promote development and maintenance of American merchant marine -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12177 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 7/10/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to direct Federal Communications Commission to provide for licensing of television reflector facilities and VHF translator facilities -- Commerce.
HR 12182 -- BOW (R Ohio) -- 7/11/56 -- Establish a Commission on Air Safety -- Commerce.
HR 12191 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, in order to authorize permanent certification for air carriers providing service by helicopter -- Commerce.
HR 12221 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 7/12/56 -- Similar to HR 12182.
HR 12222 -- PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 7/12/56 -- Similar to HR 12182.
HR 12224 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 7/12/56 -- Amend Federal Airport Act, as amended -- Commerce.
HR 12243 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 7/13/56 -- Repeal section 217 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12244 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 7/13/56 -- Amend Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, to provide for licensing of foreign freight forwarders -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12245 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 7/13/56 -- Amend section 16 of Shipping Act, 1916, as amended -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12262 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 7/16/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936, to provide for utilization of commercial marine terminal facilities by U.S. -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12369 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 7/23/56 -- Eliminate certain practices in marketing of gasoline and other petroleum products which tend to cause destructive and unfair methods of competition -- Judiciary.
H J Res 496 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Avoid false representations to consuming public as to true weight of prepared meat and meat food products subject to shrinkage and to avoid economic waste and duplication of effort in weighing of such products -- Commerce.
H J Res 513 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built cargo vessels -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 595 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section 404 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, with respect to excess baggage charges collected by air carriers -- Commerce.
H J Res 613 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize vessel operations revolving fund of Department of Commerce to be used for expenses in connection with chartering of merchant ships under jurisdiction of Secretary of Commerce -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 614 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize construction of 2 prototype ships and conversion of one liberty ship, by Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 619 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/8/56 -- Make provisions re Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation and study of protection, transportation, distribution and sale of refined petroleum products -- Foreign Commerce.
H J Res 632 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell T2-SE-A2 tankers, Mission San Antonio and Mission DePala -- Fisheries.
H J Res 633 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built tankers -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 676 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain warbuilt vessels -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 677 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend act of July 15, 1954, authorizing sale of certain vessels to Brazil -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 685 -- MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 7/13/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 686 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 7/16/56 -- Extend operation of Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954 -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 687 -- MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 686.
H J Res 688 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 686.
H J Res 698 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 7/24/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain warbuilt ships -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 700 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/26/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels -- Merchant Marine.
H Res 412 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/28/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study railroad accidents in U.S. giving particular attention to accidents recently occurring in New England -- Rules.
H Res 413 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to H Res 412.
H Res 416 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to H Res 412.
H Res 449 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for broadcasting by radio and television of committee hearings of House -- Rules.
H Res 450 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide equal access for all news media before proceedings of House -- Rules.
H Res 509 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide equal recording facilities for public service broadcasts by Members of House of Representatives using Joint Senate and House Recording Facilities -- House Administration.
H Res 524 -- HEBERT (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Make provisions re disapproving sale of alcohol butadiene manufacturing facility at Louisville, Ky., Plancor No. 1207 -- Armed Services.
H Res 566 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 6/28/56 -- Provide funds for Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries -- House Administration.
H Res 645 -- DIES (D Texas) -- 7/26/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate certification of non-scheduled air carriers as scheduled air carriers -- Rules.
H Res 646 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to H Res 645.
H Res 647 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to H Res 645.

Natural Resources

SENATE

S 2777 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 1/5/56 -- Require conformance with state and territorial fish and game laws and licensing requirements on federal lands not subject to such laws -- Interior.
S 2876 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense to further extend program to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals -- Interior.
S 2889 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for preservation of certain records of Department of Interior pertaining to mineral lands or operations, mines, or minerals which were formerly held by Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiary corporations -- Interior.
S 2890 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Anderson (D N.M.), Daniel (D Texas) -- 1/9/56 -- Require disclosure on monthly gas bills of domestic gas consumers in D.C. of average rate paid by such consumer and portion of rate received by producers, pipelines, and distributing company, respectively -- D.C.
S 2949 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), -- 1/17/56 -- Provide protection and conservation of national soil, water, and forest resources and provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.
S 3003 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/20/56 -- Amend Natural Gas Act re import & export -- Commerce.
S 3014 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for furnishing, free of charge, of gravel from wildlife refuges to the state (or political subdivision thereof) in which such a refuge is located for public road purposes -- Commerce.

S 3036 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. -- Commerce.

S 3042 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 184) in order to promote development of phosphate on the public domain -- Interior.

S 3173 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/8/56 -- Encourage operation of marginal lead and zinc mines necessary to national defense -- Banking and Currency.

S 3270 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/22/56 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to prevent exportation or importation of natural gas if result is unemployment or injury to fuel industries -- Commerce.

S 3275 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 2/23/56 -- Establish sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, create and prescribe the functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission -- Commerce.

S 3333 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/1/56 -- Permit prospecting for and development and utilization of mineral resources of national forest lands, or lands administered for national forest purposes, or in connection with national forest programs, which are not subject to operation of general mining laws or mineral leasing laws, or for development of which no other statutory authority exists -- Interior.

S 3338 -- KERR (D Okla.), Johnston (D S.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Morse (D Ore.), Monroney (D Okla.), Daniel (D Texas), Hennings (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Case (R S.D.), Ellender (D La.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.), McClellan (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Gore (D Tenn.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/1/56 -- Make provisions re rate charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at federal projects -- Public Works.

S 3339 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 3/1/56 -- Provide for stabilization of domestic fisheries industry in U.S. through creation of a Fisheries Stabilization Corporation, to bring about a better balanced flow of fish and shell fish and products thereof in interstate and foreign commerce -- Commerce.

S 3379 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Bible (D Nev.), Ervin (D N.C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for maintenance of essential production of tungsten ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3417 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Murray (D Mont.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Langer (R N.D.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/12/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact re their interest in, and apportionment of waters of Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such states -- Interior.

S 3441 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/13/56 -- Create a U.S. Department of Mineral Resources and prescribe functions thereof -- Government Operations.

S 3453 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bible (D Nev.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Scott (D N.C.), Young (R N.D.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 3/15/56 -- Transfer certain government-owned manganese ore facilities to Secretary of Interior, provide for erection of one or more beneficiation plants to treat manganese ores, stimulate production of certain strategic and critical minerals -- Interior.

S 3455 -- SCOTT (D N.C.), Murray (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Ervin (D N.C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Malone (R Nev.), Johnston (D S.C.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 3/15/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of mica in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3484 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide for locating of mining claims by geological, geochemical and geophysical prospecting methods -- Interior.

S 3486 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 3/20/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of beryle in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3508 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/22/56 -- Provide for establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in state of Minnesota -- Interior.

S 3523 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Iowa), Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/23/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3568 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for establishment in western North Dakota of a uraniferous lignite buying station and a mill for processing uranium-bearing lignites -- Interior.

S 3636 -- MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 4/16/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3649 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.), Anderson (D N.M.), Ervin (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 4/18/56 -- Require that hunting and fishing on military reservations when permitted, shall be in full compliance with game and fish laws of state or territory wherein such military reservations are located -- Armed Services.

S 3694 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R Maine), Payne (R Maine) -- 4/23/56 -- Reorganize Department of Interior by establishing Fish and Wildlife Service of such Department as a division under an additional Assistant Secretary of Interior -- Government Operations.

S 3778 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Act for protection of Walruses -- Interior.

S 3809 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery at Cedar Bluff Reservoir -- Commerce.

S 3817 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend act of May 21, 1930, re leasing of oil and gas deposits in or under railroad or other rights-of-way -- Interior.

S 3821 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/ 9/56 -- Authorize construction of two prototype ships, and conversion of one liberty ship, by Maritime Administration -- Commerce.

S 3822 -- GORE (D Tenn.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 -- Atomic Energy.

S 3825 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend section 204 (c) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended -- Commerce.

S 3829 -- KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/9/56 -- Authorize establishment, maintenance and operation of auxiliary communication networks composed of licensed amateur radio operators for military radio communications -- Commerce.

S 3831 -- LAIRD (D W.Va.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in West Virginia -- Commerce.

S 3929 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/25/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended -- Atomic Energy.

S 3955 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/29/56 -- Authorize research by Fish and Wildlife Service to determine methods of and to provide for grants to states to assist approved research or other projects for control or extermination of sea nettles and jellyfish in marine waters of U.S. -- Commerce.

S 3982 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson, (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bible (D Nev.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.), Martin (R Iowa), Dirksen (R Ill.), Young (R N.D.), Langer (R N. D), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mundt (R S.D.), Allott (R Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3998 -- FLANDERS (R Vt.), Aiken (R Vt.), 6/5/56 -- Provide for development of federal fish hatchery, known as Holden trout hatchery, at Pittsfor, Vt. -- Commerce.

S 4021 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 6/11/56 -- Encourage development, marketing, and distribution of domestic fishery resources of U.S. -- Commerce.

S 4039 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Murray (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Scott (D N.C.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 6/13/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its Territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 4054 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/13/56 -- Authorize further extension of certain noncompetitive oil or gas leases issued under Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended -- Interior.

S 4095 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/21/56 -- Authorize construction of a reactor at Hanford, Wash., to produce special nuclear material and power -- Atomic Energy.

S 4112 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/22/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended -- Atomic Energy.

S 4146 -- GORE (D Tenn.), Anderson (D N.M.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 6/29/56 -- Provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program -- Atomic Energy.

S 4162 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/3/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase salaries of certain executives of Atomic Energy Commission -- Atomic Energy.

S 4178 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 7/6/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to undertake continuing studies of effects of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following spraying and to provide basic data on various chemical controls so that forests, croplands and marshes can be sprayed with minimum losses of fish and wildlife -- Commerce.

S 4203 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended -- Atomic Energy.

S 4217 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 7/16/56 -- Provide for establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in Maine -- Interior.

S 4268 -- ERVIN (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 7/23/56 -- Preserve key deer and other wildlife resources in Florida Keys by establishment of a National Key Deer Refuge in Florida -- Commerce.

S 4288 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2nd Session, to increase authorization for appropriations to Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion -- Atomic Energy.

S 4298 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 -- Atomic Energy.

S J Res 112 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.), -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for appointment of chief special counsel and assistant special counsel to represent U.S. in litigation brought against U.S. to recover damages under so-called Dixon-Yates contract -- Judiciary.

S J Res 148 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bible (D Nev.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 2/23/56 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to sound national minerals policy, and direct Secretary of Interior to take certain action in furtherance of such policy -- Interior.

S J Res 169 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Establish a joint committee to investigate gold mining industry -- Interior.

HOUSE

HR 7898 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 7978 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Give consent of Congress to agreement between state of New Jersey and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning construction of certain dams and storage reservoirs across and in Delaware River -- Public Works.

HR 8001 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; establish office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; strengthen commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8232 -- BROWN (R Ohio) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist landowners and operators to conserve and store water -- Agriculture.

HR 8249 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8001.

HR 8250 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require conformance with state and territorial fish and game laws and licensing requirements on federal lands not subject to such laws -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8253 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require that hunting and fishing on military reservations, when permitted, shall be in full compliance with game and fish laws of state or territory wherein such military reservations are located -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8285 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8001.

HR 8286 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8250.

HR 8288 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8249.

HR 8325 -- BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 1/12/56 -- Recognize and confirm authority of arid and semiarid states realting to control, appropriation or distribution of water within their geographic boundaries -- Interior.

HR 8347 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8325.

HR 8357 -- HERBERT (D La.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. -- Armed Services.

HR 8394 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 184), in order to promote the development of phosphate on public domain -- Interior.

HR 8455 -- BELL (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; establish office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce For Commercial Fisheries, and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; strengthen commercial fisheries segment of nation's economy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8466 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8475 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide U.S. shall aid states in wildlife restoration projects -- Interior.

HR 8478 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8498 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8503 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8536 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8543 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for protection and conservation of national soil, water, and forest resources and provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8544 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8543.

HR 8559 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 1/17/56 -- Require that hunting and fishing on military reservations, when permitted, shall be in full compliance with game and fish laws of state or territory wherein such military reservations are located -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8560 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 1/17/56 -- Recognize and confirm authority of arid and semiarid states relating to control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water within their geographic boundaries -- Interior.

HR 8589 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8624 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8706 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Establish national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; establish Office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries; and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; to strengthen commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8724 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/24/56 -- Provide an annual income program for owners of small tracts of land who develop thereon approved commercial forestry, and assist in such development -- Agriculture.

HR 8731 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.

HR 8732 -- GRANT (D Ala.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8724.

HR 8744 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.

HR 8755 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.

HR 8810 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8839 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/26/56 -- Protect and preserve national wildlife refuges -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8857 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/26/56 -- Similar to HR 8706.

HR 8914 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/30/56 -- Establish a conservation-civil defense acreage; promote conservation of soil, water, vegetation and fish and wildlife; aid civil defense; help farmers to achieve a more adequate income; adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs; maintain an abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 9031 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/56 -- Establish national policy re commercial fisheries; establish office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his duties, functions, powers and responsibilities; strengthen commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9040 -- FJARE (R Mont.) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain and operate new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9094 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to dispose of deposits of sand, stone and gravel located on certain public lands of U.S. reserved for military or naval uses -- Armed Services.

HR 9226 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/9/56 -- Create a Water Conservation and Planning Service in Department of Interior -- Interior.

HR 9426 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 2/20/56 -- Provide that U.S. shall aid states in wildlife restoration projects -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9489 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/22/56 -- Recognize and confirm authority of arid and semiarid states re control, appropriation, use or distribution of water within their geographic boundaries -- Interior.

HR 9505 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to HR 9489.

HR 9552 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 2/27/56 -- Establish sound and comprehensive national policy re development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the U.S. Fisheries Commission -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9607 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9552.

HR 9664 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 2/29/56 -- Make provisions re rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at federal projects -- Interior.

HR 9700 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9552.

HR 9721 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/2/56 -- Similar to HR 9664.

HR 9742 -- BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 3/5/56 -- Provide for protection of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Ga., against damage from fire and drought -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9743 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/5/56 -- Encourage maximum development of atomic energy reactors for generation of low-cost electric power and production, utilization, and treatment of special nuclear and other materials -- Atomic Energy.

HR 9800 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for maintenance of essential production of tungsten ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 9802 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 re limitation of liability -- Atomic Energy.

HR 9806 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9800.

HR 9813 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9800.

HR 9820 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9800.

HR 9822 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of a trout hatchery on Davidson River in Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9829 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9800.

HR 9876 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 3/12/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interest in, and apportionment of, waters of Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such states -- Interior.

HR 9909 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 3/13/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of mica in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 9916 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Permit free marketing of newly mined gold -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9917 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Create a U.S. Department of Mineral Resources and prescribe the functions thereof -- Government Operations.

HR 9930 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/13/56 -- Provide for maintenance of essential production of tungsten ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 9993 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/15/56 -- Transfer certain government-owned manganese ore facilities to Secretary of Interior, provide for erection of one or more beneficiation plants to treat manganese ores, stimulate production of certain stategic and critical materials -- Interior.

HR 9999 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/15/56 -- Similar to HR 9993.

HR 10106 — HOSMER (R Calif.) — 3/21/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to conduct cloud-seeding experiments in Colorado River Basin — Interior.

HR 10130 — MARSHALL (D Minn.) — 3/21/56 — Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 10131 — MARSHALL (D Minn.) — 3/21/56 — Similar to HR 10130.

HR 10175 — POFF (R Va.) — 3/26/56 — Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 10217 — HARRISON (D Va.) — 3/27/56 — Similar to HR 10175.

HR 10218 — HARRISON (D Va.) — 3/27/56 — Similar to HR 10175.

HR 10249 — ABBITT (D Va.) — 3/28/56 — Similar to HR 10175.

HR 10300 — FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) — 3/29/56 — Similar to HR 10175.

HR 10301 — FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) — 3/29/56 — Similar to HR 10175.

HR 10307 — KRUEGER (R N.D.) — 3/29/56 — Provide for establishment in western North Dakota of uraniferous lignite buying station and a mill for processing uranium-bearing lignites — Atomic Energy.

HR 10332 — BENNETT (D Fla.) — 4/9/56 — Preserve Key deer and other wildlife resources in Florida Keys and establishment of National Key Deer Refuge in Florida — Merchant Marine.

HR 10347 — PFOST (D Idaho) — 4/9/56 — Encourage discovery, development and production of antimony in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 10369 — DEMPSEY (D N.M.) — 4/10/56 — Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 10370 — DEMPSEY (D N.M.) — 4/10/56 — Similar to HR 10369.

HR 10387 — DURHAM (D N.C.) — 4/10/56 — Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion — Atomic Energy.

HR 10389 — FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) — 4/10/56 — Require that hunting and fishing on military reservations, when permitted, shall be in full compliance with game and fish laws of state or territory wherein such military reservations are located — Merchant Marine.

HR 10433 — McCORMACK (D Mass.) — 4/11/56 — Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry — Merchant Marine.

HR 10537 — RHODES (R Ariz.) — 4/16/56 — Encourage discovery, development and production of nonferrous chrysotile asbestos in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 10575 — BERRY (R S.D.) — 4/17/56 — Provide for establishment of uraniferous lignite buying program for uranium-bearing lignites — Atomic Energy.

HR 10681 — UDALL (D Ariz.) — 4/19/56 — Similar to HR 10537.

HR 10687 — YOUNG (R Nev.) — 4/19/56 — Encourage discovery, development and production of mercury in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 10688 — YOUNG (R Nev.) — 4/19/56 — Assist in maintaining sound domestic mining industries for production of certain strategic metals — Interior.

HR 10746 — KING (D Calif.) — 4/23/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission, to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy — Merchant Marine.

HR 10755 — BATES (R Mass.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10760 — COLMER (D Miss.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10770 — MILLER (R Md.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10784 — BENNETT (D Fla.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10805 — HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) — 4/24/56 — Authorize and direct construction by Atomic Energy Commission of six nuclear power facilities for production of electric power — Atomic Energy.

HR 10810 — ROGERS (D Fla.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10813 — THOMPSON (D La.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10837 — CHUDOFF (D Pa.) — 4/26/56 — Provide for publication of advance notice of rules and regulations re lands and natural resources owned by U.S. — Judiciary.

HR 10838 — CHUDOFF (D Pa.) — 4/26/56 — Facilitate transmission of electric power by U.S. — Commerce.

HR 10845 — WILSON (R Calif.) — 4/26/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy — Merchant Marine.

HR 10872 — BERRY (R S.D.) — 4/27/56 — Provide for extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims held in certain portions of U.S. may be made — Interior.

HR 10873 — BERRY (R S.D.) — 4/27/56 — Recognize and confirm authority of arid and semiarid states re control, appropriation, use or distribution of water within their geographic boundaries — Interior.

HR 10874 — CRAMER (R Fla.) — 4/27/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10888 — THOMPSON (D Texas) — 4/27/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10892 — FASCELL (D Fla.) — 4/24/56 — Similar to HR 10746.

HR 10953 — HERLONG (D Fla.) — 5/2/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy — Merchant Marine.

HR 10995 — DONOHUE (D Mass.) — 5/3/56 — Similar to HR 10953.

HR 11012 — SMITH (R Kan.) — 5/3/56 — Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery at Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Trego County, Kan. — Merchant Marine.

HR 11077 — DEMPSEY (D N.M.) — 5/8/56 — Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 — Atomic Energy.

HR 11089 — WILLIS (D La.) — 5/8/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy — Merchant Marine.

HR 11120 — THOMSON (R Wyo.) — 5/9/56 — Amend act of May 21, 1930, re certain oil and gas deposits underlying railroad or other rights-of-way — Interior.

HR 11185 — McINTIRE (R Maine) — 5/14/56 — Reorganize Department of Interior by establishing a Commercial Fisheries Division under an additional Assistant Secretary of Interior to exercise all functions having to do with commercial fisheries, now carried on by branches of Fish and Wildlife Service of such Department — Merchant Marine.

HR 11242 — COLE (R N.Y.) — 5/16/56 — Amend chapter 14 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 — Atomic Energy.

HR 11309 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 5/17/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy; to establish within Department of Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission — Merchant Marine.

HR 11324 — BATES (R Mass.) — 5/21/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Division of Department of Interior or other federal agencies — Interior.

HR 11342 — KING (D Calif.) — 5/21/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy; to establish within Department of Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission — Merchant Marine.

HR 11343 — WILSON (R Calif.) — 5/21/56 — Similar to HR 11342.

HR 11415 — NICHOLSON (R Mass.) — 5/23/56 — Similar to HR 11342.

HR 11479 — HALE (R Maine) — 5/28/56 — Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry — Merchant Marine.

HR 11502 — TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) — 5/28/56 — Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to stengthen fisheries segment of national economy; to establish within Department of Interior a Fisheries Service; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission — Merchant Marine.

HR 11523 — PRICE (D Ill.) — 5/29/56 — Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended — Atomic Energy.

HR 11548 — POFF (R Va.) — 5/31/56 — Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Point Bank, Va. — Merchant Marine.

HR 11570 — BONNER (D N.C.) — 6/4/56 — Establish sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries and wildlife; strengthen fisheries and wildlife segments of national economy; create and establish within Department of Interior the office of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service — Merchant Marine.

HR 11622 — GRAY (D Ill.) — 6/6/56 — Similar to HR 11604.

HR 11627 — MILLER (R Md.) — 6/6/56 — Authorize research by Fish and Wildlife service to determine methods of, and to provide for grants to states to assist, approved research or other projects for control or extermination of sea nettles and jellyfish in marine waters of U.S. — Merchant Marine.

HR 11632 — PFOST (D Idaho) — 6/6/56 — Similar to HR 11604.

HR 11686 — VURSELL (R Ill.) — 6/8/56 — Similar to HR 11604.

HR 11709 — DURHAM (D N.C.) — 6/12/56 — Amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2nd session, to increase authorization for appropriations to Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion — Atomic Energy.

HR 11718 — RUTHERFORD (D Texas) — 6/12/56 — Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 11798 — DEMPSEY (D N.M.) — 6/18/56 — Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its Territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 11804 — McINTIRE (R Maine) — 6/18/56 — Encourage development, marketing and distribution of domestic fishery resources of U.S. — Merchant Marine.

HR 11806 — MILLER (D Calif.) — 6/18/56 — Establish on public lands of U.S. a National Wilderness Preservation System for permanent good of whole people, to provide for protection and administration of areas within this system by existing federal agencies and for gathering and dissemination of information to increase knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council — Interior.

HR 11876 — UDALL (D Ariz.) — 6/20/56 — Similar to HR 11798.

HR 11890 — ENGLE (D Calif.) — 6/21/56 — Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions — Interior.

HR 11894 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11890.
HR 11916 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for display pasture for bison herd on Montana National Bison Range in Montana -- Interior.
HR 11962 -- STEED (D Okla.) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide for federal participation and cooperation with states and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial purposes -- Public Works.
HR 12050 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/29/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
HR 12061 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/29/56 -- Provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program -- Atomic Energy.
HR 12198 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 7/11/56 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in West Virginia -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12215 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 7/12/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended -- Atomic Energy.
HR 12234 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 7/13/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, re transfer of restricted data for military purposes -- Atomic Energy.
HR 12269 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 7/16/56 -- Provide for establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in Maine -- Interior.
HR 12303 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 7/18/56 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in West Virginia -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12436 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend Federal Power Act to define comprehensive plan and to provide for multiple-purpose development of water resources for optimum public benefit -- Commerce.
HR 12437 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 7/26/56 -- Similar to HR 12436.
HR 12438 -- GAVIN (R Pa.) -- 7/26/56 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in northwestern part of Pennsylvania -- Merchant Marine.
HR 12454 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/27/56 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in Wisconsin -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 463 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for appointment of chief special counsel and assistant special counsel to represent U.S. in litigation brought against U.S. to recover damages under so-called Dixon-Yates contract -- Judiciary.
H J Res 556 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/23/56 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to a sound national minerals policy, and direct Secretary of Interior to take certain action in furtherance of such policy -- Interior.
H J Res 574 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish and construct certain facilities at San Diego County, Calif. for purpose of conducting research in methods of converting saline water to potable water -- Interior.
H J Res 578 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Establish a joint committee to investigate gold mining industry -- Rules.
H J Res 607 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 4/19/56 -- Authorize disposal of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex. -- Banking and Currency.
H J Res 665 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 6/27/56 -- Establish a Commission to appraise progress and direction of nuclear electric power program of U.S. -- Atomic Energy.
H J Res 672 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 7/2/56 -- Provide for a 230,000-volt line from Fort Randall Dam in S.D. to Grand Island, Neb. -- Interior.
H Con Res 203 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/17/56 -- Request Secretary of Interior to refrain from granting further geological and geophysical prospecting permits -- Interior.
H Res 350 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct investigation and study of operations and activities of Fish and Wildlife Service, with special reference to issuance of oil and gas leases and other rights of entry on wildlife refuges -- Rules.
H Res 576 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 7/5/56 -- Authorize an investigation of damage claims resulting from sonic blasts -- Rules.

Public Works and Reclamation

SENATE

S 2825 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for preliminary examination and survey to be made of Little River and Cayuga Creek at and in vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N.Y., in interest of flood control and allied purposes -- Public Works.
S 2853 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.
S 2860 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of additional flood-control reservoirs in Connecticut River Basin -- Public Works.
S 2861 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Hruska (R Neb.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize increase of emergency relief highway funds from $10 million to $30 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Public Works.
S 2877 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/9/56 -- Revoke license granted by Federal Power Commission to city of Eugene, Ore. for a hydro-electric project in upper McKenzie River Area -- Public Works.
S 2878 -- WILLIAMS (R Del.), Frear (D Del.), -- 1/9/56 -- Amend act entitled "Act authorizing the State of Delaware by and through its state highway department to construct, maintain and operate a toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del," approved July 13, 1946 -- Public Works.
S 2918 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- Provide for certain reductions in reimbursable construction cost of Kittitas division of Yakima reclamation project, Wash. -- Interior.
S 2971 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of federal building in Williston, N.D. -- Public Works.
S 3023 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act in order that a greater number of local organizations may qualify for assistance under the provisions of such act -- Public Works.
S 3060 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Murray (D Mont.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 1/26/56 -- Provide 10-year program for construction and improvement of roads, trails, buildings, and utilities in national Park Service and for construction and improvement of parkways authorized by acts of Congress -- Interior.
S 3079 -- PURTELL (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize federal assistance to states and local governments for the restoration of property and facilities of public park and recreational areas damaged or destroyed in major disasters -- Public Works.
S 3094 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Extend time during which Ogdensburg Bridge Authority is authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near city of Ogdensburg, N.Y. -- Foreign Relations.
S 3101 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/31/56 -- Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon -- Interior.
S 3102 -- BIBLE (D Nev.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize monetary contribution for the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Hoye Canyon Dam proposed to be constructed on Walker River by Walker River Irrigation District, a quasimunicipal corporation of state of Nevada -- Public Works.
S 3104 -- KERR (D Okla.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers of Department of Army to contract with city of Bartlesville, Okla., for water storage in Lake Hulah -- Public Works.
S 3162 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for development of a comprehensive master plan to abate and prevent water pollution in D.C. and areas immediately adjacent thereto, and for conservation and development of Potomac River Basin for water supply, pollution control, agricultural, industrial, municipal and recreational purposes -- Public Works.
S 3227 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 2/17/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Little Wood River reclamation project, Idaho -- Interior.
S 3231 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/17/56 -- Authorize certain improvement of Minnesota River for flood control and allied purposes in vicinity of Mankato and North Mankato, Minn. -- Public Works.
S 3250 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/21/56 -- Amend Federal Power Act to make applicability of state water laws to applicants for a license under that act independent of any reservation or classification of lands of U.S., and revoke Federal Power Commission's license for Pelton project No. 2030 -- Commerce.
S 3281 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 2/24/56 -- Declare inundation of property because of, or aggravated by, wind, waves or tidal effects on Great Lakes to be property within the flood-control activities of federal government -- Public Works.
S 3392 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/8/56 -- Authorize comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters -- Public Works.
S 3393 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) Malone (R Nev.) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide for utilization of Colorado River development fund in states of the lower division -- Interior.
S 3405 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/9/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers of Department of Army to enter into certain contracts for provisions of water for agricultural, industrial, or municipal purposes -- Public Works.
S 3418 -- IVES (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize certain beach erosion control of shore of state of New York from Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet -- Public Works.
S 3420 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of Federal Highway Act, enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber -- Public Works.

S 3433 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Federal Highway Act to provide for inclusion in federal-aid highway system of certain parkways, notwithstanding tolls are collected for use thereof -- Public Works.

S 3445 -- JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 3/14/56 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a building for U.S. Court of Claims -- Public Works.

S 3462 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Potter (R Mich.), Young (R N.D.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McNamara (D Mich.), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Langer (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Jackson (R Wash.), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 3/16/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

S 3468 -- CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 3/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to amend certain contracts providing for furnishing of water to city of Rapid City, S.D. -- Interior.

S 3469 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 3/19/56 -- Increase and revise authorization for small flood-control projects in section 205 of Flood-Control Act of June 30, 1948, as amended, by section 212 of Flood Control Act of May 17, 1950 and extend such authorization to bank protection projects -- Public Works.

S 3485 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 3/20/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of columbium-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3520 -- COTTON (R N.H.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 3/23/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

S 3535 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for two highway bridges across Illinois Waterway at Joliet, Ill. -- Public Works.

S 3551 -- CASE (R N.J.), Bender (R Ohio), Bricker (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), George (D Ga.), Ives (R N.Y.), Long (D La.), Payne (R Maine), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (R N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend act entitled "An Act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946 -- Public Works.

S 3580 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 4/9/56 -- Provide for construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation by Secretary of Interior of certain irrigation works of Hayden Lake, Unit, RathdrumPrairie project, Idaho -- Interior.

S 3594 -- CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/11/56 --Reauthorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Farwell unit, Nebraska, of Missouri River Basin project -- Interior.

S 3628 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/12/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain seven units of Greater Wanatchee Division, Chief Joseph project, Washington -- Interior.

S 3631 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend Mining Claims Rights Restoration Act of 1955, to permit mining, development and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for reclamation reservoir sites -- Interior.

S 3662 -- KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 4/18/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Auburn unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under federal reclamation laws -- Interior.

S 3689 -- SMITH (R Maine), Payne (R Maine) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

S 3704 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 4/23/56 -- Authorize acquisition of remaining property in square 725 and property in square 724 in D.C. for purpose of extension of site of additional office building for U.S. Senate or for purpose of addition to U.S. Capitol Grounds -- Public Works.

S 3722 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works for flood control and other purposes on Sacramento River in California -- Public Works.

S 3724 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 4/25/56 -- Create city of Cannelton Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said Commission; and authorize Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind., and Hawesville, Ky. - Public Works.

S 3728 -- JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of San Angelo federal reclamation project, Texas -- Interior.

S 3729 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 4/25/56 -- Create City of Lawrenceburg Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said Commission; and authorizing Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Boon County, Ky., -- Public Works.

S 3730 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/25/56 -- Provide for protecting Soap Lake, Wash., in connection with Columbia Basin project, Washington -- Interior.

S 3774 -- ERVIN (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army and Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, to conduct surveys of hurricane-damaged coastal and tidal areas of North Carolina, to make reports thereon -- Public Works.

S 3791 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for more comprehensive development and utilization of natural water resources in plans and construction of reservior projects -- Public Works.

S 3826 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Columbia Basin Project Act -- Interior.

S 3827 -- BUTLER (R Md.), Byrd (D Va.) -- 5/9/56 -- Authorize construction of a shell fish research laboratory and experiment station in Chesapeake Bay area -- Commerce.

S 3913 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/23/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to Potomac Electric Power Co. for construction of a dam on Potomac River -- Public Works.

S 3925 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 5/25/56 -- Provide for modification of existing project for Salem Harbor, Mass. -- Public Works.

S 3964 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/31/56 -- Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, re make general revisions -- Public Works.

S 4016 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 6/7/56 -- Designate dam to be constructed in connection with the Eagle Gorge Reservoir project on the Green River, Wash., as Howard A. Hanson Dam -- Public Works.

S 4031 -- KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 6/11/56 -- Amend act providing for construction of Markham Ferry Project in Oklahoma in order to authorize additional flood storage and pool elevations as approved by Chief of Engineers -- Public Works.

S 4045 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/56 -- Create city of St. Francisville Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorizing commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill., and Knox County, Ind., to purchase and operate a ferry at such location -- Public Works.

S 4099 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/21/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for construction of a dam on North Branch of Potomac River -- Public Works.

S 4143 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 6/29/56 -- Provide for an additional payment of $165,000 to village of Highland Falls, N.Y., toward cost of water filtration plant constructed by such village -- Judiciary.

S 4150 -- PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) -- 7/2/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to National System of Interstate Highways -- Public Works.

S 4189 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 7/9/56 -- Establish Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and to provide for administration and maintenance of a parkway in Maryland -- Interior.

S 4206 -- KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 7/12/56 -- Provide for federal participation and cooperation with states and local interests in developing water supplies for domestic, municipal, industrial purposes -- Public Works.

S 4222 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 7/16/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control," approved June 28, 1938, as amended -- Public Works.

S 4244 -- CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 7/18/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into and to execute an amendatory contract with Northport Irrigation District, Nebraska -- Interior.

S 4278 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 7/25/56 -- Amend Federal Power Act to define comprehensive plan and to provide for multiple-purpose development of water resources for optimum public benefit -- Public Works.

S J Res 106 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Duff (R Pa.), Smith (R Maine), Payne (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish Northeastern United States Watershed Development and Flood Protection Commission -- Public Works.

S J Res 155 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.), Johnson (D Texas) Daniel (D Texas) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide for construction of certain water-conservation projects for irrigation purposes in the Pecos River Basin, New Mexico and Texas -- Interior.

S J Res 166 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/7/56 -- Designate dam and reservoir to be constructed on lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley, respectively -- Public Works.

S J Res 184 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/26/56 -- Provide for relocation of the Ferry County, state of Washington, highway by the Department of Interior -- Public Works.

S Res 201 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/27/56 -- Express sense of Senate to provide funds for federal projects for hydroelectric, flood control, irrigation or navigation purposes in sums equal to amounts extended to foreign countries for same purposes -- Interior.

HOUSE

HR 7870 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of flood-protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.

HR 7880 -- CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways -- Public Works.

HR 7884 -- DEMPSEY (D N. M.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to HR 7880.

HR 7895 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide federal assistance to states to augment their efforts to prevent surface damage resulting from mine cave-ins -- Interior.

HR 7914 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize and adopt, with modification, project for flood protection on Mormon Slough in vicinity of Stockton, Calif. -- Public Works.

HR 7917 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Erect in St. Louis, Mo., a federal office building -- Public Works.

HR 7930 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize completion of initial stage of development for flood control in Russian River Basin, Calif. -- Public Works.

HR 7931 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of project for improvement of Port Townsend Harbor, Wash., for navigation -- Public Works.

HR 7932 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide preliminary examination and survey be made of Little River and Cayuga Creek in vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N.Y. in interest of flood control -- Public Works.

HR 7939 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of project on Farmington River for local flood protection at Winsted, Conn. -- Public Works.

HR 7941 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of project on Naugatuck River for local flood protection at Torrington, Conn. -- Public Works.

HR 7955 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/3/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior, acting through Bureau of Mines, to construct, maintain, and operate a commercial-size plant to beneficiate low-grade manganese ores -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 7961 -- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Request report of Army engineers regarding Hackensack River, N.Y. and N.J. be reviewed -- Public Works.

HR 7968 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide examination and survey of Currioman Bay, Va. -- Public Works.

HR 7969 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for examination and survey of Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Va. -- Public Works.

HR 7974 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend the joint resolution of May 17, 1938, to provide for construction and maintenance of National Collection of Fine Arts Museum on the site set aside for an art gallery thereunder -- Public Works.

HR 7991 -- VELDE (R Ill.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal -- Public Works.

HR 8106 -- BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of Littleville Reservoir project Massachusetts -- Public Works.

HR 8108 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for development of a comprehensive master plan to abate and prevent water pollution in D.C. and areas immediately adjacent thereto -- Public Works.

HR 8109 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power and other purposes -- Public Works.

HR 8115 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize increase of emergency relief highway funds from $10 million to $30 million for fiscal year ending June 30, .956 -- Public Works.

HR 8121 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of additional flood-control reservoirs in Connecticut River Basin -- Public Works.

HR 8132 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize preparation of detailed plans of Littleville Reservoir on middle branch of Westfield River, Mass. -- Public Works.

HR 8169 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extraordinary floods -- Public Works.

HR 8265 -- LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for use of storage space in Buford Reservoir for purpose of providing Gwinnett County, Ga. a regulated water supply -- Public Works.

HR 8269 -- McGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways -- Public Works.

HR 8276 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide preliminary examination and survey of Little Gasparilla Pass, gulf coast, Charlotte County, Fla. -- Public Works.

HR 8292 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide urban planning grants may be given to municipalities having a population of less than 50,000 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8293 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize construction of project for improvement of Port Townsend Harbor, Wash., for navigation -- Public Works.

HR 8333 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for construction of a highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley -- Public Works.

HR 8342 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extraordinary floods -- Public Works.

HR 8343 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8342.

HR 8365 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for establishment of harbor of refuge for light-draft vessels North East, Pa. -- Public Works.

HR 8496 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal-aid Road Acts, approved July 11, 1916, and November 9, 1921 as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways; affirm policy of user taxation; fix qualifications and responsibility of Commissioner of Public Roads -- Public Works.

HR 8535 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend act of July 4, 1955, re construction of irrigation distribution systems -- Interior.

HR 8547 -- KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 1/17/56 -- Revive and reenact act entitled "An act authorizing Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across St. Lawrence River at or near city of Ogdensburg, N.Y." -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8626 -- FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of San Felipi Creek, Texas -- Public Works.

HR 8638 -- RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey in Texas in vicinity of city of El Paso, El Paso County, and immediately adjacent areas, in interest of flood control, drainage and allied purposes -- Public Works.

HR 8675 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/23/56 -- Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research -- Armed Services.

HR 8677 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/23/56 -- Authorize monetary contribution for flood-control accomplishments of multiple purpose Oroville Dam proposed to be constructed on Feather River by state of California -- Public Works.

HR 8708 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/23/56 -- Determine the need for improvement of Chipola Cut-Off in Apalachicola River, Fla. via Wewahitchka -- Public Works.

HR 8722 -- BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 1/24/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act re flood protection and federal contributions -- Agriculture.

HR 8738 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.

HR 8742 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.

HR 8743 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/24/56 -- Waive certain provisions of law to permit Secretary of Army to acquire certain school facilities in Pollock, S.D., required to be relocated by reason of the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project -- Public Works.

HR 8750 -- POAGE (D Texas -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.

HR 8757 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of Pescadero Creek, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.

HR 8758 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Similar to HR 8757.

HR 8759 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Redwood Creek, San Mateo County, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.

HR 8760 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize a preliminary examination and survey of streams and in vicinity of Burlingame, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.

HR 8761 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of streams and in vicinity of South San Francisco, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.

HR 8762 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of streams and in vicinity of San Mateo, Calif., for flood control -- Public Works.

HR 8804 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8722.

HR 8807 -- KNOX (R Mich.) -- 1/25/56 -- Extend for an additional 3 years the time within which state of Michigan may commence and complete construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by Congress -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8815 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize federal assistance to states and local governments for restoration of property and facilities of public park and recreational areas damaged or destroyed in major disasters -- Public Works.

HR 8816 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/25/56 -- Authorize construction of flood-protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.

HR 8829 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to facilitate acquisition of rights-of-way for federal-aid highway systems -- Public Works.

HR 8836 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 335), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways -- Public Works.

HR 8887 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize certain beach erosion control of shore of state of New York from Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet -- Public Works.

HR 8895 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize reconstruction, enlargement and extension of bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. -- Public Works.

HR 8900 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extraordinary floods, to provide for construction or alteration of dams under certain conditions -- Public Works.

HR 8919 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) — 1/30/56 — Authorize improvement of a deep draft navigation channel from Gulf of Mexico through Pass Cavallo to Point Comfort, Tex., designated as Matagorda Ship Channel — Public Works.

HR 8939 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for 10-year program for construction and improvement of roads, trails, buildings and utilities in national park and monument areas and other areas administered by National Park Service and for construction and improvement of parkways authorized by acts of Congress -- Interior.

HR 8940 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make provision re sale of water from Hulah Reservoir to city of Bartlesville, Okla. -- Public Works.

HR 8945 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for apportionment by Secretary of Interior of certain costs of the Yakima federal reclamation project -- Interior.

HR 8956 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/31/56 -- Reimburse Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana, for expenses incurred in furnishing electric power for Hungry Horse project -- Interior.

HR 9050 -- SIMPSON (R Ill.) -- 2/2/56 -- Require that money appropriated by the federal government for highway construction and maintenance shall be withheld from any state having speed limits for motor vehicles in excess of 60 miles per hour -- Public Works.

HR 9102 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 2/6/56 -- Authorize monetary contribution for flood-control accomplishments of multiple purpose Hoye Canyon Dam proposed to be constructed on Walker River by Walker River Irrigation District, a quasi-municipal corporation of state of Nevada -- Public Works.

HR 9122 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/7/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects -- Interior.

HR 9123 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 2/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9122.

HR 9132 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 2/7/56 -- Provide for approval of report of Secretary of Interior on Ainsworth unit of Missouri River Basin project -- Interior.

HR 9184 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 2/8/56 -- Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a federal building in Williston, N.D. -- Public Works.

HR 9191 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/8/56 -- Reduce local contributions required for construction of Navarro Mills Reservoir on Richland Creek, Texas, from 36 percent to 25 percent of total cost of project -- Public Works.

HR 9192 -- WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/8/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act in order that a greater number of local organizations may qualify for assistance under provisions of such act -- Agriculture.

HR 9255 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 2/14/56 -- Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of a federal building in Williston, N.D. -- Public Works.

HR 9332 -- GAMBLE (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/56 -- Amend Federal Highway Act to provide for inclusion in federal-aid highway system of certain parkways, notwithstanding tolls are collected for use thereof -- Public Works.

HR 9455 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 2/21/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of Mills Creek, Fla., for drainage, flood control and navigation -- Public Works.

HR 9481 -- BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 2/22/56 -- Declare inundation of property because of or aggravated by wind, waves, or tidal effect on Great Lakes to be property within flood-control activities of federal government -- Public Works.

HR 9490 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/22/56 -- Provide a 10-year program for construction and improvement of roads, trails, buildings and utilities in national park and monument areas and other areas administered by National Park Service and for construction by acts of Congress -- Interior.

HR 9498 -- KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/23/56 -- Amend Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to National System of Interstate Highways -- Public Works.

HR 9499 -- BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/23/56 -- Similar to HR 9498.

HR 9588 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways -- Public Works.

HR 9589 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9588.

HR 9595 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works for flood control and other purposes on Sacramento River in Calif. -- Public Works.

HR 9608 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9595.

HR 9610 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 2/28/56 -- Authorize certain improvement of Minnesota River for flood control and allied purposes in vicinity of Mankato and North Mankato, Minn. -- Public Works.

HR 9612 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9588.

HR 9613 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/56 -- Similar to HR 9588.

HR 9620 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/28/56 -- Create Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near city of Muscatine, Iowa, and town of Drury, Ill. -- Public Works.

HR 9776 -- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 3/6/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for addition to National System of Interstate Highways -- Public Works.

HR 9801 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/7/56 -- Authorize and direct Panama Canal Company to construct, maintain and operate a bridge over Panama Canal at Balboa, C.Z. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 9808 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 3/7/56 -- Authorize preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control on Rogue River, Ore., and its tributaries -- Public Works.

HR 9850 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/8/56 -- Provide for utilization of Colorado River development fund in states of the lower division -- Interior.

HR 9873 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a building for U.S. Court of Claims -- Public Works.

HR 9885 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize a project for Buchanan Reservoir on Chowchilla River, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., for flood control purposes -- Public Works.

HR 9886 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/12/56 -- Authorize project for Hidden Reservoir on Fresno River, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., for flood-control purposes -- Public Works.

HR 9918 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/13/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to negotiate and execute a contract with Riverside Irrigation District, Idaho, to rehabilitate district's works -- Interior.

HR 9957 -- COON (R Ore.) -- 3/15/56 -- Authorize removal and preservation of petroglyphs from site of reservoir behind Dalles Dam on Columbia River in states of Oregon and Washington -- Interior.

HR 9979 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

HR 9997 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/15/56 -- Create a Susquehanna Watershed Commission -- Public Works.

HR 10024 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/19/56 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to waive certain requirements of law with respect to joint liability under contracts entered into pursuant to federal reclamation laws -- Interior.

HR 10025 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/19/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to amend certain contracts providing for furnishing of water to city of Rapid City, S.D. -- Interior.

HR 10055 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/20/56 -- Modify authorized project for construction of Millwood Reservoir on Little River in Arkansas to include construction of Pine Creek, Lukfata, Sherwood (Narrows) and Broken Bow Reservoirs -- Public Works.

HR 10074 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

HR 10105 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for utilization of Colorado River development fund in states of lower division -- Interior.

HR 10127 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10074.

HR 10149 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/22/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Auburn unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under federal reclamation laws -- Interior.

HR 10235 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend act entitled "An Act authorizing state of Delaware by and through its state highway department to construct, maintain and operate a toll bridge across Delaware River near Wilmington, Del." approved July 13, 1946 -- Public Works.

HR 10277 -- WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/56 -- Provide for preliminary examination and survey to be made of Mohawk River at and in vicinity of Schoharie and Greene Counties, N.Y., and Hudson River in vicinity of Columbia, Dutchess, and Ulster Counties, N.Y. in interests of flood control -- Public Works.

HR 10299 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/29/56 -- Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing federal cooperation in non-federal projects and participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects -- Interior.

HR 10346 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 4/9/56 -- Provide for construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation by Secretary of Interior of certain irrigation works of Hayden Lake unit, Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho -- Interior.

HR 10440 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 4/11/56 -- Provide for construction of a superhighway between Frederick, Md., and Charleston, W. Va. -- Public Works.

HR 10458 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/12/56 -- Provide for prevention of erosion of banks of Bayou Barataria -- Public Works.

HR 10461 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 4/12/56 -- Create City of Cannelton Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorizing commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind. and Hawesville, Ky. -- Public Works.

HR 10468 -- WILSON (R Ind.) -- 4/21/56 -- Create City of Lawrenceburg Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorize commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Boone County, Ky. -- Public Works.

HR 10516 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide that Blue Ridge Parkway shall be toll free -- Interior.

HR 10540 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 4/16/56 -- Similar to HR 10516.

HR 10545 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for modification of Houston Ship Channel, Texas -- Public Works.

HR 10574 -- ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 4/17/56 -- Similar to HR 10516.

HR 10628 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 4/18/56 -- Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies -- Judiciary.

HR 10632 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/18/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.

HR 10636 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 4/18/56 -- Authorize construction of a project on Eel River for local flood protection at Sandy Prairie in vicinity of Fortuna, Humboldt County, Calif. -- Public Works.

HR 10643 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 4/18/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California -- Interior.

HR 10660 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires and trucks and buses -- Public Works.

HR 10661 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10660.

HR 10662 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 4/19/56 -- Create city of Cannelton Bridge Commission, defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorize commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind., and Hawesville, Ky., to purchase and operate a ferry at such location -- Public Works.

HR 10669 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

HR 10671 -- NELSON (R Maine) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10669.

HR 10674 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10632.

HR 10675 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Authorize an increase of emergency relief highway funds from $10 million to $30 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Public Works.

HR 10676 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/19/56 -- Increase and make certain revisions in general authorization for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948 -- Public Works.

HR 10679 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 4/19/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to establishment by states of Mississippi and Arkansas of a bi-state commission to investigate possibilites of constructing a railroad bridge across Mississippi River -- Public Works.

HR 10771 -- NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 4/24/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to establishment by states of Mississippi and Arkansas of bistate commission to investigate possibilities of constructing a railroad bridge across Mississippi River -- Public Works.

HR 10802 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of streams at and in vicinity of Gulfport, Fla., for present and prospective commerce -- Public Works.

HR 10803 -- FISHER (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of San Angelo federal reclamation project, Texas -- Interior.

HR 10882 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 4/27/56 -- Provide for protecting Soap Lake, Wash., in connection with Columbia Basin project, Washington -- Interior.

HR 10952 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct San Luis unit of Central Valley project, California -- Interior.

HR 10964 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas -- Public Works.

HR 10990 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 5/3/56 -- Authorize Corps of Engineers to compensate city of Williston, N.D. for acquisition and replacement of municipal water supply and water treatment facilities which will be damaged, impaired or rendered inoperative by construction and operation of Garrison Dam and Reservoir on Missouri River -- Public Works.

HR 10996 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend act of June 22, 1936, applying to channel improvement or channel rectification projects for flood control -- Public Works.

HR 10999 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Spokane Valley federal reclamation project, Washington and Idaho -- Interior.

HR 11007 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide that owners of land acquired for public works projects shall in certain cases be entitled to reimbursement for resettlement costs resulting from such acquisition -- Armed Services.

HR 11010 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 5/3/56 -- Create Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near Muscatine, Iowa -- Public Works.

HR 11031 -- KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize construction of a reservoir on West Branch of Mahoning River, Ohio -- Public Works.

HR 11048 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers by construction of a dam at Chain of Rocks -- Public Works.

HR 11057 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army and Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, to conduct surveys of hurricane-damaged coastal and tidal areas of North Carolina, and make reports thereon -- Public Works.

HR 11131 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend act of June 22, 1936, re flood control -- Public Works.

HR 11134 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Columbia Basin Project Act -- Interior.

HR 11149 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 5/10/56 -- Similar to HR 11134.

HR 11164 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a new building for U.S. Court of Claims -- Public Works.

HR 11186 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 5/14/56 -- Authorize construction of a shellfish research laboratory and experiment station in Chesapeake Bay area -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11251 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers by construction of a dam at Chain of Rocks -- Public Works.

HR 11299 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagra River for power -- Public Works.

HR 11300 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for modification of Baltimore Harbor and channels, Md. -- Public Works.

HR 11306 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 5/17/56 -- Make provisions re procedure for altering certain bridges over navigable waters -- Public Works.

HR 11307 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 5/17/56 -- Authorize demolition and removal of greenhouses and other structures from Square 576 West and construction of greenhouses and other structures, in replacement thereof, at Botanic Garden Nursery -- Public Works.

HR 11311 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11323 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide for modification of existing project for Salem Harbor, Mass. -- Public Works.

HR 11400 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/23/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to reimburse owners and tenants of land acquired for Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Missouri River Basin -- Public Works.

HR 11409 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute a contract with Tule Lake Irrigation District, California -- Interior.

HR 14410 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/24/56 -- Authorize construction of flood-protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as a result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.

HR 11450 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/24/56 -- Increase and make certain provisions in general re authorization for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948 -- Public Works.

HR 11477 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/28/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power -- Public Works.

HR 11481 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 5/28/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to Potomac Electric Power Co. for construction of a dam on Potomac River -- Public Works.

HR 11499 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 5/28/56 -- Amend Texas City Disaster Claims Act re civil action shall be filed against U.S. before April 25, 1950 -- Judiciary.

HR 11610 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/5/56 -- Promote and establish policy and procedure for development of water resources of lakes, rivers and streams -- Public Works.

HR 11628 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 6/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army in certain cases to undertake small river and harbor improvement projects not specifically authorized by Congress -- Public Works.

HR 11661 -- HAND (R N.J.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 13, 1946, to provide that, with respect to beach erosion projects, deposit of sand fill shall be considered to be construction under certain circumstances -- Public Works.

HR 11668 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for an additional payment of $165,000 to village of Highland Falls, N.Y., toward cost of water filtration plant construction by such village -- Armed Services.

HR 11720 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 6/12/56 -- Create city of St. Francisville Bridge Commission defining authority, power and duties of said commission; and authorizing commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill., and Knox County, Ind. to purchase and operate a ferry at such location -- Public Works.

HR 11744 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend act providing for construction of Markham Ferry project in Oklahoma in order to authorize additional flood storage and pool elevations as approved by Chief of Engineers -- Public Works.

HR 11755 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/13/56 -- Determine need for boat basins in Apalachicola River, Fla. in vicinity of Bristol and vicinity of Blountstown -- Public Works.

HR 11756 -- SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend acts of Feb. 28, 1903, and March 3, 1927, re payment of cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in D.C. -- D.C.

HR 11844 -- ROBESON (D Va.) -- 6/19/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to permit construction of a bridge and road across Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11861 -- AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property," approved Aug. 13, 1946 -- Public Works.

HR 11873 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to eliminate delay in start of projects -- Agriculture.

HR 11879 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of all mineral interests in lands acquired by U.S. for certain reservoir projects to former owners thereof -- Public Works.

HR 11914 — McDOWELL (D Del.) — 6/25/56 — Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Little River from Little Creek Landing to its entrance to Delaware Bay, for navigation and flood control — Public Works.

HR 11990 — FALLON (D Md.) — 6/27/56 — Authorize funds for improvement by secretary of Commerce of Pentagon road network and that portion of Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway in Arlington County, Va., and provide for transfer of such highways to commonwealth of Virginia — Public Works.

HR 12006 — WRIGHT (D Texas) — 6/27/56 — Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in Benbrook Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners of such lands where such lands are not required for public purposes, including public recreational use — Public Works.

HR 12034 — ENGLE (D Calif.) — 6/28/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute a contract with Tule Lake Irrigation District, California — Interior.

HR 12074 — HALE (R Maine) — 7/2/56 — Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to National System of Interstate Highways — Public Works.

HR 12169 — HYDE (R Md.) — 7/10/56 — Establish Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and provide for administration and maintenance of a parkway in Maryland — Interior.

HR 12188 — FLOOD (D Pa.) — 7/11/56 — Provide that Secretary of Navy shall construct a highway in State of Maine — Armed Services.

HR 12256 — FALLON (D Md.) (by request) — 7/16/56 — Amend section 502 of General Bridge Act of 1946 re construction — Public Works.

HR 12257 — DONDERO (R Mich.) — 7/16/56 — Similar to HR 12256.

HR 12264 — MILLER (R Neb.) — 7/16/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into and to execute an amendatory contract with Northport Irrigation District, Nebraska — Interior.

HR 12279 — AVERY (R Kan.) — 7/17/56 — Provide certain compensation for church and school facilities in Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, Kan. — Public Works.

HR 12282 — GAVIN (R Pa.) — 7/17/56 — Amend act entitled "An act authorizing construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control", approved June 28, 1938, as amended — Public Works.

HR 12285 — THOMSON (R Wyo.) — 7/17/56 — Extend development period on Heart Mountain division of Shoshone irrigation project to January 1, 1967 — Interior.

HR 12326 — HINSHAW (R Calif.) — 7/20/56 — Amend section 502 of General Bridge Act of 1946, re construction — Public Works.

HR 12366 — HOSMER (R Calif.) — 7/23/56 — Provide for federal cooperation with state of California in construction of San Luis unit of Feather River project, to authorize Secretary of Interior to negotiate an agreement therefor — Interior.

HR 12371 — UTT (R Calif) — 7/23/56 — Similar to HR 12366.

HR 12406 — SILER (R Ky.) — 7/25/56 — Provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $175,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from Great Smoky Mountains National Park in N.C. and Tenn. to Mammoth Cave National Park in Ky. — Interior.

HR 12422 — HYDE (R Md.) — 7/26/56 — Grant consent of Congress to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for construction of a dam on North Branch of Potomac River — Public Works.

H J Res 459 — DODD (D Conn.) — 1/5/56 — Establish Northeastern United States Watershed Development and Flood Protection Commission — Public Works.

H J Res 462 — ENGLE (D Calif.) — 1/9/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into an agreement for coordinated operation of Central Valley project and flood control features of multiple purpose Oroville Dam proposed to be constructed by state of California on Feather River and authorize a monetary contribution for flood-control accomplishments of Oroville Dam — Interior.

H J Res 465 — PRICE (D Ill.) — 1/9/56 — Similar to H J Res 462.

H J Res 466 — RAY (R N.Y.) — 1/9/56 — Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon the Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, August 27, 1935 — Judiciary.

H J Res 468 — DONOHUE (D Mass.) — 1/12/56 — Establish Northeastern U.S. Watershed Development and Flood Protection Commission — Public Works.

H J Res 563 — RUTHERFORD (D Texas) — 2/28/56 — Authorize construction of certain water conservation projects to provide for more adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes in Pecos River Basin, N.M., and Texas — Interior.

H J Res 587 — UTT (R Calif.) — 3/19/56 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish and construct certain facilities at San Diego County, Calif., re conducting research in methods of converting saline water to potable water — Interior.

H J Res 622 — GREGORY (D Ky.) — 5/14/56 — Designate dam and reservoir authorized constructed on lower Cumberland River in Kentucky as Barkley Dam and Barkley Lake — Public Works.

H J Res 623 — BASS (D Tenn.) — 5/16/56 — Similar to H J Res 622.

H Con Res 197 — KEATING (R N.Y.) — 1/3/56 — Make provision re levels of Lake Ontario — Public Works.

H Con Res 198 — OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) — 1/3/56 — Similar to H Con Res 197.

H Res 360 — FOGARTY (D R.I.) — 1/9/56 — Request review of reports on Wickford Harbor, R.I. — Public Works.

H Res 361 — KARSTEN (D Mo.) — 1/9/56 — Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of mass transportation problems confronting large cities of U.S. — Rules.

H Res 379 — RIVERS (D S.C.) — 1/18/56 — Request a review of reports on Charleston Harbor, S.C. — Public Works.

H Res 386 — PATMAN (D Texas) — 1/19/56 — Request Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to consider improving White Oak Creek and Cypress Creek, Tex. — Public Works.

H Res 437 — VURSELL (R Ill.) — 3/19/56 — Request a review of reports on Wabash River, Ind., and Ill. — Public Works.

Taxes and Tariffs

SENATE

S 2794 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 1/5/56 — Exempt certain benefit boxing matches from admissions tax — Finance.

S 2830 — DIRKSEN (R Ill.) — 1/5/56 — Repeal tax on admission, refreshment, service and merchandise at roof gardens, cabarets and other similar places — Finance.

S 2844 — THURMOND (D S.C.) — 1/5/56 — Deny tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to any organization which engages in promotion of litigation to which it is not a party — Finance.

S 2886 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 1/9/56 — Amend paragraph 1629 of Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of tourist literature — Finance.

S 2926 — MALONE (R Nev.) — 1/12/56 — Amend Tariff Act of 1930 — Finance.

S 3043 — SCOTT (D N.C.) — 1/25/56 — Amend section 270 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the maximum amount of deductions allowable to individuals from operation of certain businesses — Finance.

S 3119 — MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) — 2/2/56 — Provide that certain survivor benefits received by child under public retirement systems shall not be taken into account in determining whether child is dependent for income tax purposes — Finance.

S 3128 — FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Frear (D Del.), Beall (R Md.), Duff (R Pa.), Morse (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.) — 2/3/56 — Establish corporate income tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 30 percent surtax — Finance.

S 3129 — FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Beall (R Md.), Duff (R Pa.), Morse (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) — 2/3/56 — Establish corporate income tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 31 percent surtax — Finance.

S 3151 — WILLIAMS (R Del.), Aiken (R Vt.), Smith (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.) — 2/7/56 — Reduce percentage depletion for oil and gas wells — Finance.

S 3153 — THYE (R Minn.) — 2/7/56 — Allow amounts paid for institutional care and training of mentally retarded child of taxpayer to be deducted for federal income tax purposes — Finance.

S 3181 — SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) — 2/10/56 — Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property — Finance.

S 3317 — BUSH (R Conn.) — 3/1/56 — Amend paragraph 1530 (a) of Tariff Act of 1930 re rubber-soled footwear — Finance.

S 3381 — CARLSON (R Kan.) — 3/7/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income gain from condemnation by U.S. of real property held by a person 60 years of age or older and to provide special treatment for such gain in case of real property held by a person under 60 years of age — Finance.

S 3389 — MALONE (R Nev.) — 3/8/56 — Repeal certain so-called wartime excise taxes — Finance.

S 3421 — SMATHERS (D Fla.) — 3/12/56 — Permit persons who were receiving annuities prior to Jan. 1, 1954, to continue to compute portion of annuity payments excludable from gross income in manner provided by Internal Revenue Code of 1939 — Finance.

S 3443 — LONG (D La.) — 3/13/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow attorneys' fees incurred in suits defending or perfecting title to real property to be deducted as expenses — Finance.

S 3466 — WELKER (R Idaho) — 3/16/56 — Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation property — Finance.

S 3474 — SMATHERS (D Fla.) — 3/19/56 — Exempt from tax admissions to certain cultural and trade centers — Finance.

S 3534 — SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) — 3/26/56 — Provide for payments in lieu of taxes to state tax authorities with respect to certain real property subject at time of its acquisition by U.S. to real property tax committed to discharge of bonded indebtedness for any public improvement — Government Operations

S 3546 — DIRKSEN (R Ill.) — 3/28/56 — Exempt motor vehicles sold for use of religious and nonprofit educational institutions from federal excise tax — Finance.

S 3575 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 4/9/56 — Repeal all federal retailers'excise taxes, certain manufacturers'excise taxes and excise taxes on facilities and service — Finance.

S 3576 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 4/9/56 — Allow additional income tax exemption for a dependent child who is a full-time college student — Finance.

S 3587 — KERR (D Okla.) — 4/11/56 — Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at Americas' New Frontiers Exposition, at Oklahoma City, Okla., to be admitted without payment of tariff — Finance.

S 3609 — WILEY (R Wis.) — 4/11/56 — Exempt fine arts programs from admissions tax — Finance.

S 3655 — McCLELLAN (D Ark.) — 4/18/56 — Amend section 172 (f) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re net operating loss deduction in case of taxable years beginning in 1953 and ending in 1954 — Finance.

S 3663 — NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) — 4/18/56 — Exempt from taxation certain property of Columbia Historical Society in D.C. — D.C.

S 3672 — CAPEHART (R Ind.), Frear (D Del.) — 4/18/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and encourage small business concerns to engage in foreign trade — Finance.

S 3692 — KENNEDY (D Mass.) — 4/23/56 — Make provisions re import tax on sugar used after June 30, 1955, as livestock feed or in production of livestock feed — Finance.

S 3696 — COTTON (R N.H.) — 4/23/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to compensate retail dealers of gasoline for taxes paid on gasoline which is lost due to spillage, evaporation, and other causes — Finance.

S 3702 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) — 4/23/56 — Suspend for 2 years duty on alumina, on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxite — Finance.

S 3710 — FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) — 4/24/56 — Allow additional income tax exemptions for a taxpayer or a spouse, or a dependent child under 23 years of age, who is a full-time student at an educational institution above secondary level — Finance.

S 3711 — FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) — 4/24/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to allow a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses incurred by him in obtaining a higher education — Finance.

S 3785 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 5/7/56 — Provide for making payments to state tax authorities with re federal real property of amounts equal to sums which would be paid as special assessments thereon for public improvements if such land were privately owned — Government Operations.

S 3806 — MARTIN (R Pa.) — 5/9/56 — Clarify Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 re allowance of percentage depletion in case of sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters — Finance.

S 3807 — MARTIN (R Pa.) — 5/9/56 — Clarify jurisdiction of Tax Court in abnormality relief cases arising under World War II Excess Profits Tax Act — Finance.

S 3808 — MARTIN (R Pa.) — 5/9/56 — Provide for income-tax treatment of indebtedness discharged more than 20 years after date on which it was incurred — Finance.

S 3839 — POTTER (R Mich.) — 5/14/56 — Provide for duty-free entry of mosaics design for use of any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes — Finance.

S 3848 — SYMINGTON (D Mo.) — 5/14/56 — Amend section 172 (d) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 — Finance.

S 3849 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 5/14/56 — Repeal all federal retailers excise taxes, certain manufacturers excise taxes and excise taxes on facilities and services — Finance.

S 3856 — MARTIN (R Pa.) — 5/15/56 — Provide for income tax treatment of indebtedness discharged more than 20 years after date on which it was incurred — Finance.

S 3891 — DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) — 5/18/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on admissions shall apply only with respect to that portion of amount paid for any admission which is in excess of $1 — Finance.

S 3953 — MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) — 5/29/56 — Amend certain provisions of Tariff Act of 1930, re import duties on wool — Finance.

S 3960 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 5/29/56 — Amend section 4232 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that certain places where no instrumental music is provided shall not be treated as cabarets — Finance.

S 3974 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 6/4/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant nonprofit educational institutions exemptions from excise taxes which are now applicable to public educational institutions — Finance.

S 3975 — BENDER (R Ohio) — 6/4/56 — Amend paragraphs 1773 and 1774 of Tariff Act of 1930 to permit free importation of certain religious articles by additional organizations — Finance.

S 3993 — WILLIAMS (R Del.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Martin (R Pa.), Carlson (R Kan.), Aiken (R Vt.), Case (R S.D.), Malone (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Payne (R Maine), Welker (R Idaho), Holland (D Fla.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.), Butler (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) — 6/4/56 — Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property — Finance.

S 4022 — MARTIN (R Pa.) — 6/11/56 — Exempt certain purchases by public museums and galleries from excise tax on jewelry and related items — Finance.

S 4056 — BEALL (R Md.) — 6/14/56 — Repeal certain federal excise taxes on facilities and services and certain manufacturers excise taxes — Finance.

S 4061 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 6/14/56 — Allow additional income-tax exemptions for a taxpayer or a spouse, or a dependent child, who is a full-time student at an educational institution above secondary level — Finance.

S 4094 — HUMPHREY (D Minn.) — 6/20/56 — Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, re reductions in certain federal income and excess profits taxes — Foreign Relations.

S 4113 — PURTELL (R Conn.) — 6/22/56 — Amend subsection (b) of section 3 of Securities Act of 1933, to provide that responsible officers or other persons shall be liable in damages on account of untrue statements or material omissions in statements or documents filed under such subsection as a condition of exemption — Banking and Currency.

S 4138 — SPARKMAN (D Ala.) — 6/28/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a graduated tax on taxable income of corporations — Finance.

S 4157 — MARTIN (R Pa.) — 7/3/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide a tax on certain processing of watch movements — Finance.

S 4174 — POTTER (R Mich.) — 7/5/56 — Suspend manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles for a period of 6 months — Finance.

S 4182 — CAPEHART (R Ind.) — 7/6/56 — Require equal tax treatment for similarly situated taxpayers — Finance.

S 4183 — HUMPHREY (D Minn.) — 7/6/56 — Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property — Government Operations.

S 4193 — LANGER (R N.D.) — 7/11/56 — Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to permit importation fee of duty of religious vestments and regalia presented without charge to a church or to certain religious, educational or charitable organizations — Finance.

S 4216 —DOUGLAS (D Ill.) — 7/13/56 — Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at Festival of Americas, to be held at Chicago, Ill ., to be admitted without payment of tariff — Finance.

S 4218 — MARTIN (R Pa.) — 7/16/56 — Amend section 313 (b) of Tariff Act of 1930 to allow substitution of printing papers for drawback purposes — Finance.

S 4269 — CHAVEZ (D N.M.) — 7/23/56 — Exempt from duty certain nickel products — Finance.

S 4275 — HENNINGS (D Mo.) — 7/23/56 — Provide for making of payments to states and their political subdivisions in lieu of taxes re certain real property owned by U.S. or its agencies — Government Operations.

S J Res 167 — BUTLER (R Md.) — 5/9/56 — Establish a commission to study and report to Congress on inequalities and inequities in federal tax laws — Finance.

HOUSE

HR 7882 — DAVIS (D Tenn.) — 1/3/56 — Provide for taxation of all cooperatives' income in year earned, either to cooperative or patron-member, to protect persons required to treat noncash patronage dividends as income for federal income-tax purposes by providing for collection tax at source on such dividends — Ways and Means.

HR 7906 — HALE (R Maine) — 1/3/56 — Repeal cabaret tax — Ways and Means.

HR 7910 — HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) — 1/3/56 — Authorize donation and transfer of series E savings bonds to tax-exempt charitable organizations — Ways and Means.

HR 7935 — MULTER (D N.Y.) — 1/3/56 — Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require every seller of property, who collects from purchaser any amount as charge for transportation of such property, to furnish such purchaser a statement showing amount of transportation charges, if any, taxable under section 4271 (a) of such code — Ways and Means.

HR 7947 — PHILBIN (D Mass.) — 1/3/56 — Provide that gifts made to aid a disaster area shall be allowed as deductions for income-tax purposes — Ways and Means.

HR 7949 — PHILBIN (D Mass.) — 1/3/56 — Provide that expense to an employer of repairing or rebuilding home of an employee damaged or destroyed in a major disaster shall be considered a business expense for income tax purposes — Ways and Means.

HR 7953 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 1/3/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to time prescribed for depositing taxpayments in government depositaries — Ways and Means.

HR 7959 — ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) — 1/3/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes — Ways and Means.

HR 7962 — SMITH (D Miss.) — 1/3/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide state public-assistance agencies may be informed whether or not individuals named by agencies have claimed recipients of public assistance as their dependents for Federal income-tax purposes — Ways and Means.

HR 7963 — SMITH (D Miss.) — 1/3/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide public inspection of information required from certain organizations and trusts exempted from taxation — Ways and Means.

HR 7964 — SMITH (D Miss.) — 1/3/56 — Make provision re information required from certain tax-exempt organizations — Ways and Means.

HR 7967 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to validity of a lien for taxes as against a mechanic's lien -- Ways and Means.

HR 7970 -- TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against individual income tax for certain individuals who participate in civil-defense activities -- Ways and Means.

HR 7980 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 1014 (a) (6) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re basis of property acquired from decedent -- Ways and Means.

HR 7998 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on electric floor polishers and waxers -- Ways and Means.

HR 8125 -- FENTON (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry -- Ways and Means.

HR 8153 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7906.

HR 8159 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8125.

HR 8160 -- RILEY (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Deny tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to any organization which engages in promotion of litigation to which it is not a party -- Ways and Means.

HR 8163 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide amortization deduction for certain facilities constructed or acquired to replace facilities destroyed or damaged by hurricane, flood or other disaster -- Ways and Means.

HR 8173 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8159.

HR 8228 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/9/56 -- Suspend for 2 years duty on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxite -- Ways and Means.

HR 8229 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide nickel ore concentrates imported into U.S. shall be exempt from duty -- Ways and Means.

HR 8258 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small business by increasing amount which is exempt from surtax on corporate taxable income -- Ways and Means.

HR 8259 -- JENKINS (R Ohio) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 8266 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8258.

HR 8281 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Reduce individual income tax by 10 percent -- Ways and Means.

HR 8282 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Increase from $600 to $700 personal income tax exemptions of taxpayer (including the exemption, for spouse, exemption for dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness) -- Ways and Means.

HR 8296 -- WILLIAMS (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery -- Ways and Means.

HR 8297 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re life insurance taken out to cover estimated liability for the federal estate tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 8326 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 8334 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Permit importation free of duty of racing shells used in connection with preparations for 1956 Olympic Games -- Ways and Means.

HR 8336 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8296.

HR 8337 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/12/56 -- Exempt rerefined or reclaimed oil from tax on lubricating oil -- Ways and Means.

HR 8361 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for the repair (including painting and papering) of property used by him as his principal residence to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $500 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8362 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8296.

HR 8367 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 391 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8389 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8296.

HR 8391 -- RILEY (D S.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 47 (c) (2) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and section 443 (b) (2) (c) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (re computation of tax on change of annual accounting period) to extend period during which application for benefits of such provisions may be made -- Ways and Means.

HR 8401 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for local taxation of real estate and improvements thereon owned by U.S. -- Interior.

HR 8402 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Allow cost of meals and lodging to be taken into account as traveling expenses in computing the income tax deduction for medical care -- Ways and Means.

HR 8403 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Repeal cabaret tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 8457 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry -- Ways and Means.

HR 8460 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish an internal revenue district consisting solely of D.C. -- Ways and Means.

HR 8461 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide tax relief for farmers and simplified method of computing farm income by means of an optional standard deduction for certain farmers -- Ways and Means.

HR 8463 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/16/56 -- Repeal cabaret tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 8469 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 8476 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8463.

HR 8485 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/16/56 -- Exempt from income tax compensation and pensions paid by U.S. to its employees -- Ways and Means.

HR 8493 -- SIMPSON (R Ill.) -- 1/16/56 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of General Federation of Womens Clubs, Inc. in D.C. -- D.C.

HR 8494 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8463.

HR 8538 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/17/56 -- Increase from $600 to $700 personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness -- Ways and Means.

HR 8545 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend paragraph 207 and schedule 16 of Tariff Act of 1930 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8550 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8557 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for full public reports from certain tax-exempt foundations -- Ways and Means.

HR 8576 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8578 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8586 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8623 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 1/19/56 -- Liberalize net operating loss deduction for farmers -- Ways and Means.

HR 8633 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 1/19/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8635 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from sale of a residence by a taxpayer who has attained the age of 65 shall be excluded from gross income -- Ways and Means.

HR 8636 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 1/19/56 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1957, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap -- Ways and Means.

HR 8683 -- HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 1/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm machinery -- Ways and Means.

HR 8689 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/23/56 -- Provide for refund of internal revenue tax paid on fermented malt liquor lost or rendered unmarketable by reason of 1951 floods -- Judiciary.

HR 8730 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/24/56 -- Repeal cabaret tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 8780 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 8781 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/56 -- Similar to HR 8780.

HR 8791 -- DEANE (D N.C.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend section 270 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce maximum amount of deductions allowable to individuals from operation of certain businesses -- Ways and Means.

HR 8794 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that muzzle-loading pistols and revolvers shall be exempt from duty -- Ways and Means.

HR 8798 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/25/56 -- Provide certain survivor benefits received by a child under public retirement systems shall not be taken into account in determining whether the child is a dependent for income tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 8802 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exclusion from income in case of amounts withheld from retired pay of members of uniformed services pursuant to Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8803 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/25/56 -- Amend paragraph 219 of Tariff Act of 1930 to remove provision that certain glass imported in boxes must be packed in units containing 50 square feet or multiples thereof -- Ways and Means.

HR 8850 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase amount exempted from surtax on corporate taxable income from $25,000 to $50,000, and permit a corporation with income tax liability for a taxable year of less than $100,000 to elect to pay its tax in 4 equal installments -- Ways and Means.

HR 8864 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 1/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide an exclusion from gross income in case of damages recovered under antitrust laws -- Ways and Means.

HR 8897 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 granting special income tax treatment for dividends received by individuals, and to increase amount of each personal exemption allowed by such code as a deduction for income tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 8905 — MCCARTHY (D Minn.) — 1/30/56 — Amend section 4141, of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for purpose of repealing manufacturers' excise tax on children's phonograph records retailing for 25 cents or less — Ways and Means.

HR 8910 — PELLY (R Wash.) — 1/30/56 — Amend paragraph 1629 of Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of tourist literature — Ways and Means.

HR 8942 — GWINN (R N.Y.) — 1/31/56 — Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff — Ways and Means.

HR 8959 — REED (R N.Y.) — 1/31/56 — Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D.C., to be admitted without payment of tariff — Ways and Means.

HR 8961 — SIMPSON (R Pa.) — 1/31/56 — Extend for one month time within which employers must furnish statements to employees of amounts of wages paid and of amounts deducted and withheld from wages as tax — Ways and Means.

HR 9045 — KING (D Calif.) — 2/2/56 — Similar to HR 8961.

HR 9067 — PATMAN (D Texas) — 2/6/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small and medium size business, encourage industrial expansion, encourage competition, counteract forces growing out of present tax structure which are bringing about widespread corporate mergers and consolidations, discourage growing concentration of business into few giant corporations by substituting for nearly uniform tax rates now applicable to corporations of vastly differing sizes moderate graduation of tax rates on corporate incomes — Ways and Means.

HR 9075 — BOGGS (D La.) — 2/6/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires and trucks and buses — Ways and Means.

HR 9083 — MILLS (D Ark.) — 2/6/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend period for amortization of grain-storage facilities — Ways and Means.

HR 9084 — MILLS (D Ark.) — 2/6/56 — Provide method of taxation for regulated investment companies and their shareholders on realized long-term capital gains — Ways and Means.

HR 9089 — REED (R N.Y.) — 2/6/56 — Make provision re status of certain organizations as tax-exempt organizations under section 101 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 — Ways and Means.

HR 9099 — WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) — 2/6/56 — Amend subparagraph (A) of subparagraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 1033 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re nonrecognition of gain — Ways and Means.

HR 9166 — COOPER (D Tenn.) — 2/8/56 — Provide one-year extension of existing corporate normal tax rate and of certain excise tax rates — Ways and Means.

HR 9167 — REED (R N.Y.) — 2/8/56 — Similar to HR 9166.

HR 9178 — HOLMES (R Wash.) — 2/8/56 — Similar to HR 9083.

HR 9188 — REUSS (D Wis.) — 2/8/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to contributions and gifts by corporations to or for use of schools of engineering and related technical subjects — Ways and Means.

HR 9210 — KEOGH (D N.Y.) — 2/9/56 — Remove inequities by imposing limitations on the period during which U.S. may retain, without payment of interest, overpayments under section 722 for taxable years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 1942 — Ways and Means.

HR 9249 — AVERY (R Kan.) — 2/14/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from manufacturers' excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver-training programs — Ways and Means.

HR 9261 — DINGELL (D Mich.) — Repeal cabaret tax — Ways and Means.

HR 9320 — BOGGS (D La.) — 2/16/56 — Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place crude bauxite and certain calcined bauxite on free list — Ways and Means.

HR 9321 — BOGGS (D La.) — 2/16/56 — Similar to HR 9261.

HR 9328 — CURTIS (R Mo.) — 2/16/56 — Allow a deduction for income-tax purposes, in case of disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work — Ways and Means.

HR 9329 — DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) — 2/16/56 — Provide for averaged taxable income — Ways and Means.

HR 9336 — GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) — 2/16/56 — Establish a general policy and procedures with respect to payment to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property — Interior.

HR 9338 — KING (D Calif.) — 2/16/56 — Amend section 1234 of Internal Revenue Code of 1945 making section applicable only to options acquired after Feb. 28, 1954 — Ways and Means.

HR 9340 — MAGNUSON (D Wash.) — 2/16/56 — Amend paragraph 1629 of Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of tourist literature — Ways and Means.

HR 9353 — PHILBIN (D Mass.) — 2/16/56 — Make provisions re import tax on sugar used after June 30, 1955, as livestock feed or in production of livestock feed — Ways and Means.

HR 9357 — SADLAK (R Conn.) — 2/16/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain losses arising from a major disaster may be carried back five years — Ways and Means.

HR 9396 — FORAND (D R.I.) — 2/20/56 — Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on free list — Ways and Means.

HR 9403 — MARTIN (R Mass.) — 2/20/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to manufacturers excise tax on mechanical lighters — Ways and Means.

HR 9406 — OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) — 2/20/56 — Provide an income-tax deduction for taxes paid by an employer on wages of employee who performs domestic or other personal or nonbusiness services — Ways and Means.

HR 9409 — ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) — 2/20/56 — Similar to HR 9406.

HR 9410 — SCOTT (R.Pa.) — 2/20/56 — Allow a deduction for income tax purposes, in case of disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work — Ways and Means.

HR 9411 — SIMPSON (R Pa.) — 2/20/56 — Amend section 812 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re trust or other interest in property with power in surviving spouse — Ways and Means.

HR 9412 — SIMPSON (R Pa.) — 2/20/56 — Amend section 270 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise from $50,000 to $100,000 limitation on deduction allowable individuals in certain cases — Ways and Means.

HR 9413 — SPRINGER (R Ill.) — 2/20/56 — Amend Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to administration of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — Ways and Means.

HR 9453 — HYDE (R Md.) — 2/21/56 — Allow amounts paid for institutional care and training of a mentally retarded child of a taxpayer to be deducted for federal income-tax purposes — Ways and Means.

HR 9454 — IKARD (D Texas) — 2/21/56 — Amend chapter 3 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that 30 percent withholding tax with respect to income of certain nonresident aliens and foreign corporations shall not apply in case of rentals derived from the exhibition of motion pictures — Ways and Means.

HR 9458 — SADLAK (R Conn.) — 2/21/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes and customs duties paid on distilled spirits, wines, beer, tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes lost, rendered unmarketable or condemned by health authorities as a result of a fire, hurricane, flood, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe — Ways and Means.

HR 9503 — CRAMER (R Fla.) — 2/23/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that annuities received under Civil Service Retirement Act shall be exempt from income tax — Ways and Means.

HR 9508 — HESELTON (R Mass.) — 2/23/56 — Reduce percentage depletion for oil and gas wells — Ways and Means.

HR 9514 — THOMPSON (D N.J.) — 2/23/56 — Establish corporate income tax rate of 22 percent normal tax and 31 percent surtax — Ways and Means.

HR 9521 — ZELENKO (D N.Y.) — 2/23/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a partial tax credit for certain payments made to a public or private educational institution of higher education — Ways and Means.

HR 9545 — GUBSER (R Calif.) — 2/27/56 — Amend sec. 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that amounts paid for medical and dental care of children who have not attained the age of six shall be deductible without regard to the limitations contained in such section — Ways and Means.

HR 9556 — MASON (R Ill.) — 2/27/56 — Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to moving picture admissions — Ways and Means.

HR 9558 — MILLS (D Ark.) — 2/27/56 — Allow individuals to deduct for federal income tax purposes not to exceed $100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices — Ways and Means.

HR 9559 — MILLS (D Ark.) — 2/27/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax treatment re oil, gas or production payments and provide special rule for determining oil or gas property — Ways and Means.

HR 9585 — BAILEY (D W.Va.) — 2/28/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an import tax on natural gas — Ways and Means.

HR 9600 — HERLONG (D Fla.) — 2/28/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farmworkers — Ways and Means.

HR 9601 — HERLONG (D Fla.) — 2/28/56 — Provide that certain voluntary employees' beneficiary associations shall be exempt from income tax — Ways and Means.

HR 9615 — RADWAN (R N.Y.) — 2/28/56 — Reduce percentage depletion for oil and gas wells — Ways and Means.

HR 9622 — SIKES (D Fla.) — 2/28/56 — Amend section 4182 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain sales of antique weapons from tax under section 4181 thereof — Ways and Means.

HR 9683 — DEMPSEY (D N.M.) — 3/1/56 — Repeal section 4231 (1) of Internal Revenue Code re tax on admissions — Ways and Means.

HR 9684 — DINGELL (D Mich.) — 3/1/56 — Repeal excise tax on use of safe deposit boxes — Ways and Means.

HR 9695 — HAND (R N.J.) — 3/1/56 — Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that special equipment for disabled individuals shall not be subject to tax on automobile parts and accessories — Ways and Means.

HR 9723 — HOLT (R Calif.) — 3/2/56 — Similar to HR 9723.

HR 9726 — SADLAK (R Conn.) — 3/2/56 — Amend paragraph 1530 (e) of Tariff Act of 1930 re rubber-soled footwear — Ways and Means.

HR 9747 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/5/56 -- Amend section 23 (l) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and to amend section 165 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to tax treatment of certain casualty losses -- Ways and Means.

HR 9748 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 3/5/56 -- Provide an income tax deduction for taxes paid by an employer on wages of an employee who performs domestic and other personal or non-business services -- Ways and Means.

HR 9765 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/6/56 -- Protect farmers and other persons who are required to treat patronage dividends as income for federal income tax purposes by providing for collection of income tax at source on such dividends and to provide tax equity -- Ways and Means.

HR 9778 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 3/6/56 -- Similar to HR 9748.

HR 9815 -- MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an import tax on natural gas -- Ways and Means.

HR 9816 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9815.

HR 9823 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/7/56 -- Similar to HR 9815.

HR 9827 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 3/7/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income gain from condemnation by U.S. of real property held by a person 60 years of age or older and to provide special treatment for such gain in case of real property held by a person under 60 years of age -- Ways and Means.

HR 9851 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 3/8/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish new corporate tax rates -- Ways and Means.

HR 9854 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/8/56 -- Repeal certain so-called wartime excise taxes -- Ways and Means.

HR 9875 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on admissions shall apply only with respect to that portion of amount paid for any admission which is in excess of $1 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9883 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 3/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an import tax on natural gas -- Ways and Means.

HR 9884 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide that certain voluntary employees' beneficiary associations shall be exempt from income tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 9889 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/12/56 -- Provide for averaging taxable income -- Ways and Means.

HR 9901 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/13/56 -- Increase from $600 to $1,000 income-tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent, and $1,800 for a dependent child (until said child reaches 21 years of age) while attending any business school, college or university -- Ways and Means.

HR 9903 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that benefits of section 1231 shall be available with respect to livestock held for any purpose by taxpayer for six months or more -- Ways and Means.

HR 9912 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 3/13/56 -- Exempt shipments of certain livestock, fish and agricultural commodities from tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 9913 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 3/13/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax amounts paid for admission to certain rodeos -- Ways and Means.

HR 9915 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 3/13/56 -- Make provisions for tax treatment of chain stores operated at a loss -- Ways and Means.

HR 9954 -- BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 3/15/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 9969 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to readjustment of tax in case of certain amounts received for breach of contract -- Ways and Means.

HR 9971 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re non-cash remuneration -- Ways and Means.

HR 10044 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Reduce percentage depletion for natural resources -- Ways and Means.

HR 10045 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Permit deductions for federal income-tax purposes of certain political contributions -- Ways and Means.

HR 10063 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/20/56 -- Exempt from tax admissions of certain cultural and trade centers -- Ways and Means.

HR 10065 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to impose an import tax on natural gas -- Ways and Means.

HR 10081 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Establish corporate income-tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 33 percent surtax -- Ways and Means.

HR 10085 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Remove inequities in allowances for interest on overpayments attributable to final determinations on applications for relief under section 722 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 for taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1941 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10109 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 3/21/56 -- Permit temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 10113 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Exempt from tax on club dues amounts paid with respect to any nonprofit neighborhood swimming pool -- Ways and Means.

HR 10151 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place crude bauxite and certain calcined bauxite on free list -- Ways and Means.

HR 10171 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no penalty shall be imposed for failure to deposit certain taxes in government depositaries -- Ways and Means.

HR 10173 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/26/56 -- Clarify Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to definitions of sale price and price readjustment for purposes of manufacturers and retailers excise taxes -- Ways and Means.

HR 10174 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 3/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10173.

HR 10177 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing may be imported into U.S. free of duty -- Ways and Means.

HR 10213 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to taxability of proceeds from stock sold by individuals in order that they may enter government service -- Ways and Means.

HR 10214 -- DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/27/56 -- Exempt from tax admissions to certain amateur and semiprofessional football, basketball and soccer games -- Ways and Means.

HR 10224 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/27/56 -- Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes -- Ways and Means.

HR 10250 -- ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section 2056 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10269 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to place metallurgical grade alumina on free list -- Ways and Means.

HR 10274 -- SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 3/28/56 -- Provide for payments in lieu of taxes on account of real property constituting Sunflower Village, Johnson County, Kan. -- Armed Services.

HR 10292 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/29/56 -- Increase from $600 to $1,000 income-tax exemption allowed each dependent, and $1,800 for a dependent child (until said child reaches 21 years of age) while attending any business school, college or university -- Ways and Means.

HR 10308 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 3/29/56 -- Exempt motor vehicles sold for use of religious and nonprofit educational institutions from federal excise tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 10320 -- RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish new corporate tax rates -- Ways and Means.

HR 10334 -- DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 4/9/56 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to provide for making payments in lieu of taxes on certain real property of U.S. government -- Government Operations.

HR 10343 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 4/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939, to provide that in certain instances an interest passing to surviving spouse within 6 months after death of decedent shall not be considered an interest which will terminate or fail in certain instances -- Ways and Means.

HR 10385 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 4/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide an amortization deduction re demolition of buildings in urban renewal areas -- Ways and Means.

HR 10388 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/10/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of mica in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 10393 -- REECE (R Tenn.) -- 4/10/56 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to limit exemption of federal taxes from a discharge in bankruptcy -- Judiciary.

HR 10395 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to exempt from tax admissions to theatrical performances conducted by or for benefit of American National Theater and Academy -- Ways and Means.

HR 10422 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend section 459 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10424 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce excise tax on television receivers capable of receiving 50 or more ultra high frequency television channels -- Ways and Means.

HR 10431 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/11/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income tax treatment of certain governmental obligations and interest on such obligations -- Ways and Means.

HR 10459 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/12/56 -- Improve U.S.C. by enacting into law title 26 entitled "Internal Revenue" -- Judiciary.

HR 10474 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that benefits of section 1231 shall be available re livestock held for any purpose by a taxpayer for 6 months or more -- Ways and Means.

HR 10476 -- REES (R Kan.) (by request) -- 4/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide a soil exhaustion allowance for land used in farming -- Ways and Means.

HR 10509 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 4/16/56 -- Provide for collection of income tax at source on dividends -- Ways and Means.

HR 10510 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 4/16/56 -- Allow amounts paid for institutional care and training of mentally retarded child of a taxpayer to be deducted for federal income tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 10517 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 4/16/56 -- Clarify jurisdiction of Tax Court in abnormality relief cases arising under World War II Excess Profits Tax Act -- Ways and Means.

HR 10521 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend section 172 (f) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re net operating loss deduction in case of taxable years beginning in 1953 and ending in 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10522 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 4/16/56 -- Allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging and travel when employed away from home for temporary periods -- Ways and Means.

HR 10525 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/16/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to place a maximum limitation on 3 percent tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 10576 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 4/17/56 -- Exempt from tax on club dues amounts paid with re any nonprofit neighborhood swimming pool -- Ways and Means.

HR 10578 -- GREGORY (D Ky.) -- 4/17/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Tax Act -- Ways and Means.

HR 10613 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 4/18/56 -- Reduce individual income tax by 10 percent -- Ways and Means.

HR 10615 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that moving expenses paid by an employer for a new employee shall not be included in gross income of employee -- Ways and Means.

HR 10622 -- KEAN (R N.J.) -- 4/18/56 -- Amend section 2011 (c) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10640 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 4/18/56 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at America's New Frontiers Exposition to be held at Oklahoma City, Okla., to be admitted without payment of tariff -- Ways and Means.

HR 10658 -- DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that annuitants may elect to have their annuities taxed in manner provided by Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10664 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in case of decedents dying after Dec. 31, 1947 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10680 -- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 4/19/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income-tax deductions for depreciation and repair of taxpayers residence -- Ways and Means.

HR 10722 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 4/23/56 -- Reclassify plastic clothespins in Tariff Act of 1930 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10727 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to establish corporate tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 32 percent surtax and to increase amount of exemption from such surtax -- Ways and Means.

HR 10735 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 4/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for allowance, as deductions of contributions to medical research organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 10739 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/23/56 -- Make provision re method of allocating tax liability of an affiliated group of corporations for purposes of computing earnings and profits -- Ways and Means.

HR 10773 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 4/24/56 -- Authorize retroactive payments in lieu of taxes by Housing Authority of Houston, Texas -- Banking and Currency

HR 10788 -- COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 4/24/56 -- Establish a Commission on Federal Taxation -- Ways and Means.

HR 10833 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Recognize for income tax purposes prepaid income accounting and reserves for estimated expenses -- Ways and Means.

HR 10834 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 4/26/56 -- Make provisions re definition of a personal holding company in case of corporations filing consolidated income-tax returns -- Ways and Means.

HR 10841 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend paragraph 1541 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that rate of duty in effect re harpsichord and clavichords shall be same as rate in effect re pianos -- Ways and Means.

HR 10843 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 4/26/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to place certain handmade and moldmade paper on free list -- Ways and Means.

HR 10923 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 5/1/56 -- Clarify Internal Revenue Code of 1939, re allowance of percentage depletion in case of sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters -- Ways and Means.

HR 10927 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/1/56 -- Extend for 1 year existing privilege of free importation of book bindings and covers by certain institutions -- Ways and Means.

HR 10930 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/1/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10957 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for free entry of certain stained glass or prefabricated panels of stained glass imported for use in construction of a new sanctuary and auxiliary buildings for First Presbyterian Church of Stamford, Conn. -- Ways and Means.

HR 10965 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide a deduction for income-tax purposes in case of disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself -- Ways and Means.

HR 10991 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and to encourage small-business concerns to engage in foreign trade -- Ways and Means.

HR 11011 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 5/3/56 -- Impose an additional 10 cents a pound tax on synthetic tobacco, tobacco stems or tobacco scraps -- Ways and Means

HR 11035 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for duty free entry of mosaics designed for use of any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 11083 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to place a maximum limitation of 3 percent tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 11093 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income tax treatment of certain severance pay -- Ways and Means.

HR 11106 -- BOGGS (R La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marijuana -- Ways and Means.

HR 11107 -- BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11108 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11109 -- BYRNES (D Wis.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11142 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide a deduction for income-tax purposes, in case of disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself -- Ways and Means.

HR 11144 -- DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to reduce tax on certain cigars which do not contain reconstituted or processed tobacco -- Ways and Means.

HR 11145 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend definition of dependent to permit working mothers and widowers to deduct amounts paid for care of children while parents are working and to correct present inequities in this provision -- Ways and Means.

HR 11147 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for increased deductions for employers who employ individuals who are 60 years of age or over-- Ways and Means.

HR 11148 -- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide relief re tax treatment of damages in antitrust actions -- Ways and Means.

HR 11154 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/56 -- Increase from $600 to $800 personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, exemption for a dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness); to provide a deduction for certain expenses paid by a taxpayer for education of his children -- Ways and Means.

HR 11155 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11157 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to grant nonprofit educational institutions exemptions from excise taxes which are now applicable to public educational institutions -- Ways and Means.

HR 11159 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for free importation of silk waste, noils and partially manufactured silk fibers if not twisted or spun and for free importation of spun silk or schappe silk yarn of numbers finer than 40 (English) count, not manufactured in U.S. in appreciable commercial quantities -- Ways and Means.

HR 11184 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend paragraphs 1773 and 1774 of Tarift Act of 1930, to permit free importation of certain religious articles by additional organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 11235 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend paragraph 1807 of Tariff Act of 1930 (re importation free of duty of certain works of art) -- Ways and Means.

HR 11259 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marijuana -- Ways and Means.

HR 11337 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/21/56 -- Make provisions re applicability of section 164 (d) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to taxes on real property sold before date of enactment of such code pursuant to a contract of sale entered into before Jan. 1, 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11389 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 4232 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that certain places where no instrumental music is provided shall not be treated as cabarets -- Ways and Means.

HR 11419 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to reduce tax on certain cigars which do not contain reconstituted or processed tobacco -- Ways and Means.

HR 11421 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 5/23/56 -- Make provisions re income tax basis, in hands of a surviving spouse, of certain property previously held as community property -- Ways and Means.

HR 11423 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 5/23/56 -- Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts -- Ways and Means.

HR 11436 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide tax on certain processing of watch movements -- Ways and Means.

HR 11437 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11436.

HR 11444 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 5/25/56 -- Similar to HR 11423.

HR 11455 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide payments in lieu of taxes to state and local authorities re certain real property subject at time of its acquisition by U.S. to real property tax committed to discharge of bonded indebtedness for any improvement -- Interior.

HR 11482 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 5/28/56 -- Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts -- Ways and Means.

HR 11486 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/28/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re taxable years ending Dec. 31, 1950 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11490 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 5/28/56 -- Amend part III of subchapter 0 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11539 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 5/31/56 -- Transfer certain mahogany from dutiable list to free list -- Ways and Means.

HR 11545 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 5/31/56 -- Provide an income tax deduction for amounts paid as tuition or fees to educational institutions above high-school level and for amounts paid for books required by such institutions -- Ways and Means.

HR 11546 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/31/56 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in case of disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself -- Ways and Means.

HR 11547 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/31/56 -- Amend section 1481 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, (re mitigation of effect of renegotiation of government contracts) and section 3806 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11550 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/31/56 -- Exempt certain purchases by public museums and galleries from excise tax on jewelry and related items -- Ways and Means.

HR 11572 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place marine sextants on free list -- Ways and Means.

HR 11576 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend part III of subchapter 0 of chapter 1 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11619 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marihuana -- Ways and Means.

HR 11620 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11619.

HR 11629 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/6/56 -- Authorize retroactive payments in lieu of taxes by Housing Authority of city of Sacramento, Calif. -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11650 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11576.

HR 11667 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend paragraph 1530 of Tariff Act of 1930 re classification and rate of duty on certain footwear -- Ways and Means.

HR 11681 -- BROWNSON (R Ind.) -- 6/8/56 -- Amend section 1481 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to mitigation of the effect of renegotiation of government contracts) and section 3806 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11712 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 6/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that annuitants may elect to have their annuities taxed in manner provided by Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11747 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend section 223 of Revenue Act of 1950 so that it will apply to taxable years ending in 1954 to which Internal Revenue Code of 1939 applies -- Ways and Means.

HR 11762 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for purpose of aiding small-and-medium-sized business, encouraging industrial expansion, encouraging competition, counteracting forces growing out of present tax structure which are bringing about wide spread corporate mergers and consolidations, and for purpose of discouraging growing concentration of business into a few giant corporations, by substituting for nearly uniform tax rates now applicable to corporations of vastly differing sizes a moderate graduation of tax rates on corporate incomes -- Ways and Means.

HR 11763 -- LANKFORD (D Ga.) -- 6/13/56 -- Exempt from tax on club dues amounts paid re any nonprofit neighborhood swimming pool -- Ways and Means.

HR 11764 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Tax Act -- Ways and Means.

HR 11765 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/13/56 -- Amend subchapter B of chapter 28 of Internal Revenue Code -- Interior.

HR 11789 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/14/56 -- Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations and to provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives -- Ways and Means.

HR 11803 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/18/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 11834 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/19/56 -- Allow a charitable deduction for certain bequests -- Ways and Means.

HR 11838 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 6/19/56 -- Encourage private U.S. investment in foreign countries by reducing incidence of double taxation on taxpayers with more than 80 percent of their gross income from sources without U.S. -- Ways and Means.

HR 11840 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/56 -- Similar to HR 11834.

HR 11864 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/20/56 -- Make provisions re computation of retirement income credit in case of joint income-tax returns -- Ways and Means.

HR 11866 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/20/56 -- Make provisions re reporting for income-tax purposes of dues and fees received by nonprofit service corporations -- Ways and Means.

HR 11868 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 6/20/56 -- Exempt certain vehicles used for religious purposes from federal excise tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 11870 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend paragraphs 1773 and 1774 of Tariff Act of 1930 to permit free importation of certain religious articles by additional organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 11872 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend section 270 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11891 -- KEAN (R N.J.) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend section 2 of Public Law 385, 84th Congress -- Ways and Means.

HR 11892 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11891.

HR 11893 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide special tax treatment for certain taxpayers who changed from retirement to straight-line method of computing depreciation re certain kinds of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 11917 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/25/56 -- Provide for tax treatment for certain taxpayers who changed from retirement to straight-line method of computing depreciation re certain kinds of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 11920 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 6/25/56 -- Make provisions re computation of retirement-income credit and certain other items where joint income-tax returns are filed by husband and wife -- Ways and Means.

HR 11949 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit organizations from tax on bowling alleys, billiard tables and pool tables -- Ways and Means.

HR 11952 -- JENKINS (R Ohio) -- 6/26/56 -- Amend Paragraph 909 of Tariff Act of 1930 re articles of corduroy -- Ways and Means.

HR 11956 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 6/26/56 -- Permit a taxpayer who has attained age of 65 and is disabled or whose spouse has attained the age of 65 and is disabled to deduct up to $20,000 of medical expenses incurred in any year -- Ways and Means.

HR 11995 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/27/56 -- Provide that 1955 formula for taxing income of life insurance companies shall also apply to taxable years beginning in 1956 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11996 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/27/56 -- Similar to HR 11995.

HR 12030 -- VANIK (D Ohio) -- 6/28/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate for future construction deductions for amortization of emergency facilities and grain-storage facilities -- Ways and Means.

HR 12056 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/29/56 -- Make provisions re amount deductible for income tax purposes in case of losses of commercial fruit and nut trees in a major disaster -- Ways and Means.

HR 12075 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/2/56 -- Make provisions re reporting for income-tax purposes of dues and fees received by nonprofit service corporations -- Ways and Means.

HR 12076 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/2/56 -- Amend section 501 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re exemption of voluntary employees' beneficiary associations -- Ways and Means.

HR 12077 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/2/56 -- Similar to HR 12076.

HR 12081 -- DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/56 -- Exempt churches from excise tax on bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables -- Ways and Means.

HR 12083 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 7/2/56 -- Exempt from tax on club dues amounts paid re any nonprofit neighborhood swimming pool -- Ways and Means.

HR 12112 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/5/56 -- Amend section 72 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12114 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/5/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes paid or determined and customs duties paid on distilled spirits, wines, beer, tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by authorized officials as a result of a major disaster; to provide for refund of internal revenue tax paid on beer lost or rendered unmarketable as result of floods of 1951; and to provide for refund or credit of taxes paid on distilled spirits and wines of Puerto Rican manufacture lost or rendered unmarketable or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricanes of 1954 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12131 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/6/56 -- Amend definition of head of household for federal income-tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 12146 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that tax on admissions shall apply only with respect to that portion of amount paid for any admission which is in excess of $1 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12147 -- COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 7/9/56 -- Give relief in case of transfers to U.S. charities which are subjected to state and foreign death taxes -- Ways and Means.

HR 12148 -- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that clubs shall not be denied exemption from corporate income taxes if they would be exempt from such taxes as benevolent life insurance associations but for their activities -- Ways and Means.

HR 12150 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re permissible methods of accounting to be used in computing taxable income -- Ways and Means.

HR 12151 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 7/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for allowance, as deductions of contributions to medical research organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 12152 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 7/9/56 -- Similar to HR 12151.

HR 12167 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/10/56 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property -- Interior.

HR 12171 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 7/10/56 -- Similar to HR 12167.

HR 12173 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 7/10/56 -- Similar to HR 12167.

HR 12174 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to impose a graduated tax on taxable income of corporations -- Ways and Means.

HR 12181 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 7/11/56 -- Suspend manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles for a period of 6 months -- Ways and Means.

HR 12189 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 re import duties on wool -- Ways and Means.

HR 12190 -- JUDD (R Minn.) -- 7/11/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to give men whose wives are institutionalized advantages of deduction provided for expenses for care of dependents in certain cases -- Ways and Means.

HR 12218 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/12/56 -- Similar to HR 12148.

HR 12219 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 7/12/56 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with re certain federal real property -- Interior.

HR 12225 -- WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 7/12/56 -- Exempt churches from excise tax on bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables -- Ways and Means.

HR 12226 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 7/12/56 -- Make provisions re payment of alcohol and tobacco taxes by return -- Ways and Means.

HR 12227 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 7/12/56 -- Similar to HR 12189.

HR 12240 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 7/13/56 -- Amend section 313 (b) of Tariff Act of 1930 to allow substitution of printing papers for drawback purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 12241 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 7/13/56 -- Establish a separate customs collection district comprising State of New Mexico -- Ways and Means.

HR 12242 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 7/13/56 -- Allow certain expenses paid for repair and maintenance of a personal residence as an income-tax deduction -- Ways and Means.

HR 12252 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 7/16/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income tax treatment of dividends paid by regulated investment companies which hold the bulk of their assets in state and local securities -- Ways and Means.

HR 12253 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to HR 12252.

HR 12254 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 7/16/56 -- Provide additional time for Tariff Commission to review customs tariff schedule -- Ways and Means.

HR 12255 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/16/56 -- Similar to HR 12254.

HR 12280 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 7/17/56 -- Amend section 703 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for additional payments in lieu of taxes for certain, periods ending after Dec. 31, 1954, re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments -- Government Operations.

HR 12298 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 7/18/56 -- Make technical changes in federal excise tax laws -- Ways and Means.

HR 12301 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 7/18/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that acquisition of real property by trade-in shall in certain cases constitute a nontaxable exchange for income-tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 12331 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 7/20/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt golf club dues and membership fees from tax on club dues -- Ways and Means.

HR 12351 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 7/21/56 -- Amend sections 1231, 272 and 631 of Internal Revenue Code re iron ore royalties -- Ways and Means.

HR 12364 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain state clubs and other nonprofit organizations from requirement of filing an annual return -- Ways and Means.

HR 12365 -- HARRISON (D Va.) (by request) -- 7/23/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to reclassify certain locks under lock paragrpah -- Ways and Means.

HR 12370 -- SCHENCK (R Ohio) -- 7/23/56 -- Amend section 313 (b) of Tariff Act of 1930 to allow substitution of printing papers for drawback purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 12384 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 7/24/56 -- Amend Tariff Act by including tanning material extracts on duty free list -- Ways and Means.

HR 12385 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 7/24/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, by provision of a deduction for expenditures for reconversion of structures in slum clearance program or rehabilitation project -- Ways and Means.

HR 12386 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 7/24/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended, to provide a deduction for demolition expenses in slum clearance programs -- Ways and Means.

HR 12388 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 7/24/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no interest shall be charged on delinquent taxes and where failure to pay income or gift taxes is due only to negligence no penalty shall be assessed -- Ways and Means.

HR 12421 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for recodification of retailers' excise taxes imposed by subtitle D, chapter 31 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12425 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re bonds filed under Internal Revenue Code of 1939 on installment obligations -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 464 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/9/56 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Fifth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 601 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 4/11/56 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at Americas' New Frontiers Exposition, to be held at Oklahoma City, Okla., be admitted without payment of tariff -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 612 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 4/30/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts -- Judiciary.

H J Res 644 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/8/56 -- Exempt state clubs and fraternal organizations from filing form 990 -- Ways and Means.

H Res 385 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to investigate and study desirability and feasibility of allowing individuals to deduct ordinary and necessary expenses paid for transportation to and from work -- Rules.

H Res 454 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide funds for expenses of conducting studies, investigations and inquiries incurred by Select Committee on Baltic states, and by Special Committee to Investigate Tax-exempt Foundations -- Administration.

H Res 460 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 4/10/56 -- Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to investigate and study General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade -- Rules.

H Res 461 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/10/56 -- Provide for consideration of bill HR 9067, to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, for purpose of aiding small and medium-sized business, encouraging industrial expansion, encouraging competition, counteracting forces growing out of present tax structure which are bringing about widespread corporate mergers and consolidations, and for purpose of discouraging growing concentration of business into a few giant corporations, by substituting for nearly uniform tax rates now applicable to corporations of vastly differing sizes, a moderate graduation of tax rates on corporate incomes -- Rules.

H Res 475 -- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 4/16/56 -- Make provisions re inquiry regarding settlement of tax claim in case against American Distilling Co. -- Ways and Means.

H Res 522 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to investigate and study tariff and trade laws, regulations, practices and policies, re effect on industry, labor and agriculture in U.S. -- Rules.

H Res 609 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 7/18/56 -- Make provisions favoring an investigation and report to Senate on alleged inequities in policy of U.S. re imports of distilled spirits -- Ways and Means.

84th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION MAJOR LEGISLATION

Farm Bill

Social Security

Highways

School Aid

Housing

Foreign Aid

Civil Rights



SOIL BANK ENACTED AFTER FARM BILL VETO

HR 12 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 203) March 10, 1955.
- Passed by the House, amended, on a 206-201 roll-call vote May 5, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 146)

S 3183 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1484) Feb. 16, 1956.

HR 12 -- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 93-2 roll-call vote March 19. (See p.160)
- Conference report (H Rept 1986) agreed to by the House April 11, by a 237-181 roll-call vote; by the Senate April 11 on a 50-35 roll call. (See p. 194, 162)
- Vetoed by President Eisenhower April 16.
- Veto sustained by the House on a 202-211 roll-call vote April 18. (See p. 196)

HR 10875 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2077) April 30.
- Passed by the House, amended, on a 314-78 roll call May 3. (See p. 198)
- Reported, with amendments, by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1966) May 11.
- Passed, with amendments, by voice vote of the Senate May 18. (For voting on amendments, see p. 167)
- Conference report (H Rept 2197) agreed to by the Senate May 22 on a voice vote; by the House May 23 on a 305-59 roll call. (See p. 202)

P.L. 540 -- Signed into law May 28.

Congress, under pressure to enact a farm bill before the planting season began, completed action on two omnibus measures in 1956. The first was vetoed, the second approved by the President. Both bills contained the soil bank requested by President Eisenhower, but by the time the legislation was signed into law, it was generally conceded that the soil bank could have little effect on farm income in the first year.

The first bill Congress sent to the President was the outgrowth of one passed by the House in 1955 and carried the same bill number (HR 12). The House bill, originally a measure to restore rigid price supports on basic agricultural commodities, was amended to include mandatory price supports for small feed grains, two-price plans for wheat and rice, and an extension of dual parity for four basic crops -- wheat, cotton, corn and peanuts. These four provisions were listed as "unacceptable" by President Eisenhower, who vetoed the bill "with intense disappointment and regret." The veto was sustained in the House, which failed to muster even a simple majority in its attempt to enact the legislation without Presidential approval. A two-thirds majority was required.

The second bill (HR 10875) differed from HR 12 chiefly in that provisions specifically objectionable to the Administration were modified or deleted. However, the bill retained mandatory price supports for small feed grains and gave the Secretary of Agriculture discretionary authority to establish a two-price plan for rice. It did not carry provision for advance payments under soil bank contracts, a device requested by President Eisenhower to put soil bank money into farmers' hands in 1956. The President signed the bill with the comment that its good provisions outweighed the bad.

1956 Agricultural Act

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, the Agricultural Act of 1956 (HR 10875):

SOIL BANK

Set up an acreage reserve program by directing the Secretary of Agriculture to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of basic commodities below their allotments or base acreages; land so retired from production could be put to no other use.

Provided for inclusion in the 1956 acreage reserve of land previously planted, if the crop were plowed under or clipped not more than 21 days after enactment, or later at the Secretary's discretion.

Established a 51-million-acre total base acreage for corn of the commercial area for each year of the acreage reserve program, subject to a 1956 referendum of commercial corn producers.

Limited total compensation for participation in the acreage reserve program to $750 million for any one year's crops and set the following limits for each commodity: wheat, $375 million; cotton, $300 million; corn, $300 million; peanuts, $7 million; rice, $23 million; tobacco, $45 million.

Set up a conservation reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to enter into long-term contracts under which producers would agree to devote to conservation uses a specifically designated acreage of land regularly used in the production of crops.

Required the Secretary to bear part of the cost of establishing the conservation reserve and to make annual payments to producers participating in the program to assure "a fair and reasonable annual return on the land."

Limited total compensation for participation in the conservation reserve program to $450 million in any one calendar year.

Made compliance with acreage allotments and farm base acreages a condition of eligibility for soil bank acreage and conservation reserve payments.

Authorized the Secretary to finance soil bank operations from Commodity Credit Corp. funds until June 30, 1957, after which they would be financed by direct appropriations from the Treasury.

Directed the President to restrict "insofar as practicable" the leasing of federal lands for production of price-supported surplus crops, except on wildlife refuges where such production was necessary to maintain the wildlife population.

Authorized the Secretary to permit farmers "to pool their rights to participate jointly in the conservation reserve program on property other than their home farms."

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Directed the CCC to dispose of all its stocks of agricultural commodities "as rapidly as possible."

Directed the Secretary to study various means of disposing of surpluses, including a food stamp plan, and report to Congress within 90 days.

Placed cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program.

Directed the CCC to sell for export at competitive world prices its existing stocks of domestically produced extra long staple cotton.

Directed the CCC to encourage the export of cotton for sale at competitive world prices by making cotton available at price levels not in excess of those of other cotton exporting countries.

Authorized the President to negotiate with foreign countries to limit exports from such countries and imports into the United States of any agricultural commodity.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $500 million to supplement Section 32 funds; increased to 50 percent the amount available for any one commodity.

Directed transfer of materials acquired by CCC under the barter program to the supplemental stockpile.

Authorized appointment of a $15,000-a-year Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator.

Increased authorized use of surplus commodities for disaster, famine and other urgent foreign relief from $300 million to $500 million; permitted freight charges to be paid from this fund.

Established a five-member bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products; directed it to report to Congress by June 15, 1957.

Authorized the CCC to donate to federal penal institutions and state correctional institutions for minors commodities acquired through price support operations.

Prohibited, for a three-year period, payment of "any crop loans or federal farm payments or benefits" on any surplus commodity grown on newly irrigated or drained lands within federal irrigation or drainage projects subsequently authorized.

Authorized the CCC to pay processing costs on commodities furnished to public and charitable institutions.

MARKETING QUOTAS, ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Extended surrender and reapportionment provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act to 1956-57 wheat crops.

Set the national cotton acreage allotment for 1957 and 1958 at no less than the allotment for 1956 (17.4 million acres) and provided that no state's allotment should be reduced more than 1 percent a year for those years.

Increased the 1957-58 national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments of four acres or the highest acreage planted in the preceding three years, whichever was higher.

Provided minimum state rice acreage allotments for 1956 equal to not less than 85 percent of the 1955 allotment; set the national acreage allotment for 1957 and 1958 at not less than that for 1956.

Increased peanut marketing penalties from 50 percent to 75 percent of the support price.

Eliminated corn acreage allotments for 1956, but required as a condition for price support that the equivalent of 15 percent of the farmer's base corn acreage be placed in the soil bank.

Provided that unless more than two-thirds of the corn growers in a 1957 crop referendum voted to restore acreage allotments, the new program would remain in effect; the Secretary would support corn at a level to assist producers to market their corn, but not encourage its uneconomic production.

Set price supports for the 1956 crops of small feed grains (oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums) at 76 percent of parity and for corn grown outside the commercial corn area at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn; provided that if price supports were granted on the 1957 crops of corn grown within the commercial area but not in compliance with acreage limitations, price supports also should be offered on small feed grains and non-commercial corn at not less than 70 percent of parity.

FORESTRY, RICE

Authorized a federal-state program of tree planting and reforestation; directed the Secretary to study price trends and relationships for basic forest products and report to Congress within one year.

Gave the Secretary discretionary authority to institute a two-price plan for rice on 1957 or 1958 crops.

Authorized him, under a two-price plan, to determine a primary market quota, based on domestic consumption and exports to Cuba, and to apportion the quota to states and farms.

Set price supports for rice at 50-90 percent (at Secretary's discretion but at a level that would not discourage exportation) and authorized him to support the primary rice market quota at 90 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates.

MISCELLANEOUS

Provided that whenever the price of either cottonseed or soybeans was supported, the price of the other should be supported at a level to "cause them to compete on equal terms on the market."

Froze transitional parity on basic commodities during 1957 and directed the Secretary to report to Congress on methods of improving the parity formula by Jan. 31, 1957.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Farm Price Supports" (1955 Almanac, p. 169); "Omnibus Farm Program, Price Supports" (1954 Almanac, p. 100).

Between 1947 and 1955 -- a period in which non-agricultural income rose about 68 percent -- net farm income declined 38 percent. During the same period farm production expenses rose 11.4 percent. The parity ratio, the relationship between prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers, dropped from 115 in 1947 to 80 in January, 1956. Farmers complained they were caught in a "cost-price squeeze."

Production of major farm commodities exceeded consumption, resulting in accumulation of stocks. The federal government held much of the surplus in storage, having taken it over from farmers and processors under the price support program.

The Commodity Credit Corporation -- the government corporation which finances and controls farm products acquired through the price support program -- had $8.7 billion invested in agricultural commodities on Dec. 31, 1955. CCC's investment was made up of a $6.1 billion "inventory" of commodities which it owned, and $2.6 billion worth of commodities pledged for outstanding loans. This was a $1.5 billion increase over the $7.2 billion investment on Dec. 31, 1954.

Definitions of Agricultural Terms

PARITY -- a formula to measure the purchasing power of farm prices. If a bushel of corn sells for 100 percent of parity, the proceeds of that sale will buy the farmer as many Sunday neckties as the price of a bushel of corn bought during the base period. For commodities subject to old parity the base period is 1910-14, while for modern parity the base is the most recent 10 years. Transitional parity gradually bridges the gap between old and modern parity. Dual parity would require the use of old parity or new parity, whichever is higher.

BASIC COMMODITIES -- wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts, and tobacco.

NON-BASIC OR SMALL FEED GRAINS -- oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums.

MANDATORY PRICE SUPPORTS -- supports required by law, either at a specified level or within a specified range.

PERMISSIVE PRICE SUPPORTS -- supports which may or may not be granted, at administrative discretion. Discretion may be complete or the administrative officer may be required to base his decision on specified criteria.

RIGID OR FIXED PRICE SUPPORTS -- fixed guarantees which do not fluctuate from the specified level.

FLEXIBLE, SLIDING-SCALE, OR VARIABLE PRICE SUPPORTS -- supports which fluctuate within a specified range, depending on supply and sometimes other factors. The support level for a commodity rises as supply declines, and declines as supply rises.

TWO-PRICE OR MARKETING-CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS -- programs which support specified quantities of a commodity at a given level but do not support, or support at lower levels, excess production. Quantities supported at the high level are amounts needed for domestic human consumption. Excess production is used for export or for animal feed. Marketing certificates are part of the mechanics of carrying out the system.

SET-ASIDE -- a device to reduce the amount of surplus which would affect the flexible-supports formula. Specified quantities of certain surpluses would not be counted for purposes of computing the level of support within the flexible range.

NORMAL CARRYOVER -- the quantity of a commodity, in excess of consumption, which is counted as reserve against possible shortages, rather than as surplus.

ALLOTMENTS

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS -- the area of land which may be used to produce specified crops which are subject to controls. The national allotment is apportioned, by states, to individual farms. Non-compliance affects eligibility for price supports. Allotments may be imposed alone, or they may be accompanied by marketing quotas.

FARM BASE ACREAGE -- the base from which acreage reductions are figured under the acreage reserve program. The farm base acreage is roughly the average acreage planted to a specified crop over a specified period of years.

SURRENDER AND REAPPORTIONMENT -- a provision permitting producers who do not plant their entire acreage allotment of a crop to release the unused allotment for apportionment to other producers. Acreage so released is credited to the releasing farm in establishing future allotments.

MARKETING QUOTAS -- quantities of crops grown on acreage allotments. Penalties may be imposed on farmers who exceed their quotas. Farmers vote on whether or not to accept marketing quotas when they are proclaimed. The level of price supports is reduced if quotas are rejected by more than one-third of the farmers voting. Marketing quotas approved by producers may be suspended by the Secretary if such action is warranted by an increase in export demand or by a national emergency.

NORMAL YIELD -- the quantity of a crop which normally is produced on a given quantity of land in a given area. National acreage allotments and individual marketing quotas are based on normal yield formulas.

NON-COMMERCIAL AREAS -- states or areas of states which produce relatively small quantities of a given crop. Designated non-commercial areas are not subject to the same production controls as commercial areas, and their crops are supported at lower levels.

DIVERTED ACREAGE -- farm land on which the farmer is required to stop production of a crop.

CROSS-COMPLIANCE -- a regulation to require the farmer to comply with acreage allotments on all controlled crops in order to get price supports on any.

TOTAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS -- allotments which restrict plantings of all cash crops -- whether subject to individual acreage allotments or not -- on diverted acreage.

SURPLUSES

FOOD-ALLOTMENT AND FOOD-STAMP PROGRAMS -- devices to increase consumption of surplus commodities through subsidized distribution to low-income groups.

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION -- a program combining health and surplus-disposal aspects. Dairy farmers are paid indemnities to encourage them to slaughter cows infected with brucellosis, thereby reducing dairy production.

SOIL BANK -- a plan to bolster farm income with cash payments to cut production, to help reduce existing surpluses and to remove marginal land from production. The soil bank consists of two parts: an acreage reserve, a four-year emergency program to reduce production of cotton, wheat, corn and rice; a conservation reserve, a long-term program designed to transfer about 25 million acres of cropland to forage, trees and water storage.

DISPOSAL

BARTER PROGRAM -- The Commodity Credit Corp., under its charter, has authority to barter price support stocks for strategic and critical materials and for other purposes. The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 authorized CCC to barter commodities for (a) strategic materials, (b) materials, goods or equipment required in connection with foreign aid programs or (c) materials or equipment required for offshore construction.

SECTION 32 FUNDS -- Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendments of 1935 appropriated for each fiscal year an amount equal to 30 percent of the previous year's customs receipts to encourage domestic consumption and exportation of agricultural commodities, principally non-basic perishable commodities.

The bulk of CCC's investment was in wheat, cotton and corn. Total investment in the three on Dec. 31, 1955:

Product	Quantity	Value
Wheat	1,109,783,000 bushels	$2,854,385,000
Cotton (Upland)	13,343,000 bales	2,330,105,000
Corn	937,771,000 bushels	1,577,902,000

The Eisenhower Administration held that rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity were a major cause of surpluses and that surpluses depressed prices. The President in January, 1954, submitted an omnibus farm program which included a proposal to institute flexible supports for five basic commodities. Most of his program was enacted as the Agricultural Act of 1954. (1954 Almanac, p. 100) Included was a key provision instituting flexible supports for five basics (wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanuts) at 82.5 to 90 percent of parity for 1955 and at 75 to 90 percent beginning in 1956. The sixth basic, tobacco, remained under rigid supports under terms of the 1954 law (PL 690, 83rd Congress).

1955 Bill

In May, 1955, House Democrats, with the support of some farm state Republicans, passed a bill (HR 12) to restore rigid supports at 90 percent of parity on basic commodities. (1955 Almanac, p. 169) Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said he would recommend a veto if the measure was passed by the Senate.

No serious attempt was made to push HR 12 through the Senate in 1955. Instead, the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee late in the year held "grass roots" hearings on the broad issue of price supports, rather than on HR 12 itself.

1956 Farm Message

President Eisenhower Jan. 9, 1956, asked Congress to "pass with maximum speed" a nine-point program to correct "persistent and critical farm problems" which "are a threat to all our people." Key proposal in the President's plan was a voluntary soil bank program to cut surpluses by paying farmers to stop planting crops on part of their land. (For text, see p. 52)

In an 8,000-word special message, the President said farmers faced the "paradox" of a five-year decline in prices and incomes "amid the nation's greatest prosperity." Main source of the problem, he said, were "mountainous surpluses" caused by "wartime production incentives too long continued. Other consequences of past farm programs have been no less damaging. Both at home and abroad, markets have been lost."

Mr. Eisenhower defended the flexible price-support law of 1954, but said it had not had a chance to be effective. Its operation had been "smothered under surpluses amassed by the old program," he added. "Clearly new action is imperative...we must not go back to old programs that have failed."

NINE POINTS

The President's nine-point program:

- A soil bank.
- Measures to step up disposal of surplus commodities, including repeal of a ban on selling government-owned surpluses to "unfriendly" nations.
- Strengthening commodity programs for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, sugar, milk and livestock by amending existing laws and adapting programs to the soil bank plan.
- A dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any individual or farm to protect the family farm from the "formidable competition" of large farms.
- Aid to low-income farm families.
- Special assistance to the Great Plains area, including relaxation of wheat planting requirements.
- Increased agricultural research to lower costs of food distribution and provide new uses and markets.
- An adequate supply of credit for farmers.
- Relieving farmers from the federal tax on gasoline purchased for use on the farm.

SOIL BANK

Cornerstone of the President's farm program was a two-part soil bank plan. An immediate acreage reserve program would be established to encourage voluntary reductions in the acreage of crops in serious surplus. Under a long-range conservation reserve program, applying to growers of any crop, farmers would be encouraged to stop planting crops on land poorly suited to cultivation, and would substitute conservation measures. Highlights of the plan:

Acreage Reserve Program -- A farmer who volunteered to take a portion of his acreage out of production would receive a certificate equal to a percentage of the value of the crop he normally would harvest on the retired land. The certificate would be payable in cash or "in kind."

Conservation Reserve Program -- Farmers would contract voluntarily with the government to shift a portion of their acreage from crop production to trees, grass and water storage. The government would help pay for the initial cost of the transfer and would provide annual payments to farmers who agreed to refrain for a specified period from returning the conservation acres to crop production. An estimated 25 million acres would be brought into the conservation reserve.

Cost -- No cost figures were mentioned by the President in connection with the acreage reserve. The program would be financed with commodities already owned by the government and would thus "use the surplus to reduce the surplus," he said. An estimated $350 million would be invested in the conservation reserve during 1956, and a total of about $1 billion over the next three years, the President said. This would be in addition to the existing $240 million annual Agricultural Conservation Program.

Results -- According to the President, the acreage reserve would remove the burden of surpluses, reduce the "massive" storage costs on government holdings, provide some insurance of farmers' incomes, ease foreign apprehension over the disposal of United States surpluses and harmonize farm production with peacetime markets.

Rewards of the conservation reserve listed by Mr. Eisenhower: improved use of soil and water resources, increased supplies of farm-grown forest products, reduction of the "undue" stimulus to livestock production and low livestock prices caused by feed-grain production on

diverted acres and protection for producers of small-acreage crops.

PRICE SUPPORTS

While the "frontal attack" on farm problems would be carried "in major part" by the soil bank, the Administration would continue to adhere to the fundamental principles of the 1954 flexible price-support law, the President said. He pledged:

To ease or eliminate controls over farmers whenever possible.

To continue to support at the "highest levels possible" farm prices for commodities on which price supports are discretionary, without accumulating new surpluses.

BASIC COMMODITIES

The President proposed modifying existing programs affecting five of the six "basic" commodities. For corn and rice, the President suggested alternatives -- either adapt the acreage reserve program to the commodities or eliminate acreage allotments and support prices on a discretionary instead of a mandatory basis.

While recommending amendments of existing laws affecting wheat, the President said the new acreage reserve program was "particularly well suited" to that commodity. He anticipated a voluntary reduction of possibly one-fifth of the wheat acreage otherwise permitted by allotments -- "perhaps 12 million acres."

Quantity allotments instead of acreage allotments for cotton, and elimination of the minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts, were requested.

Soil Bank History

The soil bank idea was not new. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) had introduced a bill embodying the soil bank concept in the 83rd Congress and another (S 1396) at the beginning of the 84th Congress. Companion bills (HR 2646, 3912, 5942 and 6052) had been introduced by Democrats in the House. As late as Sept. 30, 1955, the Department of Agriculture opposed the Humphrey bill as an ineffective means of obtaining adjustments in agricultural production. The Department held that such a program would be difficult and costly to administer.

Senate (S 3183, HR 12)

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 12-23, 1956, on the Administration's farm program (S 2949).

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 12 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said "quick action" could make "the soil bank operative for 1956 crops. A month or two of unavoidable delay might cost us a year's time in getting the program launched. Before farmers would comply (by cutting their production acreage 20 percent) they would have to feel that their net income would be at least as high as if they had planted their allotted acres." He said about $1 billion in surplus commodities or the cash equivalent would be paid to farmers in the first year under the acreage reserve program. He said the program was an emergency measure, not a permanent solution.

Jan. 17 -- Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) detailed another farm program "based largely on testimony by witnesses before the Committee at grassroots hearings during the recess." It included a return to high, rigid supports on basic crops; a soil bank program; a system of sliding supports intended to give small farmers higher supports than large producers; and a two-price system for rice.

Jan. 18 -- James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president, said the Administration's plan to use surpluses to compensate farmers for reducing acreage "would aid only in selling part of Commodity Credit Corp. stock at bargain basement prices in the usual channels of trade." He said 60 million acres should be retired from production and the parity level should be raised to 100 percent. He also urged retroactive support payments on the 1955 crop.

Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, called the soil bank plan a "step in the right direction." He urged continuation of flexible price supports and opposed proposals for two-price plans for wheat and rice.

Patrick B. Healy of the National Milk Producers Assn. said dairy farmers were losing about $600 million yearly as a result of the cut in support prices invoked by the Agriculture Department in 1954.

BUSINESS VIEWS

Jan. 19 -- Walter B. Garver of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said the government should get out of the farm commodity business. He urged limited use of government farm price supports. "We believe the farm situation requires rapid adjustments of supply and output to what the market will absorb. We look upon the soil bank as a promising approach to the adjustment, but with some reservations as to its effectiveness in making the adjustments," he said.

Garver said the average farm income in 1955 was down about 6 percent from the post-war average and "the current situation" was "not as bad as it might appear." Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said total farm income had dropped $6 billion, or nearly one-third, since World War II and at a time when national income had risen 50 percent.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said he opposed an Administration proposal to sell farm surpluses "at market prices." Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) said he would not have co-sponsored the bill (S 2949) if he had known it contained this provision.

Jan. 20 -- Spokesmen for the American Cotton Producers Assn., National Cotton Ginners Assn., Agriculture Committee of the Delta Council and Little Rock (Ark.) Cotton Exchange said further cutbacks in cotton farm land as proposed under the soil bank plan would endanger the cotton industry. They recommended selling more cotton abroad at lower prices, restoring 90 percent parity price supports and restricting cotton imports.

DAIRY, WHEAT, CATTLE PLANS

Jan. 21 -- O.M. Reed, Joint Committee of the American Butter Institute and National Creameries Assn. representative, said the organizations favored a soil bank if the retired land would not be used for grazing.

The Dairy Industry Committee of representatives from the American Butter Institute, National Cheese Institute, National Creameries Assn., American Dry Milk Institute, Evaporated Milk Assn., International Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation

said the law authorizing overseas sales of surplus farm commodities (PL 480, 83rd Congress) should be extended beyond its June 30, 1957, expiration date. The committee's representative, M.H. Brightman, said the organizations favored continuing existing price supports for dairy products for at least another year. Brightman said marketing quotas for the dairy industry would be "unworkable and uneconomic."

Herbert J. Hughes of the National Assn. of Wheat Growers said the group had "no faith" in flexible price supports. The association favored more open competition on the world market and domestic price supports, he said. The association supported a voluntary soil bank providing the incentive to retire lands was sufficient.

Spokesmen for the American National Cattlemen's Assn. and Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn. said they did not want price supports for their industry. They favored a soil bank providing retired land was not used for grazing.

Jan. 23 -- Minnesota Gov. Orville Freeman (D) said fixed 90 percent price supports should be placed on "all" major farm products, not just five or six as in the past.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- Feb. 10, after an 11½-hour closed session, the Committee ordered reported, by a 12-3 vote, a clean omnibus farm bill which would provide for a $1.1 billion soil bank, a return to rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity and a two-price system for rice.

Voting against the measure: Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.). The Committee voted 8-7 for a return to rigid price supports, a step opposed by President Eisenhower.

Feb. 16 -- The report (S Rept 1484) on S 3183 was filed.

Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Anderson, George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Williams filed a minority report saying high rigid supports would "continue to stimulate wasteful overproduction." Rigid supports injure farmers, the minority continued, by increasing their costs and decreasing their markets. At the same time they injure the consumer by "holding commodities off the market permanently and making them artificially scarce," the minority said.

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Committee, S 3183:

PRICE SUPPORTS

Provided for support at 90 percent of parity for the 1956-57 crops of basic commodities, except for wheat. (This would apply principally to cotton, corn and peanuts, since Title V of the bill made other provision for rice, and tobacco covered by marketing quotas already was supported at 90 percent of parity.)

Provided 90 percent supports for the 1956-57 crops of milling quality wheat, supports for other wheat "at such level as the Secretary determines will preserve the competitive relationship between such wheat and corn on the basis of their respective feed values;" in no case would the support level be less than 75 percent of parity.

Required that whenever the price of either soybeans or cottonseed was supported, the price of the other also would have to be supported to keep them in equal competition on the market.

Substituted average grade and staple cotton for middling 7/8-inch cotton as a standard for parity calculations.

Established 80-90 percent supports for whole milk, butterfat and their products.

Required, in the case of basic crops, use of old or modern parity, whichever was higher (a provision known as dual parity).

SOIL BANK

Set up an acreage reserve program by authorizing compensation to producers for voluntarily reducing 1956-59 crops of most basics below their acreage allotments.

Provided that compensation would be made through issuance of certificates redeemable in cash by the Commodity Credit Corp. or (for grains and cotton) in the commodity.

Limited total compensation for participation in the program to $750 million for any one year's crops.

Set up a conservation reserve program by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into long-term contracts under which producers would agree to devote to conserving uses a specifically designated acreage of land on the farm regularly used in the production of crops.

Required the Agriculture Department to bear part of the cost of establishing the conservation reserve and to make annual payments to producers participating in the program to assure "a fair and reasonable annual return on the land."

Limited payments under the conservation reserve program to $350 million in any one calendar year.

Made compliance with acreage allotments a condition of eligibility for the program.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Authorized the Secretary to add up to 250 million bushels of corn to the set-aside.

Directed him to submit a program for disposal of agricultural stocks held by the CCC.

Directed the CCC to develop an export program for cotton and the Secretary to provide incentives for use of extra long staple cotton.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $250 million to carry out provisions of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendments of 1935 (7 USC 612c).

Authorized the transfer of materials acquired by the CCC under the barter program to the supplemental stockpile.

Removed sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currency from requirements of the Cargo Preference Act (PL 664, 83rd Congress).

Authorized appointment of a $15,000-a-year Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator.

MARKETING QUOTAS, ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Extended surrender and reapportionment provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act to 1956-57 wheat crops.

Excluded from the commercial wheat-producing area any state whose allotment for the preceding year was 240,000 acres or less.

Reserved up to 1 percent of the national cotton acreage allotment to establish minimum farm allotments.

Provided minimum state rice acreage allotments for 1956 equal to 85 percent of the 1955 allotment.

RICE

Directed the Secretary to determine primary market quotas for the 1956-57 rice crops, based on domestic consumption and exports to Cuba, and to apportion the quota to states and farms.

Set price supports for 1956 crops at 55 percent of parity and for 1957 and subsequent crops at 50-90 percent (at Secretary's discretion, but at a level which would not discourage exportation).

Directed the Secretary to issue certificates to cooperators equal to their quota of rice for the year.

Directed the CCC to sell certificates to processors of rough rice or importers of processed rice; the value of the certificates would be based on the difference between 90 percent of parity and the current support level.

Required U.S. processors to acquire certificates equal to the amount of rice they processed; CCC would pay the value of the certificates to exporters of rice going to any country except Cuba.

FORESTRY

Authorized a federal-state program of tree planting and reforestation.

Provided for price reporting and marketing research for forest products.

Floor Action (S 3183, HR 12)

After nearly one month of debate, the Senate March 19 passed, by a 93-2 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 12) to provide an improved farm program, after first substituting the amended language of its own omnibus bill (S 3183) for the House-approved provisions of HR 12. Sens. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) and Ralph M. Flanders (R Vt.) cast the dissenting votes. (For roll-call votes, see charts p. 153-160)

The Senate, by a 54-41 roll-call vote March 8, deleted a provision calling for a return to rigid 90 percent price supports on basic farm commodities other than wheat and accepted an amendment to set the 1956 corn acreage allotment at 51 million acres and relate price supports for other feed grains to their feed values as compared to corn.

With Vice President Richard M. Nixon voting to break a tie, the Senate voted, 46-45, to delete from the bill 90 percent supports for millable varieties of wheat. The Senate accepted a domestic parity (two-price) plan for wheat on a 54-39 roll call, but rejected a similar plan for cotton, 33-57. An amendment to eliminate the dual parity formula for basic crops was defeated, 44-45. In the last day of debate Senators accepted amendments to make participation in the soil bank a condition of eligibility for price support payments and to establish set-asides for surplus corn, cotton and wheat, in effect raising the level of price supports on those crops.

EISENHOWER PROTESTS

Dissatisfaction with the bill as passed was widespread, though many Senators expressed hope that Senate-House conferees would devise a measure acceptable to Congress and the President. Mr. Eisenhower March 21 said the bill was not "workable" and would "bury the farmers under surpluses that they couldn't stand."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Delete section providing that level of support to cooperators shall be 90 percent of parity price for 1956 and 1957 crops of any basic agricultural commodity except wheat; March 8. Roll-call vote, 54-41.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), as modified by Price Daniel (D Texas) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Establish farm base acreages for corn in the acreage reserve program; set the 1956 corn allotment at 51 million acres; provide supports for grain sorghums, barley, oats and rye according to the ratio of their feed value equivalents to the feed value of corn, but no lower than support prices already set; require that 15 percent of the farmer's average acreage for these crops be put into the soil bank; March 9. Voice vote.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- Allow peanut growers to release acreage to the acreage reserve; March 9. Voice.

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) -- Provide penalties for violation of contract under the conservation reserve and acreage reserve programs; March 9. Voice.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Make 90 percent supports for millable varieties of wheat apply to 1956 crop only; March 9. Voice. (Deleted by adoption of Aiken amendment below.)

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Delete mandatory 90 percent supports for millable varieties of wheat of 1956 crop; March 9. Roll call, 46-45 (tie broken by Vice President Richard M. Nixon). A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 46-41 roll call.

Aiken -- Place Surplus Disposal Administrator under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture; March 9. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.), as amended by Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Limit to $100,000 a year the amount of price support loans which may be paid to any one producer (Russell's amendment, agreed to by voice vote, increased the limit from $50,000 to $100,000); March 12. Roll call, 78-11.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- Add to Williams amendment a limit of $25,000 per producer for land in any one state put into the acreage reserve; March 12. Roll call, 84-9.

DOMESTIC WHEAT PARITY

Frank Carlson (R Kan.), as modified by Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Give Secretary of Agriculture discretionary authority to support wheat for domestic human food consumption at 100 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates, provided 2/3 of wheat growers voting in a 1957 crop referendum agree to the plan; wheat used for export, livestock feed or seed would be supported at levels set by the Secretary; March 13. Roll call, 54-39.

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Restore Kentucky and Tennessee to commercial wheat area by setting minimum state wheat allotment for inclusion in area at 190,000 acres (instead of 240,000 as provided in bill); March 13. Voice. (Nullified by adoption of Smith amendment, March 15.)

Clements, John Marshall Butler (R Md.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio) (3 amendments) -- Add various types of tobacco to acreage reserve program; March 13. Voice.

Clements -- Eliminate provision setting $100 an acre ceiling on payments for tobacco land placed in acreage reserve; March 13. Voice.

Williams -- Prohibit production on federal land of any crop in surplus supply (other than livestock) except on condemned lands, wildlife refuges or flood-control reservoir lands; March 13. Voice.

Williams -- Set $7,500 limit on annual payments to any person for land in any one state put under conservation reserve program; March 13. Voice.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Provide penalties, equal to 75 percent of the support price, for marketing of peanuts in excess of quota; March 14. Voice.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.) -- Set cotton acreage allotments for 1957 and 1958 at no less than allotment of 1956; March 14. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Place cotton of 1 11/16 inch or longer under the import quota program; direct the Agriculture Secretary to encourage export for sale at world prices of an estimated 125,000 bales of extra long staple cotton; delete provision for incentives to increase domestic consumption; March 14. Voice.

Humphrey -- Increase authorized use of surplus commodities for disaster, famine and other urgent foreign relief from $300 million to $500 million and permit freight charges to be paid from this fund; March 14. Voice.

Humphrey -- Extend Commodity Credit Corp. school milk program through fiscal 1958 and increase annual authorization to $75 million; extend brucellosis control program through fiscal 1958, with annual authorization of $20 million; March 14. Roll call, 89-0.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), as modified -- Require the Secretary to send Congress before Feb. 1, 1957, a full program of all soil bank operations for the balance of fiscal 1957; after Feb. 1, 1957, no CCC funds could be used for the soil bank; March 14. Voice.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Direct the Secretary to make a survey of existing systems of grading meat; March 14. Voice.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), as modified by O'Mahoney and William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Establish a Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products and direct it to report to Congress by June 15, 1957; March 15. Voice.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), as modified -- Strike out provision restricting the commercial wheat area to states having allotments in excess of 190,000 acres (minimum reverting to 25,000 acres); exempt from marketing quotas farms using their entire wheat crop on the farm for food, feed or seed; March 15. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), as modified -- Authorize Secretary to permit farmers to pool their rights to participate jointly in the conservation reserve program on property other than their home farms; March 15. Voice.

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Authorize CCC to donate to federal penal institutions commodities acquired through price support operations; March 15. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.), as modified -- Increase from $350 million to $450 million the contract authorization for carrying out the conservation reserve program; March 15. Voice.

COTTON ACREAGE

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Eliminate requirement that one percent of the national cotton acreage allotment be reserved for apportionment among small farmers; March 16. Roll-call vote, 46-43.

Herman Welker (R Idaho), as modified by Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Bar, for three years, price supports and soil bank benefits for production of crops in surplus supply on newly irrigated or drained lands within any future federal irrigation, drainage or flood-control project; March 16. Roll call, 63-28.

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Authorize CCC to pay processing costs on commodities furnished to public and charitable institutions; March 16. Voice vote.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Increase, from $250 million to $500 million, authorized appropriations for surplus disposal under Section 32; March 16. Voice .

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Delete provision exempting sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from requirements of the Cargo Preference Act; March 16. Roll call, 57-23.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Strengthen protection of tenants and sharecroppers in their share of payments under acreage reserve program; March 19. Voice.

Kerr, as modified by O'Mahoney and Anderson -- Require Secretary, in supporting prices through purchase of perishable commodities, to obtain certification from the processor that the price paid the producer was not less than the support price, or a fair price as determined by the Secretary. Roll call, 49-44. A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 52-42 roll-call vote.

SOIL BANK COMPLIANCE

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Beginning in 1957, require as a condition of eligibility for price support on any crop except tung nuts that the producer allocate up to 15 percent of his total price-supported acreage to the soil bank; prohibit payments if a farmer increased his average acreage of price-supported cropland; March 19. Roll call, 48-46.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Provide 50 percent increase in acreage allotment for states growing less than 10,000 acres of Virginia and Valencia-type peanuts, if processors first agree to buy the additional production; March 19. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Delete section of bill which required a 15 percent state contribution to the cost of feed and seed furnished as disaster relief. Rejected on a 42-43 roll call, March 15; motion to reconsider agreed to on a 47-45 roll call, March 19; amendment agreed to on a 47-45 roll call, March 19.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), as modified by Anderson -- Require the Secretary to establish a corn set-aside of 250 million bushels; establish set-asides for upland cotton at 7½-9 million bales and for wheat at 750-800 million bushels; March 19. Roll-call, 50-44.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.), as modified -- Increase national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments in each state; set Nevada's apportionment at 1,000 acres; March 19. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Humphrey -- Provide minimum national acreage allotment of 50 million acres for corn; March 8. Roll call, 44-46. (A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 47-44 roll-call vote.)

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Support price of hogs and beef cattle at 75 percent of parity or at the same level as corn, whichever is higher; March 9. Roll call, 32-61.

Humphrey, as modified by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Amend Kerr amendment to authorize Secretary to make incentive payments, up to $1,200 a year, to producers who market cattle and hogs at lighter than normal weights; March 9. Roll call, 41-53.

Kefauver -- Provide graduated price support levels, according to farmers' incomes, for basics other than tobacco; March 9. Voice.

ACREAGE RESERVE TRANSFER

Kefauver -- Authorize consolidation and transfer of acreages within the acreage reserve program; March 9. Voice.

Kefauver -- Permit food supplied to private charitable agencies as emergency relief to be consumed away from the premises of the administering agency; March 9. Voice.

Humphrey, substitute for Williams amendment (of March 12) -- Provide 90 percent supports for basic commodities to any producer whose price support loans do not exceed $5,000 and limit price support loans to any one producer to $50,000; March 12. Roll call, 36-56. (For voting, see chart p. 154)

COTTON PROVISIONS

Russell, as modified -- Direct Secretary to support a minimum of nine million bales of cotton for domestic consumption at 100 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates, unless more than one-third of cotton growers voting in a referendum oppose the plan; limit imports of processed cotton to 1952 levels; March 13. Roll call, 33-57.

George -- Eliminate provision of bill substituting average grade for middling 7/8-inch as the base for cotton price supports; March 14. Roll call, 42-47.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- Provide mandatory 90 percent supports for dairy products; March 14. Voice.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish production quotas for non-basic commodities in surplus supply and to include these crops in the acreage reserve program; March 14. Roll call, 29-58.

DUAL PARITY

Aiken -- Eliminate dual parity formula which permits, for basic crops, use of old or modern parity, whichever is higher; March 15. Roll call, 44-45. A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 49-42 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 156)

Herman Welker (R Idaho), as modified -- Bar production on newly authorized federal irrigation or drainage projects of any commodity in surplus supply during five-year period; March 15. Standing vote.

Mansfield -- Direct Secretary to institute purchase programs whenever the supply of a commodity causes it to drop below fair price levels; March 15. Voice.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Eliminate section of bill directing price reporting and marketing research for forest products; March 15. Voice.

Kerr -- Permit livestock grazers to participate in the conservation reserve and increase authorization by $75 million; March 15. Roll call, 24-63. (For voting, see chart p. 157)

Milton R. Young (R N.D.), as modified by Welker -- Limit imports of any surplus commodity to the average import level for the preceding three years; March 16. Roll call, 43-47.

Humphrey, as modified -- Give Secretary permissive authority to make incentive payments, from Section 32 funds, to producers who market cattle and hogs at lighter than normal weights; March 16. Voice.

HIGH SUPPORTS URGED

DEBATE -- Feb. 22 -- Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La), Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman, opened the debate with a speech devoted chiefly to urging rigid mandatory supports. He said the soil bank alone would do little immediately to boost farm prices and incomes, but in combination with the high rigid price support system it would "give our farm economy the shot in the arm that is so urgently needed." Current surpluses were the product, not of rigid supports, but of improved agricultural research and Korean War production.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- "If we get from 30 to 40 percent of the soil bank program in operation in the first year we will be exceedingly lucky.... I fear we will be well into 1957 before the full effects of the surplus disappearance, through the operation of the soil bank, will be reflected in a firmed national market."

Feb. 23 -- Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- "The provision of this bill to reinstate 90 percent supports is of far greater importance than the soil bank provision."

Feb. 24 -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "High rigid supports never have brought prosperity to the American farmer and never will." Only "cold, merciless bloody war" created the demand that made farmers prosperous when high supports prevailed. "Except for the production of feed grains on diverted acres, the corn supply would be in perfect balance today.... The whole Midwest farm economy...has been disrupted by the effect of high rigid supports for the producers of other crops."

Feb. 27 -- James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- "The pending bill, without the two-year mandatory 90 percent support price provision and with the administrative steps which will be taken, will...save the cotton grower from destruction.... It is my judgment that for 1957 and 1958 the Administration will seriously consider and probably support legislation or an amendment to this bill which will fix the minimum cotton allotment for these years at...the 1956 allotment" (rather than at a smaller amount).

BENSON STATEMENTS

(Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Feb. 28 said the government would put all federally owned surplus cotton on the world market Aug. 1. He set an export goal of "somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 bales a year as our share of the world market."

(March 2, in a letter to Aiken, Benson said: "In the event satisfactory legislation were to be passed with respect to...the soil bank, new parity and change in the (cotton) staple length, it would appear desirable to set the support level for cotton for 1956 at about 86 or 87 percent of parity.... The Department should not object to the Congress establishing a minimum national cotton acreage allotment for 1957 at the same acreage as was established for 1956, if the above-mentioned problems concerning S 3183 are worked out satisfactorily.")

Feb. 29 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "Even if we write the best law the human mind can conceive, if this Administration remains in power and Secretary Benson remains on the job, it will be so poorly administered that it will be ineffective." Farmers increased their production in 1952 and 1953 because the government requested it, not because they were receiving 90 percent supports. Low farm prices were caused by "mismanagement of the price support programs, in two principal respects. First, supports have been cut under the sliding scale policy, thus directly driving market prices down; second, the markets have been demoralized by threats that government-owned commodities will be dumped...."

(President Eisenhower Feb. 29 said he was unalterably opposed to rigid price supports for farm crops. He said the Congress should provide action now on a program which would elevate farm income at this time and not 10 years from now. He declined to predict whether he would veto a farm bill with a 90 percent of parity price support provision.)

March 1 -- Humphrey -- The Republican National Committee had hired a public relations firm to popularize its farm program and Benson. He said the firm, Braun and Co. of Los Angeles, "stands accused by the Justice Department of conspiring in criminal violations of the antitrust law."

March 2 -- Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- "The basic theory upon which the present farm program has been operated is that there are too many farmers.... The Department took steps to reduce the surplus of farmers by reducing the prospects of making a living income from farming. If the same energy and ingenuity had been used to reduce our surplus farm stocks, they would have long since vanished.... The Administration wants farming to be big business.... This is a process which can best be hastened by...flexible price supports."

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- "The Benson policies ...have had a disastrous effect on the net income of the producers of basic commodities...(and) the same kind of effect on the income of dairy farmers."

March 5 -- James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- "The only provisions of the bill which...will make a net addition to farm income...are those restoring 90 percent of parity ... and the old parity formula.... The most the soil bank payments to farmers can do is create a temporary illusion of added income."

SURPLUSES THE KEY

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "It was in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt that flexible price supports first became effective.... No agricultural program will work with the kind of surplus situation that exists at present.... With a fairly high range of supports, no soil bank will become operative. The only way a soil bank can be made operative is to make it mandatory, and then it will work only if the temptation to evade all controls is not too great."

March 6 -- Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Asked for trial of a domestic parity plan for wheat, defined as "a system of marketing which enables producers to obtain a return equal to parity for that portion of the crop which is consumed domestically for human food, and to receive competitive market prices for the portion used for feed or for export."

March 7 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "The advocates of flexible supports do not give ample consideration to the extremely important item of the farmer's fixed costs. If returns per bushel drop, the farmer intensifies his production.... If it costs money to reduce surpluses to a reasonable level, I think the people as a whole should share in that cost."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "The restoration of price supports to the level of 90 percent of parity will not only encourage and stimulate production at a time when we are actively trying to reduce production, but will react in other ways to further increase the surpluses held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.... The restoration of fixed price supports at 90 percent of parity is a complete contradiction to the soil bank program which holds so much promise of reducing government surpluses to the point where farm income can be restored...."

March 8 -- Debate centered on amendments to change the price support programs on corn and wheat.

Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) -- "The result of the (Hickenlooper) amendment is simply this: in 1956 instead of having the so-called acreage allotments in the corn belt for corn acres, we substitute for it a farm-base acreage" based on 1953, 1954 and 1955 plantings. "It means we will base participation in the soil bank on the traditional planting base of something over 56 million acres, instead of the allotment base of approximately 43 million acres."

Humphrey -- "The Hickenlooper amendment would... say to those who have not cooperated at all under the acreage-allotment programs, 'Now you are going to get all the benefits of the price support program without any necessity to cooperate....'"

March 9 -- Francis Case (R S.D.) -- No one "wants a record written that will say, 'We give 87 percent (supports) to cotton for 1956 and 81 percent to corn for 1956, but when it comes to wheat...we give it a 76 percent deal.'"

March 12 -- Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- "The chief beneficiaries of the farm price support program have been, and are, the upper one-third of our farmers who produce 85 percent of the annual marketable crop value and who likewise receive 80 percent of farm income."

March 13 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "If...one by one, we write commodities into the bill on a two-price system, the farm bill...will become confusion worse confounded;...no Member of this body will know what we have done, either for or to the farmers."

March 15 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "Modernized parity is based on mechanized production of agricultural products.... To inject the factor of price supports on the basis of 1910-14 is...completely unrealistic."

Ellender -- The dual parity formula is "the only provision remaining in the bill that will give the farmers who produce basic crops immediate relief...."

BILL PASSED

March 19 -- Comments on the bill just before it was passed:

Aiken -- "It would be better to continue under the present law than to adopt the tortured and battered bill which is now before us."

Humphrey -- "Man's work is never perfect and never will be. But at least the bill represents intelligent, consistent, persevering efforts for progress...."

Hickenlooper -- "Fundamentally it is probably the worst agricultural bill that has been passed by the Senate.

It has been influenced by political manipulations which are almost beyond belief...."

Holland -- "I shall vote for (the bill) only in order that it may go to conference, and with the expressed hope that it may come back to us in much better shape than it is in now."

HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARINGS

While the Senate debated S 3183, the House Agriculture Committee conducted a series of hearings on general farm legislation. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and major farm organizations outlined their views on the soil bank, price supports and other aspects of farm policy. (For organizations' stands, see Senate Committee hearings, p. 379, and Group Stands, p. 391)

Conference (HR 12)

The Senate-House conference committee April 6 reported (H Rept 1986), by an 8-2 vote, a reworked version of the Senate bill. As reported by the committee and approved by both chambers, the bill restored 90 percent supports on the 1956 crops of basic agricultural commodities, provided for voluntary participation in the soil bank, established mandatory supports for feed grains, provided for their inclusion in the acreage reserve program and initiated domestic parity programs for wheat and rice.

"Rather than adopt any of the devious devices which have been proposed for raising the level of support prices by indirection," the committee said, it had "agreed that the most effective way of accomplishing this purpose is the simple and straightforward procedure...of establishing price support levels for the basic commodities at not less than 90 percent of parity for 1956."

PROVISIONS -- The final version of HR 12:

PRICE SUPPORTS

Established price supports at 90 percent of parity for the 1956 crop of basic agricultural commodities "with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas."

Provided that whenever the price of either cottonseed or soybeans was supported, the price of the other should be supported at a level to "cause them to compete on equal terms on the market."

Established 80-90 percent supports for whole milk and butterfat, but provided that for the marketing year ending March 31, 1957, manufacturing milk should be supported at not less than $3.25 a hundredweight and butterfat at not less than 58.6 cents a pound.

Extended, in the case of basic crops, use of old or modern parity, whichever was higher.

Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to study methods of improving the parity formula and report to Congress by Jan. 31, 1957.

SOIL BANK

Set up an acreage reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of basic commodities and feed grains (oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums and corn grown in non-commercial areas) below their allotments or base acreages; land so retired from production could be put to no other use. (The committee said the rate of payment generally would be "approximately 50 percent of the price support for that quantity of the commodity which would normally be produced on the land placed into the acreage reserve.")

Provided for inclusion in the 1956 acreage reserve of land previously planted, if the crop were plowed under or clipped to prevent maturing within 21 days from the date of HR 12's enactment.

Established a 51-million-acre total base acreage for corn of the commercial area for each year of the acreage reserve program, subject to a 1956 referendum of commercial corn producers.

Provided for establishing farm base acreages for other feed grains, based on 1953-55 plantings, for the 1956 crops; for 1957 and subsequent years a total base acreage would be established and apportioned on the basis of feed grain acreage for the immediately preceding five years.

Limited total compensation for participation in the acreage reserve program to $750 million for any one year's crops and set the following limits per commodity: wheat, $375 million; cotton, $300 million; corn, $300 million; other feed grains, $175 million; peanuts, $7 million; rice, $23 million; tobacco, $45 million. (The committee made the following tentative estimates of payments per acre: cotton, $48-$60; wheat, $18-$25; corn, $36-$50; rice, $60-$75; peanuts, $50-$70; tobacco, $100-$300; feed grains, $15-$50.)

Set up a conservation reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to enter into long-term contracts under which producers would agree to devote to conservation uses a specifically designated acreage of land regularly used in the production of crops.

Required the Secretary to bear part of the cost of establishing the conservation reserve and to make annual payments to producers participating in the program to assure "a fair and reasonable annual return on the land."

Limited total compensation for participation in the conservation reserve program to $450 million in any one calendar year.

Made compliance with acreage allotments and farm base acreages a condition of eligibility for soil bank acreage and conservation reserve payments.

Authorized the Secretary to finance soil bank operations from Commodity Credit Corp. funds until June 30, 1957, after which they would be financed by direct appropriations from the Treasury.

Directed the President to restrict "insofar as practicable" the leasing of federal lands for production of price-supported surplus crops.

Authorized the Secretary to permit farmers "to pool their rights to participate jointly in the conservation reserve program on property other than their home farms."

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Directed the CCC to dispose of all its stocks of agricultural commodities as "rapidly as possible."

Directed the Secretary to study various means of disposing of surpluses, including a food stamp plan, and report to Congress within 90 days.

Placed cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program.

Directed the CCC to sell for export at competitive world prices its existing stocks of domestically produced extra long staple cotton.

Authorized the President to negotiate with foreign countries to limit exports from such countries and imports into the United States of any agricultural commodity.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $500 million to supplement Section 32 funds; increased to 50 percent the amount available for any one commodity.

Directed transfer of materials acquired by CCC under the barter program to the supplemental stockpile.

Authorized appointment of a $15,000-a-year Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator.

Increased authorized use of surplus commodities for disaster, famine and other urgent foreign relief from $300 million to $500 million; permitted freight charges to be paid from this fund.

Established a five-member bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products; directed it to report to Congress by June 15, 1957.

Authorized the CCC to donate to federal penal institutions and state correctional institutions for minors commodities acquired through price support operations.

Prohibited, for a three-year period, payment of "any crop loans or federal farm payments or benefits" on any surplus commodity grown on newly irrigated or drained lands within federal irrigation or drainage projects subsequently authorized.

Authorized the CCC to pay processing costs on commodities furnished to public and charitable institutions.

MARKETING QUOTAS, ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Extended surrender and reapportionment provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act to 1956-57 wheat crops.

Set cotton acreage allotments for 1957 and 1958 at no less than the allotment for 1956 (17.4 million acres).

Increased the 1957-58 national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments of four acres or the highest acreage planted in the preceding three years, whichever was smaller.

Provided minimum state rice acreage allotments for 1956 equal to 85 percent of the 1955 allotment.

Increased peanut marketing penalties from 50 percent to 75 percent of the support price.

Eliminated corn acreage allotments for 1956, but required as a condition for price support that the equivalent of 15 percent of the farmer's base corn acreage be placed in the soil bank.

Provided that unless more than two-thirds of the corn growers in a 1957 crop referendum voted to restore acreage allotments, the new program would remain in effect; the Secretary would support corn at a level to assist producers to market their corn, but not encourage its uneconomic production.

Provided that corn produced outside the commercial corn area should be supported at 85 percent of the level for commercial corn.

Provided mandatory supports for rye, barley, oats and grain sorghums at 5 percent less than the support level for commercial corn.

Provided, as a condition of eligibility for price support on non-commercial corn and the other small feed grains, that the producer must devote the equivalent of not less than 15 percent of his base acreage to either the acreage reserve or the conservation reserve and must not plant a total acreage of feed grains in excess of 85 percent of his base acreage.

Permitted, for the 1956 crops of these commodities, use of the previously existing price support formula for producers who did not participate in the soil bank.

WHEAT AND RICE

Directed the Secretary to support wheat for domestic human food consumption at 100 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates, provided two-thirds of the wheatgrowers voting in a crop referendum agreed to the plan; acreage allotments could be continued, and eligibility for marketing certificates "would be conditioned both upon compliance with acreage allotments and upon the planting of an acreage of wheat sufficient to fill the producer's domestic quota at normal yields."

Directed the Secretary, beginning in 1956, to determine primary market quotas, based on domestic consumption and exports to Cuba, for rice harvested "prior to 1958" and to apportion the quotas to states and farms.

Set price supports for the 1956 rice crop at 55-90 percent of parity and for subsequent years at 50 to 90 percent (at the Secretary's discretion but at a level which would not discourage exportation).

Directed the Secretary to support the primary rice market quota at 90 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates.

FORESTRY

Authorized a federal-state program of tree planting and reforestation.

HOUSE ACTION

The House April 11 agreed to the conference report by a 237-181 roll-call vote. A motion to recommit the report with instructions to substitute 82.5 percent to 90 percent supports on basics for 1956, eliminate the dual parity provision and mandatory supports for feed grains and delete the domestic parity plans for wheat and rice was rejected on a 181-238 roll-call vote. A motion to reconsider was tabled. (For voting, see chart , p. 194)

DEBATE -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- "The conference report...is a fantastic mixture of good and bad provisions in which the bad features tend to cancel out the good.... The President cannot be expected to sign an unsound total bill, just to get the soil bank.... My motion to recommit...incorporates, I think, all that is acceptable to the Administration from the conference report."

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- "The only thing in this bill that will increase farm income in 1956...will be stricken from this bill, if I understand what the motion to recommit will contain.... The leadership responsible for offering that motion will today, here in this House, put the farmers of America on the auction block and try to buy them at the cheapest possible price."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate April 11 agreed to the conference report on a 50-35 roll-call vote. A motion to reconsider was tabled. (For voting, see chart, p. 162)

DEBATE -- Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "...the choice is clear. Either we can wait another year to give our farmers much-needed relief, by depending upon the soil bank to do the job, or we can approve a method by which plummeting farm income can be arrested and

substantially raised this year by voting for the pending conference report.... The fallacious cry...that 90 percent of parity, as written into this bill, will increase production is pure unadulterated buncombe."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "Congress has now delayed this legislation so that the soil bank can hardly be effective this year.... It would be better to do the best we can with the program we now have in operation. The bill as it now stands is completely unacceptable to the Administration."

Veto of HR 12

President Eisenhower April 16 vetoed HR 12 "with intense disappointment and regret." The President said the bill was "contradictory and self-defeating even as an emergency relief measure and it would lead to such serious consequences in additional surpluses and production controls as to further threaten the income and the welfare of our farm people."

Provisions of the bill which he listed as "unacceptable" and his comments upon them:

Return to rigid 90 percent supports on basic commodities -- "Production would be stimulated. Markets would be further destroyed, instead of expanded, as must be done. More surplus would accumulate -- and surpluses are price-depressing. Regimentation by ever stricter production controls would be the end result. It is inconceivable that we should ask farm families to go deeper into this self-defeating round of cause and effect."

Dual parity for wheat, corn, cotton and peanuts -- "Four crops would receive preferential treatment out of 160 products for which parity prices are figured.... Such a device for parity manipulations could destroy the parity concept itself."

Mandatory price supports for feed grains -- "The market for feed grains would shrink as livestock production would come to depend more on forage and less on grain. The flow of feed grains into government stocks would increase and production controls would necessarily be intensified. Price relationships between feed, livestock and livestock products would be distorted."

Multiple-price plans for wheat and rice -- The plans "would have adverse effects upon producers of other crops, upon our relations with friendly foreign nations and upon our consumers."

Mr. Eisenhower said the Administration would act "immediately" to improve farm income on "four major fronts."

Basics -- Wheat, cotton, corn, rice and peanuts would be supported at not less than 82.5 percent of parity in 1956. On a national average wheat would be supported at $2 a bushel (a 19-cent increase over the previously announced support level), corn at $1.50 a bushel (a 10-cent increase) and rice at $4.50 a hundred pounds (a 46-cent increase). Tobacco would be supported "as voted in the referendum in accordance with existing law." (Tobacco of the 1956-58 crops will be supported at 90 percent of parity.) A separate support price for corn not under acreage control in the commercial area would be announced "at an early date." Details of a new cotton export sales program would be announced shortly by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Milk -- The support price of manufacturing milk would be increased from $3.15 to $3.25 a hundred pounds; butterfat would increase from 56.2 to 58.6 cents a pound.

Perishable commodities -- Over $400 million would be available in fiscal 1957 for use in strengthening the prices of these commodities.

Soil bank -- The President asked Congress to pass a straight soil bank bill "as promptly as possible." (In an address to the nation explaining his veto action the President April 16 also proposed that Congress "authorize the government to begin making payments to a maximum of 50 percent after the farmer signs a contract" to enter either the acreage reserve or the conservation reserve. Such initial payments, he said, would provide farmers with as much as $500 million in additional income in 1956. Final payments would be made to farmers upon compliance.)

House Upholds Veto

The House April 18, by a 202-211 roll-call vote, failed to override President Eisenhower's veto of HR 12. A two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress was required. (For voting, see chart, p. 196)

DEBATE -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- "By vetoing HR 12, the President has deprived the Secretary of Agriculture of at least 14 new provisions of law to assist in dealing with the surplus problem.... I believe the President now has all the authority he needs to deal with all of the problems of the soil of America."

William L. Springer (R Ill.) -- "No country lawyer after reading all of the legislation having to do with this problem would render a decision that the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to put into effect the kind of a soil bank which is contained in the bill under discussion."

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "In the veto message the President announced several increases in price supports.... Could it be that the raises, coming after the support prices were already announced, constitute just a little political bait for the November election?"

NEW BILLS REPORTED

The House Appropriations Committee April 19 reported a bill (HR 10654 -- H Rept 2016) to provide an additional Agriculture Department appropriation of $1.2 billion for "acreage reserve and soil conservation payments." The report said the President and Secretary of Agriculture Benson had failed to use existing authority for a soil bank program. The House Rules Committee April 25 considered, but took no action on, granting a rule for the bill. Democrats contended authority for the soil bank existed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936. Republicans asked the Committee to let them hitch authorization for the soil bank to the money bill, then pass it in a single package form. Five days later, a new farm bill was reported.

House (HR 10875)

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- April 30 unanimously reported a new omnibus bill (HR 10875 -- H Rept 2077) that contained most of the uncontroversial provisions of HR 12. Deleted were provisions for 90 percent supports, dual parity computations and domestic parity programs for wheat

and rice. The bill retained the controversial provision for mandatory supports on small feed grains.

The Committee rejected, by a 15-19 party-line vote, an effort to substitute a bill containing the soil bank prepayment provision requested by President Eisenhower. It also rejected a proposal for direct government payments to farmers.

Floor Action (HR 10875)

The House May 3, by a 314-78 roll-call vote, passed HR 10875. The House accepted, by a 199-195 roll-call vote, an amendment to add grazing lands to the acreage reserve and rejected, by a 186-208 roll-call vote, an amendment to fix price supports for upland cotton at 84 percent of parity. A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to incorporate the soil bank prepayment provision was rejected on a 184-211 roll call. Previously, a prepayment amendment failed on a 157-181 teller vote. (For voting, see chart p. 198)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10875:

SOIL BANK

Set up an acreage reserve program by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of basic commodities, feed grains (oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums and corn grown in non-commercial areas), grazing lands and other field crops at the Secretary's discretion; land so retired from production could be put to no other use.

Provided for inclusion in the 1956 acreage reserve of land previously planted, if the crop were plowed under or clipped to prevent maturing within 21 days from the date of enactment.

Established a 51-million-acre total base acreage for corn of the commercial area for each year of the acreage reserve program, subject to a 1956 referendum of commercial corn producers.

Provided for establishing farm base acreages for other feed grains -- based on 1953-55 plantings -- for the 1956 crops; for 1957 and subsequent years a total base acreage would be established and apportioned on the basis of feed grain acreage for the immediately preceding five years.

Limited total compensation for participation in the acreage reserve program to $800 million for any one year's crops and set the following limits per commodity: wheat, $375 million; cotton, $300 million; corn, $300 million; other feed grains, $175 million; peanuts, $7 million; rice, $23 million; tobacco, $45 million; grazing lands, $50 million; other field crops, $50 million.

Set up a conservation reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to enter into long-term contracts under which producers would agree to devote to conservation uses a specifically designated acreage of land regularly used in the production of crops.

Required the Secretary to bear part of the cost of establishing the conservation reserve and to make annual payments to producers participating in the program to assure "a fair and reasonable annual return on the land."

Limited total compensation for participation in the conservation reserve program to $450 million in any one calendar year.

Made compliance with acreage allotments and farm base acreages a condition of eligibility for soil bank acreage and conservation reserve payments.

Authorized the Secretary to finance soil bank operations from Commodity Credit Corp. funds until June 30, 1957, after which they would be financed by direct appropriations from the Treasury.

Directed the President to restrict "insofar as practicable" the leasing of federal lands for production of agricultural commodities in surplus supply.

Authorized the Secretary to permit farmers "to pool their rights to participate jointly in the conservation reserve program on property other than their home farm."

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Directed the CCC to dispose of all its stocks of agricultural commodities as "rapidly as possible."

Directed the Secretary to study various means of disposing of surpluses, including a food stamp plan, and report to Congress within 90 days.

Placed cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program.

Directed the CCC to sell for export at competitive world prices its existing stocks of domestically produced extra long staple cotton.

Authorized the President to negotiate with foreign countries to limit exports from such countries and imports into the United States of any agricultural commodity.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $500 million to supplement Section 32 funds; increased to 50 percent the amount available for any one commodity.

Directed transfer of materials acquired by CCC under the barter program to the supplemental stockpile.

Authorized appointment of a $15,000-a-year Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator.

Increased authorized use of surplus commodities for disaster, famine and other urgent foreign relief from $300 million to $500 million; permitted freight charges to be paid from this fund.

Established a five-member bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products; directed it to report to Congress by June 15, 1957.

Authorized CCC to donate to federal penal institutions and state correctional institutions for minors commodities acquired through price support operations.

Prohibited, for a three-year period, payments of "any crop loans or federal farm payments or benefits" on any surplus commodity grown on newly irrigated or drained lands within federal irrigation or drainage projects subsequently authorized.

Authorized the CCC to pay processing costs on commodities furnished to public and charitable institutions.

MARKETING QUOTAS, ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Extended surrender and reapportionment provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act to 1956-57 wheat crops.

Set cotton acreage allotments for 1957 and 1958 at no less than the allotment for 1956 (17.4 million acres).

Increased the 1957-58 national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments of four acres or the highest acreage planted in the preceding three years, whichever was smaller.

Provided minimum state rice acreage allotments for 1956 equal to 85 percent of the 1955 allotment.

Increased peanut marketing penalties from 50 percent to 75 percent of the support price.

Eliminated corn acreage allotments for 1956, but required as a condition for price support that the equivalent of 15 percent of the farmer's base corn acreage be placed in the soil bank.

Provided that unless more than two-thirds of the corn growers in a 1957 crop referendum voted to restore acreage allotments, the new program would remain in effect; the Secretary would support corn at a level to assist producers to market their corn, but not encourage its uneconomic production.

Provided that corn produced outside the commercial corn area should be supported at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn.

Provided mandatory supports for rye, barley, oats and grain sorghums at 5 percent less than the support level for commercial corn.

Provided, as a condition of eligibility for price support on non-commercial corn and the other small feed grains, that the producer must devote the equivalent of not less than 15 percent of his base acreage to either the acreage reserve or the conservation reserve and must not plant a total acreage of feed grains in excess of 85 percent of his base acreage.

Permitted, for the 1956 crops of these commodities, use of the previously existing price support formula for producers who did not participate in the soil bank.

FORESTRY

Authorized a federal-state program of tree planting and reforestation.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- Give Secretary discretionary authority to support non-compliance corn produced within the commercial area at a level not to exceed that of corn grown on farms participating in the soil bank. Voice vote.

Poage (three amendments, considered en bloc) -- Provide supports, in 1956-57, for corn produced outside the commercial area at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn; May 2. Voice.

Carl Albert (D Okla.) -- Include grazing lands in acreage reserve program and provide a $50 million limit on payments for participation in the acreage reserve in any one year for these lands; May 2. Teller, 103-66; roll call, 199-195.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Provide that compensation shall be paid producers for participating in the acreage reserve program for any year, including 1956, when Secretary has ascertained that producer has complied with acreage reduction requirements; May 2. Voice.

Cooley (two amendments, considered en bloc) -- Delete requirement that Secretary's report on soil bank financing be referred to Senate and House Appropriations Committees; delete requirement that bills embodying recommendations of Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products be referred to Senate or House Agriculture Committees; May 2. Voice.

W. Pat Jennings (D Va.) -- Direct President to restrict leasing of federal lands for production of any agricultural commodity, rather than price-supported crops, in surplus supply; May 2. Voice.

Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) -- Give Secretary discretionary authority to include other field crops in acreage reserve program and set a $50 million limit on any one year's payments for these crops; May 2. Voice.

Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.) -- Give participants in acreage reserve same opportunity to appeal notice of termination of contract as is given participants in conservation reserve; May 2. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- Provide for advance payments of up to 50 percent of acreage reserve and conservation reserve compensation for producers who sign contracts to participate in the soil bank; May 3. Teller vote, 157-181.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Amend Hope amendment to require reporting "in the same manner as other political contributions" of all 1956 payments under the act; May 3. Teller, 102-125.

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- Support 1956 crop of upland cotton at not less than 84 percent of parity. Division, 127-128; teller, 168-152; roll call, 186-208.

DEBATE -- May 3 -- Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- "I am rather surprised that there exists apprehension that these advance payments will be made in anything other than a straightforward way or for other than legitimate purposes. The fact is if this program should be used in a political way it would defeat that purpose. The farmers of this country are not for sale...."

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- "...there is no question in anybody's mind...about what this prepayment is. It is an attempt to do something political at the last minute because of the fact that reports have come in from a couple of primaries that have been disturbing to Mr. (Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft) Benson."

Senate (HR 10875)

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- May 11 reported, by a 13-2 vote, with amendments, the revised farm bill (HR 10875 -- S Rept 1966). Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and John J. Williams (R Del.) opposed the measure. The Committee amended the bill to delete House provisions calling for inclusion of grazing lands and all field crops in the soil bank. It also added a discretionary two-price system for rice and a two-year freeze on transitional parity prices for corn, peanuts and wheat.

The Committee changed the feed grains section to provide for support at 76 percent of parity in 1956 without the requirement that feed grain producers participate in the soil bank in 1956. The Committee also directed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an acreage reserve program for the 1957-59 crops "and to the extent he deems practicable for the 1956 crop."

According to the majority report, "HR 10875 contains most of the provisions of HR 12...the provisions objected to by the President having been either eliminated or modified."

A five-man minority, however, said the provision for mandatory supports on feed grains was "the kind of contradiction which caused the President to veto the original farm bill of 1956." The minority said the provision would have "the effect of penalizing livestock and poultry producers for the benefit of other producers" and could defeat the purpose of the soil bank by encouraging farmers "to put millions of acres into feed grain production that otherwise would go into the conservation

reserve program." Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Aiken and Williams signed the minority report.

Floor Action (HR 10875)

The Senate May 18 passed HR 10875 by voice vote, with amendments. (For roll-call votes, see chart p.167)

The Senate reduced from two years to one year the freeze on transitional parity prices for corn, wheat and peanuts. It also accepted amendments to fix price supports for corn grown outside the commercial area at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn and to require that if price supports were offered on the 1957 crop of non-compliance corn grown within the commercial area, price supports also would be offered on small feed grains and non-commercial corn at not less than 70 percent of parity.

The Senate rejected amendments which would have eliminated mandatory price supports for the small feed grains and deleted the certificate program for rice. It first accepted, then reconsidered and rejected amendments to place dollar limits on price support and soil bank payments to any one producer.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Authorize CCC to sell up to 100 million bushels of feed wheat annually, without regard to existing requirement that wheat be sold at 105 percent of prevailing price support level; May 18. Roll-call vote, 49-31.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) as modified -- Extend transitional parity through 1957, rather than 1958; May 18. Voice vote.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Modify provision prohibiting production of surplus crops on government lands to exclude wildlife refuges where such production is necessary to maintain wildlife population; May 18. Voice.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) (two amendments, considered en bloc) -- Provide for price support forfeiture as a penalty for violation of grazing restrictions under conservation reserve and acreage reserve contracts; May 18. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), as modified (five amendments considered en bloc) -- Fix price supports for the 1956 crop of feed grains at 76 percent of parity; fix price supports for corn grown outside the commercial area at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn; and provide that if price supports were granted on the 1957 crop of non-compliance corn grown within the commercial area, price supports also would be offered on small feed grains and non-commercial corn at not less than 70 percent of parity; May 18. Roll call, 73-14..

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Provide that in applying the national cotton acreage allotment in 1957 and 1958, no state should lose more than 1 percent of its acreage each year; May 18. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Modify language of cotton export provision to permit acceptance of bids at price levels at which substantial quantities of cotton are offered by other exporting countries, or at higher levels if bid; May 18. Voice.

Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) -- Exempt producers of wheat for on-the-farm use from marketing penalties under the act; May 18. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Delete provision extending mandatory price supports to oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums; May 18. Roll call, 39-44. (A motion to reconsider was tabled.)

Price Daniel (D Texas) (12 amendments considered en bloc as substitute for Holland amendment, above) -- Establish 1956-57 price supports for feed grains at 5 percent less than level for commercial corn for farmers who place 15 percent of their base acreage in soil bank; May 18. Voice.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- Eliminate provision directing CCC to develop export sales program for cotton; May 18. Roll call, 13-71.

Smith -- Eliminate provisions placing cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program and directing CCC to sell its stocks of extra long staple cotton at competitive world prices; May 18. Voice.

Smith, as modified -- Provide for treatment of Cuba on same basis as other countries in computation of rice quotas under rice certificate program; May 18. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Delete certificate program for rice; May 18. Standing.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Provide that producers who enter into soil bank contracts before Dec. 31, 1956, shall have satisfied requirements for 1956 corn price supports; May 18. Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), as modified -- Encourage agreements with oriental countries for sale of surplus rice; May 18. Standing.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Increase state allotments for production of Valencia- or Virginia-type peanuts; May 18. Voice.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Delete section providing for price reporting and research on forest products; May 18. Standing.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Include grazing lands in conservation reserve program and add $75 million to conservation reserve funds for this purpose; May 18. Voice.

Williams (three amendments considered en bloc) -- Limit annual payments to $25,000 a producer for land in any one state put into the acreage reserve and $7,500 for land put into the conservation reserve; limit to $50,000 a year total price support payments to any one producer; May 18. The amendment was first agreed to on a 44-29 roll-call vote. A motion to reconsider was then agreed to on a 49-22 roll call, and upon reconsideration the Williams amendment was rejected on a 28-43 roll call.

DEBATE -- May 18 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- His amendment would set price supports for small grains, corn produced in commercial corn areas by farmers who do not comply with acreage restriction, and corn produced outside the commercial area, at five-sixths of the support level set for commercial corn produced by complying farmers.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "If there is to be a corn support program, it is necessary to have an amendment such as this (Holland amendment) to preserve the relationship between corn grown on unallotted acres, unrestricted, and the small grains, which can be used as a substitute for corn as feed."

Conference (HR 10875)

The Senate-House conference committee reported HR 10875 May 22 (H Rept 2197). Conferees accepted deletion of House provisions which would have included

grazing lands, small feed grains and other field crops in the acreage reserve and increased the annual authorization for the program from $750 to $800 million. They accepted House language requiring the Secretary to begin the soil bank with 1956 crops. A Senate section directing the CCC to develop an export sales program for cotton was retained, as was the Senate provision governing price supports for feed grains. Conferees also accepted a provision to freeze transitional parity for corn, wheat and peanuts in 1957.

PROVISIONS -- For final provisions of the bill, see "1956 Agricultural Act," p. 375.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate May 22 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "Although I do not believe that the bill as reported from the conference...will be nearly as effective as some of its advocates hoped, I believe it is probably the best bill which could be obtained during this session of Congress.... I believe that probably too much is expected from the acreage reserve program, and that in the long run the conservation reserve program, which would take marginal land out of production to build up its fertility, or put it to producing that for which it is best suited, will probably prove to be the most beneficial part of the bill."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "I serve notice now that, come the next session of Congress, I intend to press again for the adoption of a domestic parity program for wheat."

HOUSE ACTION

The House May 23, by a 305-59 roll-call vote, agreed to the conference report on HR 10875. The action sent the bill to the President. (For voting, see chart, p. 202)

DEBATE -- W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- "This is not the second best farm bill that we have had before us this year, as some have described it...but it is still probably the best farm bill that has any chance of becoming law..."

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- "Half a loaf is better than none, and we will take the half a loaf here today."

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL

President Eisenhower May 28 signed HR 10875 into Public Law 540. In a statement he said the acreage reserve was "a concept rich with promise for improving our agricultural situation" and the conservation reserve "could be the most significant advance in the conservation field in many years." He said delay in enacting the bill "makes it virtually impossible to put the soil bank properly into effect in 1956" and added he was "disappointed that advance payments to farmers are not provided for." Among provisions in the bill to which he objected, he said, were those calling for a cotton export program and freezing rice and cotton acreage allotments for two years. "Despite the shortcomings of the bill," Mr. Eisenhower said, "its advantages outweigh its harmful provisions."

Group Stands

Chairman Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Nov. 23, 1955, wrote the heads of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the National Milk Producers Federation suggesting "that the major farm organizations...put their heads together in the hope that agreement can be attained on some of the plans or solutions suggested to meet the present challenge to agriculture." He asked for "unanimity" on plans for surplus disposal, a soil bank, two-price plans for certain commodities, price supports, marketing quotas, marketing orders and dairy products.

At Ellender's suggestion, major farm groups held a series of meetings in late 1955 and early 1956, but came to no general agreement on what ailed agriculture or how to cure it. Following are their stands on basic farm issues:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

FOR: Flexible farm price supports; soil-bank plan, as a condition for price supports; permitting farmers to underplant acreage allotments in return for negotiable certificates valid for purchase of government-owned farm commodities; permitting farmers to place other land in the soil bank for at least three years in return for negotiable certificates for surplus stocks or other payments; "orderly disposal of surpluses;" expansion of exports.

AGAINST: Rigid farm price supports; multiple-price plans for wheat; perpetuation of "uneconomic patterns" of production.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

FOR: 100 percent of parity "for all the commodities farm families produce;" parity level production payments on 1955 crops; a nationwide food stamp plan and other methods to dispose of surpluses; expanded exports; conservation reserve program; export of $1 billion of non-commercial commodities.

AGAINST: Flexible price supports; changing determination of support price of cotton; acreage allotment part of soil-bank plan; two-price plan; haying or grazing on reserve acres.

NATIONAL GRANGE

FOR: Expansion of disposal program by every possible means "short of dumping;" use of surpluses to implement United States foreign policy; acreage reserve part of a soil-bank plan on a voluntary basis "as a temporary expedient;" conservation reserve part of soil bank; two-price policy for wheat and rice.

NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

FOR: Price supports for dairy products at "not less than 80 percent of parity;" parity for manufacturing milk based on the free market period July, 1946-December, 1948; voluntary soil-bank plan for all agriculture; use of all domestic and foreign outlets for surplus commodities, including a program of dairy stock distribution to school lunch programs and other outlets; food allotment program.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ORGANIZATION

FOR: 100 percent farm price supports; a floor of $20 a hundred pounds on hogs and $30 a hundred pounds on cattle; emergency farm credit.

AGAINST: Flexible farm price supports; reclamation of desert lands for farm purposes.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES

FOR: Expansion of soil, water and farm forest conservation; development of forest resources; re-establishment of U.S. competitive position in marketing.

AGAINST: "Public policy which has the effect of... reducing the American agricultural plant."

Research Groups

There were four studies of the agriculture situation by private research groups in 1955-56. The most extensive study, made by The Twentieth Century Fund, was a 530-page book entitled "Can We Solve the Farm Problem?" The Conference on Economic Progress, a group of farm, labor, and business leaders, published a 110-page study called "Full Prosperity for Agriculture." The Committee for Economic Development issued "An Economic Policy for American Agriculture" and The National Planning Assn. offered a joint statement on farm policy. A summary of major proposals and recommendations of these research groups:

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

The Twentieth Century Fund Dec. 5, 1955, said "the existing...(farm)...program is an outgrowth of depression and war and must be revised and adapted to present and future conditions if it is to deal effectively" with farm problems. The Fund recommended discontinuing government accumulation of stocks, with no longer-term objective than of taking them off the farmers' hands; reliance on automatic adjustments in the market; recognition of variations in type and grade of wheat; placing the cotton loan program on a bona fide loan basis moderately lower than currently provided.

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Committee for Economic Development Jan. 25 said costs of necessary economic readjustment for agriculture "should be shared by the country as a whole and not left to be borne entirely by the farmer." CED recommended a soil-bank plan; flexible price supports; encouraging industrial growth in low income farm areas; creating a "non-partisan" Agricultural Stabilization Board to determine broad policies.

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The Conference on Economic Progress Nov. 26, 1955, said the nation's farmers needed a "national prosperity budget" to end their "depressed" state. CEP recommended 90 percent of parity farm price supports for 1956 crops "as an emergency measure;" a soil bank; realigning price and income support programs to give more help to family-size farms; liberalizing food distribution plans in the U.S. and abroad, including the subsidization of food consumption by the government for U.S. needy.

NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION

The National Planning Assn. Dec. 12, 1955, said the nation's farm problem "cannot be viewed from the perspective of the short run alone." The NPA recommended using price supports and production payments to keep farm income at a reasonable level; abandoning purchase and storage of surplus dairy products to support prices; a soil-bank plan for acres in wheat, cotton and grain; a policy to distinguish reserve stocks from surpluses; use of surpluses abroad to strengthen foreign economies and add new productivity in poverty-stricken lands.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 7225 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1189) July 14, 1955.
- Passed by the House, by a 372-31 roll-call vote, July 18, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 160)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 2133) June 5, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 90-0 roll-call vote, July 17. (See p. 179)
- Conference report (H Rept 2936) agreed to by the House July 26 and the Senate July 27, by voice votes.

P.L. 880 -- Signed into law Aug. 1.

Controversy over liberalization of the Social Security Act centered on reduction of the retirement age for women and establishment of a disability program at age 50. Both proposals were enacted, with modifications, although the Administration opposed them. HR 7225 also extended Old Age and Survivors' Insurance coverage to approximately 250,000 additional persons and increased federal payments to state public assistance programs.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 7225:

OASI

Paid OASI benefits to fully insured, totally and permanently disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65, effective July 1, 1957.

Set up a separate trust fund from which disability payments would be made.

Increased OASI taxes, effective Jan. 1, 1957, by one half of 1 percent and directed that an amount equal to the additional revenues be diverted to the disability trust fund.

Made women eligible for OASI benefits at age 62, instead of 65, effective Nov. 1, 1956; widows and dependent mothers of deceased workers would receive full benefits at 62, but other women electing to retire between 62 and 65 would receive reduced benefits.

Continued OASI children's benefits beyond the cutoff age of 18 if total disability was sustained before the age of 18.

Extended OASI coverage to lawyers, dentists, chiropractors, osteopaths, veterinarians, naturopaths, optometrists, share-croppers, turpentine and gum naval store workers and certain Tennessee Valley Authority and Federal Home Loan Bank employees.

Prohibited payments to aliens residing outside the United States unless the alien was a citizen of a country that made payments to American citizens outside the foreign country.

Established an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing to review the status of the OASI trust funds before each scheduled increase in social security taxes.

Increased interest income accruing to the funds.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Increased the federal share of old-age assistance and aid to the blind and disabled to four-fifths of the first $30 and one-half of the next $30, to a maximum of $60. (Under existing law the federal share was four-fifths of the first $25 and one-half of the next $30, to a maximum of $55.)

Increased the amount matchable in the program of aid to dependent children by $2.

Made the increased public assistance payments effective from Oct. 1, 1956, through June 30, 1959.

Provided that the federal government would pay half of medical care expenses paid by the states; limited the program to $6 a month, multiplied by the number of adults on the public assistance rolls, and $3 for children.

Increased, from $10 million to $12 million annually, the amount authorized for the federal child welfare program.

Authorized appropriation of $5 million in fiscal 1957 for federal participation in state or private non-profit research and training projects.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Social Security" (1955 Almanac, p. 261); "Social Security Extension" (1954 Almanac, p. 188).

The Social Security Act of 1935 established a program for retirement pension insurance. Benefits for survivors of insured workers were added in 1939. Subsequent amendments extended the coverage and broadened the scope of the Act.

The 1954 amendments, the first adopted under a Republican administration, extended OASI coverage to 10 million persons, bringing nine out of 10 workers under the program. They also increased benefit payments and established a rising scale of OASI taxes which would not reach their peak until 1975.

In view of the extensive amendments in 1954, President Eisenhower in his 1955 State of the Union message asked Congress only to modify the formula for federal sharing in old-age assistance payments to the states.

Congress took no action on this request in 1955, but the House passed a bill (HR 7225) to liberalize and extend benefits of the OASI program. As passed by the House in 1955, HR 7225 extended OASI coverage to virtually every professional group but physicians, established a new program of benefits for disabled workers at age 50, provided full benefits for women at 62 and established gradual increases in OASI tax rates to pay for the increased benefits. The Administration criticized the House Ways and Means Committee for holding closed hearings on the bill and prevailed on the Senate Finance Committee to wait until 1956 before considering it.

In his 1956 State of the Union message, President Eisenhower cautioned against amendments to OASI which would destroy the actuarial soundness of the program. "Under the 1954 amendments to the old-age and survivors' insurance program," he said, "protection was extended to some 10 million additional workers and benefits were increased. The system now helps protect nine out of 10 American workers and their families against loss of income in old age or on the death of the breadwinner. The system is sound. It must be kept so. In developing improvements in the system, we must give the most careful consideration to population and social trends, and to fiscal requirements."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 25-March 22, 1956, on HR 7225.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 25 -- Robert J. Myers, Social Security Administration chief actuary, said HR 7225 would increase benefits by about $650 million in the first year. Tax increases carried in the measure would more than pay for the bigger benefits, he said.

Jan. 26 -- Robert A. Gilbert of the Investors League, in urging defeat of the bill, said social security "was never intended" to "replace life insurance, accident and health insurance, workmen's compensation and all of the private employee welfare and benefit plans."

Jan. 27 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation said the disability provisions involved "a wholly new and different concept." He said "the end result" might be compulsory health insurance.

Kenneth R. Morefield of the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn. said that temporary or migrant workers should be excluded from Social Security coverage because of the difficulty of keeping track of them.

Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse wrote that the Department favored coverage for landowners who operate their property through sharecroppers. Committee Member Walter F. George (D Ga.) said he would introduce an amendment to that effect.

George Conitz of the Farmers Liberty League said he opposed social security coverage of farm operators and employees.

DOCTORS, LAWYERS TESTIFY

Dr. Joseph M. Babcock of the American Optometric Assn. favored coverage for optometrists. Dr. J.A. McCallam of the American Veterinary Medical Assn. opposed coverage for self-employed veterinarians.

Jan. 31 -- Henry L. Bridges, North Carolina state auditor, and Mayor R.H. Jennings of Orangeburg, S.C., recommended coverage of firemen and policemen.

Feb. 1 -- The American Bar Assn. wrote that preliminary results of a poll of its members favored compulsory social security coverage for self-employed lawyers if they could not get it on an optional basis. The result represented a reversal of ABA's earlier position.

Walter A. Slowinski of the District of Columbia Bar Assn. said the association had unanimously endorsed compulsory coverage for lawyers. Harry C. Lamberton, National Lawyers Guild, in urging lawyer coverage, said: "It is unsound that those who need the protection most and are the poorest risks should come in while the best risks stay out."

Vernon Herndon of the American Hotel Assn. opposed extending social security taxes to tips of hotel employees on grounds it would be difficult to administer.

Feb. 2 -- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said the age at which women qualify for payments should be lowered to 60 instead of 62.

E. Russell Bartley of the Illinois Manufacturers Assn. said "the situation is getting out of hand" when Congress keeps increasing benefits. He attacked the disability provision as "a big step toward socialized medicine. This proposal might encourage certain individuals to become or remain disabled," he said.

Feb. 8 -- Dr. Paul E. Jones of the American Dental Assn. and Dr. Kenneth M. Haggerty of the Arlington (Va.) County Dental Society said they favored extension of social security coverage to dentists on a voluntary basis.

The following favored coverage for dentists on a compulsory basis: Dr. L.D. Weeks, Congress of American Dentists for OASI; Dr. Harry I. Wilson, Iowa State Dental Society; Dr. F.E. Nicklaus, New York State Dental Society; Dr. Merton E. Sawtell, Massachusetts Dental Society.

DISABILITY ITEM OPPOSED

Feb. 9 -- Several doctors said the disability provisions in HR 7225, which would extend social security benefits to permanently or totally disabled persons at age 50, were unworkable because they would encourage people to refuse rehabilitation.

Feb. 14 -- Leigh Cruess of the Mutual Insurance Co., New York, said in 1940-52 there was a 7.4 percent increase in life expectancy at age 65 for men and 12.5 percent for women. This "suggests an increase in the general Old Age and Survivors Insurance retirement age, rather than any reduction," he said.

Edwin C. McDonald of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, said his firm's retirement plan showed retirement age for women had changed from 60 to 65 in recent years.

John H. Miller of the Monarch Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass., said the United States should increase its spending for rehabilitation services "and avoid the negative and dangerous course of entering into the unknown field of cash disability benefits...." Similar positions were taken by John W. Joanis of the Bureau of Accident and Health Underwriters, Albert C. Adams of the National Assn. of Life Underwriters and Edward H. O'Connor of the Insurance Economics Society of America.

SUPPORT FROM AFL-CIO, ADA

Feb. 15 -- The AFL-CIO endorsed HR 7225, called it a "minimum program" to aid "many millions of Americans." Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO spokesman, said the provision to establish benefits as a matter of right to permanently and totally disabled persons at age 50 was the "most important feature" of HR 7225.

Edward D. Hollander, Americans for Democratic Action national director, said ADA endorsed HR 7225 but would like social security liberalized even more. The National Assn. of Social Workers and National Consumers League also supported the bill.

Feb. 16 -- E.B. Whitten, National Rehabilitation Assn. executive director, said it was highly important "that procedures designed to encourage the rehabilitation of the largest possible number of the disabled be adopted at the beginning of a cash benefits program," but took no stand on HR 7225.

Dr. James L. Doenges, Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons president, said the bill should be defeated.

Feb. 21 -- A.D. Marshall, General Dynamics Corp. vice president, said the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed the two main provisions of HR 7225: lowering the retirement age for women and liberalized disability provisions.

William G. Caples, Inland Steel Co. vice president, said the National Assn. of Manufacturers felt no changes should be made in social security laws "until a study has been made by an advisory council truly representative of various viewpoints and with full access to data not presently available."

Walter P. Reuther, United Auto Workers president, supported the disability provisions of HR 7225. He said UAW experience "proves that long-term disability benefits are entirely feasible." He said the union found, "contrary to the sweeping charges that disability cannot be verified, there was relatively little difficulty in determining...a permanent disabling condition."

Feb. 22 -- Three doctors representing state medical societies -- J.P. Rousseau, N.C.; R.O. Porter, Utah; and Leon Higdon, Ky. -- opposed the disability provisions of HR 7225. Dr. Rousseau said the disability program "would create millions of malingerers who would falsely claim all types of symptoms which the medical profession unfortunately cannot disprove."

Miss May Bagwell, American Nurses Assn., supported HR 7225's disability provisions and lowered age limits for women. She said nurses' "traditionally low" pay prevented puchase of individual insurance protection.

J. Douglas Brown, Princeton University economics professor, endorsed the disability provision but opposed lowering the age for women on grounds it was "a very costly venture" and the money "would pay far larger returns in social benefit if used in other ways."

PHYSICIANS' OPPOSITION

Feb. 23 -- Dr. F.J.L. Blasingame, representing the American Medical Assn., said "virtually every physician in the United States" is opposed to the disability provisions of HR 7225. He said doctors want "a complete, unbiased and impartial survey of the financial, social, medical and economic aspects of the Social Security Act" before futher changes are made.

Feb. 28 -- Roy W. Bornn, Virgin Islands Commissioner of Social Welfare, said the $160,000 limit on federal participation in Virgin Islands public assistance programs should be removed. Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, said the disability provisions of HR 7225 would require close supervision.

Feb. 29 -- Dr. Francis E. Townsend said the Townsend Plan for National Insurance contained in HR 4471 should be adopted.

George McLain, National Institute of Social Welfare president, endorsed HR 7225, recommended further liberalization of the social security program, including adoption of a surplus food stamp plan and increased benefit payments.

March 1 -- Henry Viscardi Jr., president of Abilities Inc., a New York firm which employs only disabled persons, said adoption of the disability provisions of HR 7225 would be a "disservice" to disabled persons and would "destroy all opportunity for the disabled to help themselves." He urged action on a rehabilitation program.

March 5 -- Thirteen witnesses supported an amendment to HR 7225 providing for a food stamp plan to distribute agricultural surpluses to the aged, dependent children, blind, disabled, unemployed and other needy persons.

Arthur T. Thompson, editor of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead magazine, said nearly three-quarters of the persons polled by the magazine in 1954 and 1956 thought the food stamp plan a "good idea." Jack T. Jennings, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., said the amendment offered "at least a partial solution" to the surplus problem.

James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president, said about 7.6 million persons would be eligible for assistance under the plan.

March 22 -- Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said: "The old age and survivors' insurance system is in excellent condition. For all practical purposes, the system is in approximate actuarial

balance; it will thus be self-supporting, under present estimates, providing taxes are increased as scheduled and benefits are not increased without a corresponding increase in revenue."

Folsom opposed the disability and women's retirement provisions of HR 7225. "The proposal to lower the retirement age for women to 62," he said, "would tend to reduce job opportunities for many older workers at a time when our objective is to increase employment prospects for those who desire to work and need to work."

Of the disability payments plan he said: "There is a great divergence of opinion on the difficulties of administering a cash disability program, our ability to control the costs and the effects on vocational rehabilitation. On the other hand, we are making significant progress in helping disabled people -- through assistance payments to the needy, the rehabilitation program and the disability freeze. We need more time to develop these programs fully and evaluate their results."

Folsom said that Congress in 1954 made major changes in the scope of coverage and benefits, adding: "I would not initiate at this time in OASI further major innovations or broad departures in principle which would increase taxes substantially and raise serious uncertainties for the future."

BILL AMENDED

ACTION -- The Committee June 5 reported HR 7225 with amendments (S Rept 2133). The Committee eliminated the disability provision and the tax increase, limited retirement benefits at age 62 to widows only.

The majority report said lowering the eligibility age for all women workers, not just widows, to 62 "would have the undesirable effect of encouraging employers to lower their maximum hiring ages and compulsory retirement ages for women." The House version would extend the coverage to all women of 62 years.

The Committee said it had eliminated a House provision to start payments to disabled workers when they reached 50 because: "Lack of objectivity in determination of disability makes it both easier for the claimant to maintain, and harder for the Administration to deny, the presence of qualifying disability. In many instances, physical disability does not necessarily produce economic disability, although this would in many cases be the tendency if monthly benefits were available." The report said "significant progress" had been made since 1950 in meeting the needs of disabled workers under the program of federal grants to the states for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. More time, the report said, was required to evaluate the results of this and other programs to assist disabled persons.

Minority views of Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Russell B. Long (D La.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) criticized the Committee for eliminating provisions for disability payments to workers who become disabled after age 50. "There are around a million persons between the ages 50 and 65," the minority said, "who would be working but for serious long-term disability. At present they have little recourse but the charity of friends and relatives and the federal-state programs of assistance to the needy.... Such state welfare plans no more meet the needs of insurance to care for disability than do the welfare plans for the needy aged eliminate the need of old-age insurance."

The minority said a disability benefits program had been under consideration for almost 20 years and that "the continued objections regarding the uncertainties of such a program and the continued call for further study constitute a tactical maneuver on the part of those who basically are opposed to the idea."

The minority answered complaints about cost aspects of the disability program with: "Seldom is this cost explained in terms of additional insurance the worker is buying. American people are perfectly willing to pay a nominal increase in taxes to obtain this vital protection.... Under our proposal the top cost...for the employee paying on the full $4,200 would approximate $10 per year.... In return he will receive benefits of $108.50 per month."

The minority added: "The majority report stresses the difficulty of determining disability in a public program providing such benefits. But we know that disability determinations are being made successfully every day, not only in connection with the 'disability freeze' provision of the old-age and survivors insurance system, but also in numerous public programs which pay benefits."

George, Long, Douglas and Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) advocated setting the retirement age for all women at 62.

Floor Action

The Senate July 17 passed HR 7225, by a 90-0 roll-call vote, with amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 179) The Senate restored the disability program to the bill, added a provision permitting all women to retire on reduced benefits at age 62 and changed the federal-state matching formula to increase federal funds for three public assistance programs -- aid to the needy aged, blind and disabled.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 7225:

OASI

Paid OASI benefits to fully insured, totally and permanently disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65.

Set up a separate trust fund from which disability payments would be made.

Increased OASI taxes, effective Jan. 1, 1957, by one-half of 1 percent and directed that an amount equal to the additional revenues be diverted to the disability trust fund.

Made women eligible for OASI benefits at age 62, instead of 65; widows and dependent mothers of deceased workers would receive full benefits at 62, but other women electing to retire between 62 and 65 would receive reduced benefits.

Continued OASI children's benefits beyond the cutoff age of 18 if total disability was sustained before the age of 18.

Extended OASI coverage to lawyers, dentists, chiropractors, veterinarians, naturopaths, optometrists, share-croppers, turpentine and gum naval store workers.

Prohibited payments to aliens residing outside of the United States unless the alien was a citizen of a country that made payments to American citizens outside the foreign country.

Established an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing to review the status of the OASI trust fund before each scheduled increase in social security taxes.

Increased interest income accruing to the fund.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Increased the federal share of old-age assistance and aid to the blind and disabled to five-sixths of the first $30 and one-half of the next $35. (Under existing law the federal share is four-fifths of the first $25 and one-half of the next $30.)

Prohibited states using the new matching formula from reducing their per capita contributions to the welfare program.

Extended until June 30, 1959, the 1952 matching formula with respect to dependent children.

Provided that the federal government would pay half of medical care expenses paid by the states; limited the program to $8 a month, multiplied by the number of adults on the public assistance rolls, and $4 for children; permitted states to continue to switch other public assistance funds to their medical care programs if they chose to do so.

Permitted states, in determining need of recipients of old-age assistance, to disregard the recipient's first $50 of monthly income.

Increased, from $10 million to $12 million annually, the amount authorized for the federal child welfare program.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Authorized appropriation of $5 million in fiscal 1957 for federal participation in state or private, nonprofit research and training projects.

Established a Commission on the Aging and Aged and directed it to report to Congress by May 31, 1957.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Russell B. Long (D La.) as modified, -- Extend, until June 30, 1959, the 1952 matching formula for aid to dependent children; increase federal share of old-age assistance and aid to the blind and disabled to five-sixths of the first $30 and one-half of the next $35, prohibit states using new matching formula from reducing their per capita contributions to the welfare program; July 16. Roll-call vote, 62-21.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Permit Oregon policemen and firemen to be included in OASI coverage on a voluntary basis; July 17. Voice.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- Pay OASI benefits to permanently and totally disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65; set up a separate trust fund for disability payments; increase OASI taxes by one-half of one percent and provide that an amount equal to the additional revenues be diverted to the disability trust fund; July 17. Roll call, 47-45. A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 49-43 roll call.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Make OASI benefits available to women at age 62, instead of 65; widows and dependent mothers of deceased workers would receive full benefits at 62, but other women electing to retire between 62 and 65 would receive reduced benefits; July 17. Roll call, 86-7.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Permit states, in determining need of recipients of old-age assistance, to disregard the recipient's first $50 of monthly income; July 17. Roll call, 56-34.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Increase to $300,000 the annual ceiling on federal matching funds to the Virgin Islands; eliminate prohibition against expenditure of funds to a relative caring for an Island child under program of aid to dependent children; July 17. Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Prohibit discrimination because of sex in determining needs of recipients of public assistance; July 17. Voice.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Permit OASI coverage of Minnesota organizations having their own retirement systems; July 17. Voice.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Redefine child to include a child taken into a home but not formally adopted, under certain conditions; July 17. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Permit OASI coverage of non-professional school district employees of Minnesota; July 17. Voice.

Humphrey (three amendments, considered en bloc) -- Provide that persons refusing surgery or medical services under the rehabilitation program shall be presumed to have done so with good cause; July 17. Voice.

Douglas -- Permit states to operate medical payments plans as under existing law with additional federal matching of one-half of $8 per month for each adult recipient; July 17. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Terminate OASI benefits to persons who have been convicted of espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition or subversive activities; July 17. Voice.

Lehman, as modified -- Increase to $5,312,500 the annual ceiling on federal matching funds to Puerto Rico; eliminate prohibition against expenditure of funds to a relative caring for a child under program of aid to dependent children; July 17. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Permit state and local employees in Florida to come under OASI rather than their state retirement system; July 17. Voice.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), amendment presented by Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Establish Commission on the Aging and Aged to report to Congress by May 31, 1957; July 17. Voice.

Lehman -- Increase, from $10 million to $12 million annually, the amount authorized for the federal child welfare program; July 17. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) (two amendments, considered en bloc) -- Reduce retirement age for men to 62 and for women to 60; increase from $100 to $150 a month the amount a retired person may earn and still be eligible for OASI benefits; July 17. Voice.

Kefauver -- Require states, in applying needs test under old-age assistance, to disregard ownership of a home with value of less than $5,000; July 17. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Increase federal share for aid to dependent children; July 17. Voice.

AID TO THREE MILLION

DEBATE -- July 16 -- Russell B. Long (D La.) -- "The (Long) amendment means that 2,552,000 needy, aged persons over 65 years of age, together with 105,000 needy blind persons and 250,000 totally and permanently disabled persons, would receive at least $5 additional in their monthly welfare payments, beginning October 1.... The cost of this amendment to benefit three million needy persons in the United States is approximately the same as the annual cost of the aid to Tito's Communist government of Yugoslavia."

July 17 -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "I find it singularly distressing and very strange in the year 1956 to hear the arguments of those who say we can rely upon public assistance to meet the needs of our disabled....

It is only the timorous or those who do not want to pay benefits to the persons who have earned them under a compulsory insurance system, not a voluntary system, who seem to have some doubt about it.... I undertake to say that this is the most important question I have ever presented to the American people. Senators may do as they please now. Within the next Congress they will accept this principle."

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- George's amendment "would endanger the rehabilitation program, and it would burden workers, employers and self-employed individuals with a tax that is unpredictable as to amount in future years. As the years go by, it is most likely that safeguards in the pending amendment will be eliminated. It is certain that any disability provision will be greatly liberalized in the future, either by changing the age limit or increasing benefits to dependents or adopting a program for partial disability."

Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) -- "Women are citizens and taxpayers -- let us consider whether we have the right to relegate them, as a class, into earlier retirement than men, and, at that, at a reduced rate of benefit."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "A reduction in the eligibility age for women does not in and of itself cause people to stop working, if they do not wish to stop."

Conference

A Senate-House conference committee July 26 reported (H Rept 2936) a compromise version of HR 7225. Conferees agreed generally on the Senate version, making only minor changes in sections dealing with extension of OASI coverage, lowered retirement age for women and the disability program.

Changes made by the conferees in Senate public assistance provisions:

Increased the federal share of old-age assistance and aid to the blind and disabled to four-fifths of the first $30 and one-half of the next $30, to a maximum of $60.

Increased the amount matchable in the program of aid to dependent children by $2. (The Senate would have preserved the existing formula.)

Reduced the program for medical care payments to $6 a month an adult and $3 a month a child. (The Senate figures had been $8 and $4, respectively.)

Deleted a Senate provision permitting states to disregard the first $50 of monthly income in determining need of old-age assistance recipients.

Set the ceiling on matching payments to the Virgin Islands at $200,000, instead of the Senate's $300,000.

Conferees also extended OASI coverage to osteopaths, deleted a Senate provision establishing a Commission on the Aging and Aged, and another providing that persons refusing surgery or medical treatment should be deemed to have done so with good cause. They also deleted a Senate amendment prohibiting discrimination because of sex in determining needs of public assistance recipients.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 26 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "It is unfortunate that the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as this House as a whole, has had no opportunity to determine what other areas of improvement within the social security system might be appropriate. For example, no effort was made to study a possible increase in minimum benefits, even though such an action would have benefited all of our retired workers and not just a selected few."

Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.Y.) -- "There is no logic, no justifiable reason for denying benefit payments to insured workers who become totally and permanently disabled at 49 or 48 or 38 or 28 years of age."

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) --"Basically we are still operating under a 1935 law trying to solve the social security problems of 1956.... The real solution is to extend coverage to all persons -- to enact a truly overall and comprehensive social security program for all today and not wait another few years to make a change here and a change there."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 27 -- the last night of the session -- agreed to the conference report by voice vote without debate.

BILL SIGNED

President Eisenhower Aug. 1 signed HR 7225 into Public Law 880. In approving the measure, the President said provisions "about which the Administration had serious reservations" had been "modified and improved before their final enactment and now meet, in part, some of the Administration's objections." At his Aug. 1 press conference, Mr. Eisenhower, in an apparent reference to the disability provisions of the bill, said: "...we are loading on the social security system something I don't think should be there, and if it is going to be handled, should be handled another way."

Group Stands

(For stands of major organizations on OASI issues, see 1955 Almanac, p. 263.)

Stands on HR 7225 made public in 1956:

The AFL-CIO urged enactment of HR 7225. In the May issue of Labor's Economic Review it said: "Insurance for the permanently and totally disabled is (the bill's) most notable feature but not the only important one."

The American Medical Assn. said the bill was a "specific threat to good medical care through governmental interference with medical practice." AMA said it opposed disability payments because permanent disability would be difficult to determine, payments would kill incentive to be rehabilitated and the cost could not be accurately estimated.

The American Farm Bureau Federation opposed any liberalization of benefits which would require an increase in social security taxes.

The American Bar Assn. reported a poll of its members showed they favored compulsory coverage of lawyers if optional coverage was denied them.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed lowering the retirement age for women and establishing a disability program. According to the Chamber, these two proposals would upset both the social security and the federal-state old-age assistance programs.

(For other group stands, see Senate hearings, above.)

13 - YEAR HIGHWAY PROGRAM

HR 10660 -- Reported, with amendments, by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 2022) April 21, 1956.

- Passed, with amendments, by the House on a 388-19 roll-call vote April 27. (See p. 198)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Public Works Committee May 10 (S Rept 1965) and by Senate Finance Committee May 25 (S Rept 2054).
- Passed by the Senate May 29, by voice vote with amendments. (For roll-call votes, see p. 170)
- Conference report (H Rept 2436) agreed to June 26 by the House by voice vote and by the Senate on an 89-1 roll call. (See p. 172)

P.L. 627 -- Signed into law June 29.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 and Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (HR 10660) authorized the biggest road-building program in United States history, nearly $31.5 billion in federal-state funds over a 13-year period. The total authorization of federal funds was $26,883,000,000; total state contributions were estimated at $4,608,000,000. HR 10660 also provided for new taxes, scheduled to yield an estimated $14.8 billion over a 16-year period. Chief architects of the measure were Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Title I of HR 10660):

PRIMARY, SECONDARY ROADS

Authorized appropriations of an additional $125 million for fiscal 1957, $850 million for fiscal 1958 and $875 million for fiscal 1959 to be matched equally by the states and distributed as follows: 45 percent for projects on the federal-aid primary system, 30 percent for projects on the secondary system and 25 percent for approved urban extensions of these systems.

Apportioned the money to states according to the following formula: one-third in the ratio of a state's area to total U.S. area; one third in the ratio of a state's rural population to total U.S. rural population as shown by the 1940 census; and one-third in the ratio of the mileage of a state's rural delivery and star routes to total such mileage in the U.S.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Permitted the states, if the governor, state highway department and U.S. Secretary of Commerce approved, to shift 20 percent of each of their federal-aid primary, secondary and primary-urban funds to one of the other funds.

Included Alaska in the federal-aid primary, secondary and urban systems, but provided that only one-third of its area should be considered in apportioning funds.

FEDERAL ROADS

Authorized appropriation of $30 million for forest highways and $27 million for forest development trails and roads for each fiscal year, 1958-59.

Authorized $16 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for construction and improvement of roads and trails in national parks.

Authorized $16 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for U.S. parkways.

Authorized $12 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for highway construction and improvement within Indian reservations.

Authorized an additional $2 million for fiscal 1957 and $2 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for completing sections of federal-aid highways lying entirely within the public domain.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Authorized the following additional amounts for construction and improvement of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways: $1 billion for fiscal 1957; $1.7 billion for fiscal 1958; $2 billion for fiscal 1959; $2.2 billion for each fiscal year 1960-67; $1.5 billion for fiscal 1968; and $1.025 billion for fiscal 1969.

Apportioned one-half the funds for interstate highways during the first three years in the ratio of a state's population to total U.S. population, but provided no state would receive less than .75 percent of the total interstate appropriation; the other half would be apportioned according to the formula for distribution of federal-aid primary funds. (This works out to apportionment based two-thirds on population, one-sixth on mileage and one-sixth on area.)

Provided that apportionment in subsequent years would be based on revised estimates of costs by the Secretary of Commerce, subject to Congressional approval.

Authorized the government to pay 90 percent of the total cost of interstate highways; in addition it would pay part of the remaining 10 percent in any state containing unreserved lands and nontaxable Indian lands, up to a total of 95 percent.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to reimburse states for construction by them in advance of apportionment, provided construction plans had been approved by him.

Permitted the Secretary to advance funds to the states to provide a revolving fund with which to pay construction contractors as work progressed.

Prescribed construction standards and maximum weights and dimensions of vehicles used on the Interstate System.

Increased total mileage of the Interstate System from 40,000 to 41,000 miles, but provided that the increased mileage should not be considered in computing cost estimates.

Permitted the Secretary of Commerce to acquire lands -- including control of access from adjoining lands -- required for construction of projects in the National System of Interstate Highways, with 10 percent of the costs of acquiring the land to be paid from state highway funds.

Permitted reimbursement to states for cost of relocating utility facilities when such relocation was made necessary by construction of the Interstate System.

Barred states from permitting construction of service stations or other commercial establishments on rights-of-way of the Interstate System.

Authorized inclusion of toll roads, bridges and tunnels within the Interstate System.

Provided that the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act and after consultation with state highway departments, should determine locally prevailing rate of wages to be paid workers employed on construction of the Interstate System.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of highway safety and report to Congress by March 1, 1959.

Increased from $10 million to $30 million the emergency fund for repair and reconstruction of roads and bridges damaged by natural disasters.

FINANCING PROVISIONS

The Highway Revenue Act (Title II of HR 10660):

Increased gasoline, diesel and fuel taxes from 2 cents to 3 cents a gallon for vehicles registered for highway use.

Excluded local transit vehicles from the increased fuel taxes.

Increased tire taxes from 5 cents to 8 cents a pound and imposed a new 3-cent tax on camelback.

Raised the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers from 8 percent to 10 percent.

Imposed a tax of $1.50 a thousand pounds on trucks and buses weighing more than 26,000 pounds, but excluded local transit vehicles.

Taxed the stock of highway vehicles, fuel and tires in the hands of dealers.

Set up a Highway Trust Fund into which taxes imposed under the Act would be paid and from which federal-aid grants would be made to the states.

Required the Secretary of Commerce to reduce funds apportioned to the states if the Secretary of the Treasury determined that payment of the full apportionment would cause a deficit in the Trust Fund.

Made the tax provisions effective through fiscal 1972.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Highway Proposals." (1955 Almanac, p. 431)

Congress considered several highway proposals in 1955 but could not agree on financing provisions.

A report of the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program, submitted early in 1955, recommended creation of a Federal Highway Corporation to issue $20 billion worth of 3 percent bonds for the National System of Interstate Highways. The bond issue would not have counted as part of the federal debt. The Committee, headed by Gen. Lucius Clay (ret.), proposed a $27 billion program for modernizing the Interstate System. The federal government's share of the cost would be $25 billion. (1955 Almanac, p. 432)

President Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress Feb. 22, 1955, endorsed a federal bond issue, as recommended by the Clay committee, to finance highway improvements. This proposal was rejected by both the Senate and House. (1955 Almanac, p. 434)

Apportionment of Federal Grants

Fiscal Years 1957-59, Inclusive

(In Millions of Dollars)

	Primary Highway System	Secondary or feeder roads	Urban Highways	Interstate System	TOTAL
Ala.	$ 17.4	$ 13.5	$ 6.1	$ 95.4	$ 132.4
Ariz.	12.1	8.3	1.8	53.9	76.1
Ark.	13.7	11.2	2.6	68.3	95.8
Calif.	38.5	19.6	41.4	268.0	367.5
Colo.	15.2	10.1	3.9	64.2	93.4
Conn.	5.5	2.8	9.0	45.3	62.6
Del.	4.2	2.8	1.0	29.4	37.4
Fla.	13.4	8.7	8.4	79.9	110.4
Ga.	20.3	15.6	6.7	109.5	152.1
Idaho	10.1	7.2	.9	47.5	65.7
Ill.	32.4	17.6	32.6	221.6	304.2
Ind.	19.6	13.5	11.1	114.3	158.5
Iowa	19.9	14.6	5.5	95.9	135.9
Kan.	19.6	13.7	4.4	85.3	123.0
Ky.	15.4	12.9	4.8	88.2	121.3
La.	13.1	9.5	6.8	77.6	107.0
Maine	7.0	4.9	1.9	37.8	51.6
Md.	7.6	4.6	7.8	56.4	76.4
Mass.	10.9	4.1	19.4	100.3	134.7
Mich.	26.1	15.9	21.7	169.0	232.7
Minn.	21.4	15.0	7.6	105.9	149.9
Miss.	14.6	12.2	2.6	74.6	104.0
Mo.	23.9	16.1	11.5	127.3	178.8
Mont.	16.7	11.6	1.1	67.5	96.9
Neb.	16.4	11.6	2.8	67.4	98.2
Nev.	10.5	7.0	.4	49.1	67.0
N.H.	4.2	2.8	1.4	29.4	37.8
N.J.	11.1	3.8	20.4	102.9	138.2
N.M.	13.2	9.1	1.5	57.0	80.8
N.Y.	39.9	16.0	62.2	333.2	451.3
N.C.	20.7	17.8	6.0	119.8	164.3
N.D.	11.8	8.5	.9	52.1	73.3
Ohio	29.3	17.8	26.9	201.2	275.2
Okla.	17.6	12.6	5.0	84.1	119.3
Ore.	13.9	9.8	3.7	63.9	91.3
Pa.	33.9	20.2	35.3	251.9	341.3
R.I.	4.2	2.8	3.3	29.4	39.7
S.C.	11.1	9.2	3.2	63.2	86.7
S.D.	12.4	8.9	.9	54.5	76.7
Tenn.	18.0	14.1	6.7	100.6	139.4
Texas	53.5	35.9	22.3	270.1	381.8
Utah	9.4	6.3	1.9	45.8	63.4
Vt.	4.2	2.8	.6	29.4	37.0
Va.	16.1	12.4	7.2	95.1	130.8
Wash.	13.8	9.2	7.0	75.5	105.5
W.Va.	9.1	8.0	3.0	56.0	76.1
Wis.	19.5	13.6	9.1	107.0	149.2
Wyo.	10.4	7.1	.4	48.9	66.8
Hawaii	4.2	2.8	1.5	....	8.5
D.C.	4.2	2.8	4.1	29.4	40.5
P.R.	4.4	4.6	4.0	....	13.0
Alaska	16.9	11.5	.2	....	28.6
TOTAL	$832.5	$555.0	$462.5	$4,700.0	$6,550.0

1955 BILLS

The Senate, in May, 1955, passed a bill (S 1048) which followed the lines of past federal-aid highway acts but increased funds to be allocated. The bill would have authorized $900 million for primary and secondary roads in each of fiscal years 1957-61. It also would have authorized appropriation of $7.75 billion over the five-year period for the Interstate System. The Senate bill did not spell out any method of providing special funds for the program, so -- if it had been enacted -- the money would have had to come from the general fund of the Treasury. (1955 Almanac, p. 434)

The House Public Works Committee in 1955 reported its own bill (HR 7474). The House bill was a "pay-as-you-drive" proposal which would have authorized $24 billion over 13 years for improving the Interstate System, plus nearly $12 billion for primary and secondary roads. The federal share of the program would have been financed through a 16-year levy of additional taxes on trucks, buses, fuel, tires and inner tubes. The states would have provided another $13 billion.

The House rejected HR 7474 on a 123-292 roll-call vote July 27, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 441) It was suggested that a propaganda drive against the tax features of the bill was responsible for its defeat.

The controversy over highway financing continued through the closing months of 1955. Governors attending the 47th annual governors conference Aug. 10 called upon Congress to enact a national highway program immediately, but disagreed on how the program should be financed. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks Nov. 17 said the Administration was "leaning toward" a pay-as-you-go proposal involving increased taxes on gasoline and other highway items.

DAVIS-BACON ACT

Another unsettled dispute which seemed certain to claim the attention of Congress in 1956 consideration of highway proposals was the question of inclusion of Davis-Bacon minimum wage provisions. A Davis-Bacon provision had been deleted from S 1048 on the Senate floor in 1955; a similar provision had been included in the rejected House bill.

The Davis-Bacon Act (40 USC, 276-a) requires that all contracts in excess of $2,000 for construction of federal public works or buildings include the condition that wages must be paid laborers and mechanics at rates not less than those paid workers on similar projects in the city, town, village or other civil subdivision of the state where the work is performed. The Secretary of Labor determines what the prevailing wage is in the locality.

The determination is made by the Secretary before the bids for contracts are advertised. The boundaries of the area and the methods for determining prevailing rates are decided by him. There is no appeal from his decision. Currently, about 20,000 separate decisions predetermining the prevailing wage rates are issued by the Department of Labor each year.

If the contractor pays mechanics and laborers less than the minimum prevailing wage determined by the Secretary, payment may be withheld to make up the difference and the government may cancel the contract. Contractors who do not fulfill the prevailing wage requirement are prohibited from receiving government contracts for three years thereafter.

HISTORY

In the late 1920's some contractors obtained contracts for federal construction projects by bidding low and then organizing construction crews in low-wage areas, transporting them to the site of the project and housing them in camps. Competition for low-wage labor caused strikes and work stoppages, shut out contractors willing to pay local wage rates, damaged the wage structure of local craftsmen and disrupted local economies. To protect communities from such practices, a Republican-controlled Congress in 1931 enacted the Davis-Bacon Act requiring the payment of prevailing local wages on federal hospital construction projects. The law was written by Sen. James J. Davis (R Pa., 1930-45) and Rep. Robert L. Bacon (R N.Y., 1923-38), in whose district a veterans hospital had been constructed by a contractor who imported cheap labor. No roll-call vote was taken on passage of the Act, so party lineups are not recorded.

During the early depression years, Congress authorized greatly expanded government public works programs. In 1935 a Democratic-controlled Congress amended the Davis-Bacon Act to make it apply to all direct federal construction, not only hospitals.

Following enactment of the basic law applying to federal construction, Congress began including a Davis-Bacon provision in laws authorizing federal aid to non-federal construction programs for hospitals, housing, airports and schools in federally affected areas.

Existing laws containing a Davis-Bacon provision include the Federal Airport Act of 1946, the School Survey and Construction Act of 1950, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, low rent public housing under the National Housing Acts of 1937 and 1949, as amended, Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, slum clearance and urban-renewal program in the Housing Act of 1954 and the Lease Purchase Contracts Act of 1954.

1956 MESSAGE

President Eisenhower, in his 1956 State of the Union message, requested "legislation to provide a modern interstate highway system." He warned against a "piecemeal approach" and "solutions outside the bounds of sound fiscal management," but did not recommend any specific financing method for the program: (For text of the message, see p. 45)

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) Jan. 31 said the President had agreed to approve a Democratic pay-as-you-go tax program for highway construction. Martin said the President decided to "yield" because his own bond-financing program apparently was stalemated and he wanted the program to get under way.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 14-21, 1956, on HR 9075, a bill to provide revenue for a national highway program.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 14 -- Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said the revenue provided for in HR 9075 would fall far short of the estimated $36.5 billion federal share of a proposed $51.5 billion highway construction program. He said the program should be

geared to 12 instead of 15 years. Humphrey said he had no recommendations on how to make up the deficit. "I've told you the amount of money you've got to raise and all the places you can get it from," he said. "It's up to you how to do it." He said Congress could raise another $4.5 billion over a 12-year period if it imposed a federal registration tax of $1 per 1000 pounds on motor vehicles.

Feb. 15 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation opposed further federal spending for highways. He said the states "should continue to have the primary responsibility for financing highways." Triggs said tax boosts would "bear with particular severity on farmers" who would pay in increased truck transportation rates.

Jack Garrett Scott, National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators, said new taxes on tires and fuels would have "a very severe impact" on the bus industry which was already "in precarious financial condition." He said bus companies were "paying considerably more than their proper share of highway costs."

George J. Burger of the Burger Tire Consultant Service and the National Federation of Independent Business said small business opposed "all moves to increase taxes on grounds that the tax load is already so steep as to all but break the back of independent business."

William A. Bresnahan of the American Trucking Assn. gave "unhesitating and unequivocal support" to HR 9075.

Feb. 16 -- W.W. Marsh of the National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn. said the proposed new taxes of three cents a pound on retread material and three cents a pound on tires would impose a great burden on dealers.

J.W. Gaskins of the National Assn. of the Off the Road Tire Retreaders said retread rubber for non-highway equipment should be exempted from the tax.

TRUCK TAXES DEBATED

Feb. 17 -- Mayor Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati called "a bit shortsighted" the American Automobile Assn.'s. contention that across-the-board tax increases on all motorists placed an "unfair burden" on the average car owner. He said HR 9075 gave trucks "a very fair share of the financial burden."

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said the highway program should be completed in 10 years "because we are falling further and further behind in our efforts to keep the interstate system adequate to meet our needs." He said he would not make any recommendations on financing methods because it would be out of his Department's jurisdiction.

Feb. 20 -- Burton N. Behling, Assn. of American Railroads spokesman, said HR 9075 "failed to meet tests of equity and sound economy." He said there should be a sliding scale of tax increases on the basis of weight and mileage of vehicles. He proposed a special graduated tax on large tires and graduated annual permit fees ranging up to $250 a year on the heaviest trucks.

General Counsel Jeremiah Courtney of the American Taxicab Assn. said taxicab owners should not be required to pay tax increases for interstate highways, since they operated mainly within city limits.

Feb. 21 -- J. S. Giles, AAA Highway Committee chairman, said the heavy truck share of highway excise taxes should be increased from its current 23 percent to 26 percent because the trucks were "not now paying an equitable share of federal aid highway costs."

Burge M. Seymour, Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry president, said there no longer was any real distinction between the uses of trucks and automobiles. "By any reasonable standard, trucks have always paid their share and do now," Seymour said.

TAXES APPROVED

ACTION -- The Committee March 19 unanimously reported HR 9075 with amendments (H Rept 1899).

The Committee said it had acted on the assumption that the highway expenditures to be met would be those of HR 8836, which envisioned federal expenditures totalling $37.3 billion. The Committee estimated receipts from existing taxes plus the additional taxes imposed by HR 9075 would amount to $38.5 billion for the 16-year period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1972.

The Committee approved proposals to:

Increase gasoline, diesel and fuel taxes from 2 to 3 cents a gallon for highway vehicles. Local transit vehicles were excluded.

Increase tire taxes from 5 to 8 cents a pound and impose a new 3-cent-a-pound tax on retread material (camelback).

Raise the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers from 8 to 10 percent.

Impose a new annual tax of $1.50 per 1,000 pounds on trucks and buses weighing more than 26,000 pounds. Local transit vehicles were excluded.

Tax the stock of highway vehicles, fuel and tires in the hands of dealers.

Set up a Highway Trust Fund into which taxes imposed under HR 9075 would be paid and from which federal-aid grants would be made to the states.

Require the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress by March 1, 1959, on who benefited most from federal-aid highways. The study would serve as a guide for future highway tax policies, the Committee said.

CLEAN BILL REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- April 21 reported a clean bill (HR 10660 -- H Rept 2022) which incorporated the financing provisions of HR 9075 and most of the authorizing provisions of HR 8836. The bill authorized federal highway grants of $26,565,000,000. Of this amount, $24,825,000,000 was earmarked for the Interstate System. The Committee said the traditional concept of apportioning federal highway grants on a basis of population, area and mileage would "not meet the objective of completing the Interstate System in a given period of time. Nor will it provide proper apportionment to the states from the standpoint of the estimated cost of completing the system in each state at a uniform rate of progress." The Committee bill provided for apportionment in fiscal 1957-58 based on cost estimates supplied by the states in 1954. It also provided for new estimates in 1958 and periodically thereafter.

The Committee bill included a provision requiring that all laborers and mechanics employed on the initial construction work be paid wages comparable to those on similar construction in "the immediate locality," as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with

the Davis-Bacon Act. Five Republican members filed a supplemental statement objecting to this provision.

Floor Action

The House April 27, by a 388-19 roll-call vote, passed HR 10660. (For voting, see chart p. 198) The bill authorized $30.87 billion in federal-state spending. Two minor amendments were accepted on the floor.

Debate centered on whether the government should reimburse utilities for moving facilities to make way for roads and whether the government should set wage scales for highway workers. An amendment to eliminate that provision was rejected on a 77-192 standing vote.

A motion by Rep. Bruce Alger (R Texas) to recommit HR 10660 was rejected by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10660:

PRIMARY, SECONDARY ROADS

Authorized appropriations of an additional $25 million for fiscal 1957 ($700 million was already authorized), $750 million for fiscal 1958 and $775 million for fiscal 1959 to be matched equally by the states and distributed as follows: 45 percent for projects on the federal-aid primary system, 30 percent for projects on the secondary system and 25 percent for approved urban extensions of these systems.

Apportioned the money to states according to the following formula: one-third in the ratio of a state's area to total U.S. area; one-third in the ratio of a state's rural population to the total U.S. rural population, as shown by the 1940 census; and one-third in the ratio of the mileage of a state's rural delivery and star routes to total such mileage in the U.S.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Declared it the intent of Congress to increase the authorizations for the primary and secondary systems by not less than $25 million annually, beginning in fiscal 1960 and continuing through fiscal 1969.

Permitted the states, if the governor, state highway department and Secretary of Commerce approved, to shift 20 percent of each of their federal-aid primary, secondary and primary-urban funds to one of the other funds.

FEDERAL ROADS

Authorized appropriation of $25 million for forest highways and $27 million for forest development trails and roads for each fiscal year, 1958-59.

Authorized $16 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for construction and improvement of roads and trails in national parks.

Authorized $16 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for U.S. parkways.

Authorized $10 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for highway construction and improvement within Indian reservations.

Authorized $1 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for construction and maintenance of federal-aid highways lying entirely within the public domain.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Authorized the following additional amounts for construction and improvement of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways: $1.025 billion for fiscal 1957 ($175 million already was authorized); $1.7 billion for fiscal 1958; $2 billion for fiscal 1959; $2.2 billion for each fiscal year 1960-63; $2.3 billion for each fiscal year 1964-65; $2.2 billion for fiscal 1966; $2 billion for fiscal 1967; $1.5 billion for fiscal 1968; and $1 billion for fiscal 1969.

Based apportionment of funds on the ratio of the estimated cost of completing the Interstate System within each state to the estimated cost of completing the entire system. (Fiscal 1957-58 apportionment would be based on cost estimates submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads by the states in 1954; fiscal 1959-69 apportionment would be based on revised estimates.)

Authorized the federal government to pay 90 percent of the total cost of interstate highways; in addition it would pay part of the remaining 10 percent in any state containing unreserved lands and nontaxable Indian lands, up to a total of 95 percent.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Prescribed maximum weights and dimensions of vehicles used on the Interstate System.

Declared it the intent of Congress to reimburse states for construction, between Aug. 2, 1947, and June 30, 1957, of highways which met the standards for the Interstate System.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study to determine what highways met these standards and to report to Congress by Jan. 12, 1958.

Authorized the Secretary to advance funds to the states for acquisition of rights-of-way.

Provided that construction workers on the Interstate System be paid the prevailing wages for the area in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

Provided for states that paid for the relocation of utilities occasioned by federal-aid highway realignment to be reimbursed with federal money.

Directed the Secretary to approve access roads to Interstate System highways to insure maximum safety and traffic flow.

Prohibited any firm from monopolizing such businesses as gas stations on the Interstate System.

FINANCING PROVISIONS

The Highway Revenue Act (Title II of HR 10660):

Increased gasoline, diesel and fuel taxes from 2 cents to 3 cents a gallon.

Excluded local transit vehicles from the increased fuel taxes.

Increased tire taxes from 5 cents to 8 cents a pound and imposed a new 3-cent tax on retread material.

Raised the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers from 8 percent to 10 percent.

Imposed a new annual tax of $1.50 per 1,000 pounds on trucks and buses weighing more than 26,000 pounds. Local transit vehicles were excluded.

Taxed the stock of highway vehicles, fuel and tires in the hands of dealers.

Set up a Highway Trust Fund into which taxes imposed under the Act would be paid and from which federal-aid grants would be made to the states.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress by March 1, 1959, on who benefited most from federal-aid highways.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Declare it to be the sense of Congress to help small business get a fair share of the highway work; April 27. Voice vote.

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Require the Secretary of Commerce to make progress reports on the highway program to the Congress instead of to committees; April 27. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- Permit states, instead of the federal government, to set prevailing wages for highway workers; April 27. Standing vote, 77-192.

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- Direct the Secretary of Commerce to make a three-year traffic safety study and make recommendations for greater highway safety; April 27. Standing, 67-163.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- Limit federal outlays to utilities to 50 percent of the relocation costs; April 27. Voice.

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Strike out provisions relating to federal reimbursement of utility relocation costs; April 27. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 26 -- Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) -- "The requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act specifying that all contractors on federal construction must pay their employees the prevailing wage existing in the community in which a federal project is located is an accepted requirement of all legitimate contractors. There has been some opposition by those unprincipled contractors who would like to underbid on government work by paying their employees far below livable wages."

George H. Fallon (D Md.) -- "We must build this (Interstate) System of highways if we are to continue our economic growth and expansion."

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- "We Republicans must vote for these new and additional Democratic taxes even if we do not like them or otherwise there will be no highway bill this year."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- The utilities "do have a just complaint. We ought to listen to them and give them assistance and protection" when forced to relocate lines.

April 27 -- Mack -- "The Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provision has been in force in some cases for 25 years and it has not hindered in any way the carrying out of federal works in the many fields in which it is in effect. Why discard from this legislation a provision...that has worked so well for so long a period of time?"

Dondero -- "There is nothing in this amendment which takes away the rule of the prevailing wage.... All we ask is that the states do it as they have in the past and not the federal government."

Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Under the Baldwin amendment there would be a 50-50 federal-state matching formula on payments to utilities. "I think the Committee was very generous in reserving to the states their own formulas as to how they wanted to apportion the payments to the utilities for relocation."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- May 10 reported, by a 11-2 vote, HR 10660 (S Rept 1965). The Committee substituted most of the provisions of S 1048, passed by the Senate in 1955, for Title I of the House version (1955 Almanac, p. 436). The Committee increased the mileage on the Interstate System to 42,500 miles and eliminated the Davis-Bacon provision of the House bill.

It also based the method apportionment of Interstate System funds on the area-population-mileage formula. The Committee said that under the House apportionment formula "each state's share would depend in large measure upon its ability to convince the Bureau of Public Roads of the accuracy of its estimates. Whatever may be said about the efficacy of distribution of federal funds on the basis of need, the Committee considers it contrary to the public interest to initiate a policy of distributing federal funds on the basis of what each state claims it needs."

The Committee agreed to spread the construction program for the Interstate System over a 13-year period, as in the House version, but kept the rest of the highway program on a five-year basis as in S 1048.

TAX PROVISIONS

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- May 17-18 on Title II of HR 10660.

TESTIMONY -- May 17 -- Secretary of Treasury Humphrey said he "heartily" endorsed pay-as-you-build financing for highways but felt the House-passed bill "falls far short" of that type of financing. Humphrey said the revenue provisions of HR 10660 would bring in more money than was earmarked for expenditure, 1957 through 1959, but "there would be 10 successive years with an excess of expenditures over receipts, with annual deficiencies of from $500 million to $800 million in most of these years. The cumulative deficiency in the trust fund would begin in the sixth year, 1962, and would exceed $4.7 billion by 1969. This would be made good only in the last three years, 1970-71-72."

He said no provision was made in the bill to allocate funds to the primary, secondary and urban federal-aid roads in 1970-72. Despite plans to pour unexpended money from previous federal-aid appropriations and excess money from the National System of Interstate Highways program into the federal-aid highway fund, Humphrey estimated failing to make specific allocations would leave the program $1.4 billion short. He added that financing for the extra 2,500 miles of interstate highways authorized in the Senate version of HR 10660 had not been provided for, an expenditure he estimated at $1.7 billion.

"To eliminate the prospective deficits under either the House bill or alternative Senate plan," Humphrey said, "I urge that the bill be amended to permit allocation of funds to be so timed that the estimated expenditures from the allocations will not exceed the estimated available amounts in the trust funds."

Stating he had no objection to the proposed new taxes, Humphrey said diversion of excise taxes "which have always been regarded as part of the general revenue means that these amounts must be made up in the general budget by new taxes or by a continuation of old taxes which might otherwise be reduced.... The dedication (to

highways) of the existing gasoline and diesel fuel taxes is reasonable because they have come to be regarded as available for highway expenditures.... But the tire, tube, truck and bus taxes are included in our regular excise tax program and have always been considered as part of the general revenue.... Their diversion to pay for highways is not really consistent with pay-as-you-build financing."

The Cummins Engine Co. of Columbus, Ind., declaring its statement represented the views of companies which manufactured 80 percent of the new automotive diesel engines in the U.S. in 1955, said "if additional taxes are necessary, a uniform across-the-board increase on all types of automotive fuel should be levied," not a higher one for diesel oil than for gasoline.

Spokesmen for the National Coal Assn., National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. and the American Pulpwood Assn. said exemptions from tax hikes on highway user items should extend to all those who did not use the public roads.

TAX AMENDMENTS

ACTION -- In reporting Title II of HR 10660 (S Rept 2054) May 25 the Committee approved amendments to:

Make the House-approved additional 1-cent taxes on regular and special motor fuels applicable only to vehicles registered for highway use.

Increase the truck use tax from $1.50 to $2.50 per thousand pounds and make the tax applicable only to the weight over 26,000 pounds.

Place a special limitation on the availability of expenditures for highways, to insure that no deficit would develop in the highway trust fund.

Delete special refunds or exemptions for local transit systems.

Provide that floor stock tax payments would not be required until at least 90 days after the date the tax increases in the bill became effective.

Floor Action

The Senate May 29, by voice vote, passed HR 10660, authorizing total federal spending of $28.88 billion. State matching was estimated at $6.56 billion.

Action came at the end of a fourteen-hour session in which debate centered on the formula to be used in apportioning funds for the Interstate Highway System and on inclusion of Davis-Bacon minimum wage provisions.

As passed by the Senate, the bill retained the apportionment formula of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954. (1954 Almanac, p. 499) Under this formula funds for the Interstate System would be apportioned 2/3 in the ratio of state to national population, 1/6 in the ratio of state to national mileage of rural free delivery routes and 1/6 in the ratio of state to national geographic area. The House bill would have distributed funds according to cost estimates drafted by state highway commissioners.

In an atmosphere of parliamentary confusion, the Senate first agreed to an amendment offered by William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to permit state agencies to determine prevailing wages for projects in the Interstate System. Approval came on a 40-39 roll call with Vice President Richard M. Nixon voting to break a tie. A motion to reconsider was tabled 41-39. The Senate then agreed, by a 42-37 roll-call vote, to an amendment by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) to give the Secretary of Labor the right to fix minimum wages on interstate projects. As it went to conference, HR 10660 carried the Chavez, not the Knowland, amendment. (For voting, see chart p. 170)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the Federal Highway Act of 1956 (Title I of HR 10660):

PRIMARY, SECONDARY ROADS

Authorized appropriations of an additional $200 million for fiscal 1957 and $900 million a year for fiscal 1958-61 to be matched equally by the states and distributed as follows: federal-aid primary highway system, $90 million for fiscal 1957 and $400 million annually for fiscal 1958-61; federal-aid secondary system, $60 million for fiscal 1957 and $300 million annually for fiscal 1958-61; federal-aid primary highway system in urban areas and for approved urban extensions of the secondary system, $50 million for fiscal 1957 and $200 million annually for fiscal 1958-61.

Apportioned the money to states according to the following formula: one-third in the ratio of a state's area to total U.S. area; one-third in the ratio of a state's rural population to the total U.S. rural population, as shown by the 1940 census; and one-third in the ratio of the mileage of a state's rural delivery and star routes to total such mileage in the U.S.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Permitted the states, if the governor, state highway department and Secretary of Commerce approved, to shift 20 percent of each of their federal-aid primary, secondary and primary-urban funds to one of the other funds.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to spend not more than $100 million for fiscal 1956 to acquire rights-of-way for federal-aid highway projects.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Authorized the following amounts for construction and improvement of the National System of Interstate Highways, including extension through urban areas: $1 billion for fiscal 1957; $1,750,000,000 for fiscal 1958; $2 billion for each of the fiscal years 1959-69

Apportioned one-half of the funds for interstate highways in the ratio of a state's population to total U.S. population, but provided no state would receive less than .75 percent of the total interstate appropriation; the other half would be apportioned according to the formula for distribution of federal-aid primary funds. (This works out to apportionment based two-thirds on population, one-sixth on mileage and one-sixth on area.)

Provided the government would pay 90 percent of the total cost of interstate highways; in addition it would pay part of the remaining 10 percent in any state containing unreserved lands and nontaxable Indian lands, up to a total of 95 percent.

Increased total mileage of the Interstate System from 40,000 to 42,500 miles.

Required the Secretary of Commerce to send Congress by Feb. 1, 1957, his recommendations as to how undesignated mileage in the Interstate System should be utilized.

Provided that Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, should determine locally prevailing

rate of wages to be paid to workers employed on construction of Interstate System; provided for judicial review of such wage determinations.

Permitted reimbursement to states for cost of relocating utility facilities when such relocation was made necessary by construction of the Interstate System.

Prescribed maximum weights and dimensions of vehicles used on the National System of Interstate Highways.

Allowed the continued operation of all vehicles permitted by state law to operate on July 1, 1956, despite the new weight-dimension standards.

Barred states from permitting construction of service stations or other commercial establishments on rights-of-way of Interstate System.

Permitted the Secretary of Commerce to acquire lands, including control of access from adjoining lands, required for construction of projects in the National System of Interstate Highways, with 10 percent of the costs of acquiring the land to be paid from state highway funds.

FEDERAL ROADS

Authorized appropriation of $33,750,000 for forest highways and $27 million for forest development trails and roads for each fiscal year, 1958-61.

Authorized $18 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for construction and improvement of roads and trails in national parks and for access roads to mines.

Authorized $16 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for U.S. parkways.

Authorized $12.5 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for highway construction and improvement within Indian reservations.

Authorized $2 million for each fiscal year 1957-62 for completing sections of federal-aid highways lying entirely within the public domain.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of highway safety and report to Congress by June 30, 1957.

FINANCING PROVISIONS

The Highway Revenue Act (Title II of HR 10660):

Increased gasoline, diesel and fuel taxes from 2 to 3 cents a gallon for highway vehicles.

Increased tire taxes from 5 to 8 cents a pound and imposed a new 3-cent tax on camelback.

Raised the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers from 8 to 10 percent.

Imposed a tax of $2.50 a pound on trucks and buses for weight over 26,000 pounds.

Taxed the stock of highway vehicles, fuel and tires in the hands of dealers.

Set up a Highway Trust Fund into which taxes imposed under the Act would be paid and from which federal-aid grants would be made to the states.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Provide that state highway departments determine the locally prevailing wages to be paid workers employed on construction of Interstate System; May 29. Roll-call vote, 40-39, with tie broken by the Vice President. (A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 41-39 roll call.) (For voting, see chart, p. 170)

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Provide that Secretary of Labor determine, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, locally prevailing rate of wages to be paid workers employed on construction of Interstate System; May 29. Roll call, 42-37. (Previously, a motion to table the Chavez amendment was defeated on a 37-41 roll call.)

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to make a study of highway safety and report to Congress by June 30, 1957; May 29. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Increase authorization for Indian roads from $10 million to $12.5 million; May 29. Voice.

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), as modified -- Increase authorizations for: forest highways from $22.5 million to $33.75 million; forest development roads and trails from $24 million to $27 million; national park roads from $12.5 million to $18 million and include access roads to mines in this authorization; and federal parkways from $11 million to $16 million; May 29. Voice.

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Amend House version to include Alaska in federal-aid primary, secondary and urban systems, but provide that only one-third of its area shall be considered in apportioning funds; May 29. Voice.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Bar states from permitting construction of service stations or other commercial establishments on rights-of-way of Interstate System; May 29. Voice.

George H. Bender (R Ohio) -- Authorize states to use airspace above and below established gradeline of highway pavement for parking; May 29. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to study allocation of mileage in Interstate System and report to Congress by Jan. 15, 1958; May 29. Voice.

Case -- Provide for consultation between Secretary of Labor and state highway departments and for determination of prevailing wages before advertisement for bids; May 29. Voice.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Provide for preservation of archeological and paleontological salvage; May 29. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Authorize judicial review of wage determinations by Secretary of Labor under Davis-Bacon Act; May 29. Voice. (A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 36-33 roll call.)

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Authorize reimbursement to a state for cost of relocation of utility facilities, if state normally pays relocation costs; May 29. Voice.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Bar funds to states allowing vehicles exceeding certain size and weight to use Interstate System, unless permitted to do so by states on July 1, 1956; May 29. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Provide for repayment to federal government of funds expended on construction of highways on which states wish to levy tolls; May 29. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Authorize one cent per gallon refund on gasoline and diesel fuel tax used on private roads; May 29. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Substitute House provision, providing for apportionment of funds for the Interstate System on the basis of cost estimates drafted by state highway commissioners, for population-mileage-area formula reported by Senate Committee; May 29. Roll call, 27-55.

Bush, as modified -- Declare it the intent of Congress to reimburse states for highways, whether toll or

free, constructed after Aug. 2, 1947, which are part of designated Interstate System; May 29. Voice.

Bush -- Apportion funds for Interstate System in fiscal 1957-58 on basis of population-mileage-area formula; beginning in fiscal 1959, apportion them on the basis of estimated costs; May 29. Voice.

Lehman -- Define construction to include relocation of persons on condemned property; May 29. Voice.

Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.) -- Strike Title I of the bill and substitute Title I of the House bill; May 29. Voice.

DEBATE -- Controversy over the House and Senate formulas for allotting interstate highway funds was based on the widely differing sums that would go to the states under the two versions.

May 28 -- Kerr -- "The formula in the House bill is based upon guesses (made)...on the basis of private correspondence between the (Gen. Lucius D.) Clay committee and the highway commissions of the several states. That is the reason why a law basing allocations upon such a formula would be so unjust."

Capehart -- "I thought...the federal government was going to pay 90 percent of the cost and that each state was going to bear 10 percent of the cost, based on 100 percent of what the actual cost was, after careful auditing and after careful contracting for the construction of the highways."

May 29 -- Knowland -- "...if my amendment (on prevailing wages) is adopted and stays in the bill through the subsequent parliamentary procedures, the Senate (will) continue its historic position in favor of keeping the authority over wage scales in the hands of the states."

Neuberger -- "If the federal government...can set the specifications of how the highways should be built, there is nothing sinful or immoral or inimical about having the federal government set the wage standards."

Conference

A joint Senate-House conference committee reported HR 10660 June 25 (H Rept 2436). Two Sets of conferees worked on the bill, one group dealing with construction provisions, the other with tax sections.

The compromise bill called for federal spending of $24,825,000,000, over a 13-year period, for construction and improvement of the Interstate System. It also included $1,850,000,000 of federal spending, over a three-year period, on the other three federal-aid systems -- the primary, secondary (farm-to-market) and urban -- and $208 million for the so-called federal domain roads. State matching funds were estimated at $4,608,000,000.

Biggest controversy before the conferees was how to apportion the Interstate System money among the states. They agreed to follow the formula in the Senate bill, based on population, area and rural road mileage, for the first three years. Under the conference version, in the last 10 years of the program funds would be distributed on the basis of cost estimates submitted by the states by January, 1958, instead of on 1954 cost estimates, as provided in the House version. Congress would have to approve the new apportionment plan before it took effect.

Conferees agreed to permit the Bureau of Public Roads to add 1,000 miles to the existing 40,000-mile Interstate System but provided that a state should not receive any extra federal funds by reason of an additional allocation of mileage. The Senate had voted to add 2,500 interstate miles but the House had decided against any additional mileage.

Conferees agreed to exempt non-highway users from additional taxes imposed under the bill, as the Senate had voted. The House version would have applied the taxes to all motor vehicles. Conferees also accepted a House provision exempting local or mass transit systems from the increased taxes.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 26 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "This was a hard, colossal job that the Congress undertook, but the Members of Congress, always feeling a sense of responsibility to do what the people want done, took up the task of drawing legislation.... I hope that future generations will rise up and call us blessed for having given to the country a fine piece of legislation."

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- "It is indeed regrettable that initial allocation among the states for the Interstate System will be under the Senate formula.... To allocate construction on any other basis than need is unwise and shortsighted."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 26 agreed to the conference report by an 89-1 roll-call vote. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) was the lone dissenter. (For voting, see chart p. 172)

DEBATE -- Long -- "It is my judgment that the highway users are already paying more than enough taxes for all the roads which the federal government expects to assist in building and for all the roads authorized by the proposed legislation.... I should be glad to vote for a highway bill (that did not) shift the burden to the highway users, in order to afford tax relief for persons who are better able to pay."

Group Stands

Pressure groups generally favored a greatly stepped-up federal-aid highway program but were spirited in their disagreement over how it should be handled. The most controversial issues were inclusion of Davis-Bacon minimum wage provisions and pay-as-you-drive financing.

Stands of major organizations on highway issues:

HIGHWAY USERS

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN. -- For: Pay-as-you-go financing; "emphasis on improvement of the National System of Interstate Highways;" a "large increase in available federal funds for highway purposes;" an "adjustment" in the federal tax structure so that heavy trucks would "more nearly" pay an "equitable share" of highway costs; payment by the federal government of 90 percent of the cost of improving the Interstate System, the job to be completed within 15 years. AGAINST: Federal excise taxes on autos, parts, fuel and oil; limitation of federal aid to the amount of revenue derived from such taxes; "repeated pressure" to increase size and weight limitations for trucks.

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSNS. INC. -- FOR: Construction and financing "by the federal government" of a 40,000-mile system of interstate and defense highways;

use of existing federal automotive taxes; "bond financing or any other equitable method" of financing the highway program; truckers to "share" any necessary tax increases applied "across-the-board to all highway users;" state control of size and weight limitations. AGAINST: "High special taxes" which "single out trucks to carry the entire load of additional federal taxation for the highway program;" proposals to "freeze truck sizes and weight limits."

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION -- FOR: Adoption by state governments of long-range plans for highway construction; letting states levy motor fuel taxes instead of the federal government; highway and road costs financed primarily by state motor fuel and registration taxes. AGAINST: Expansion of federal financing of highways; diverting highway user taxes to non-highway purposes.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF MOTOR BUS OPERATORS -- FOR: A program to provide "urgently needed" highway improvements; willing to pay "its proper share" of the cost of the program. AGAINST: "Differential tax rates" on buses.

NATIONAL GRANGE -- FOR: An expanded highway program; federal-state cooperation in highway financing; additional taxes levied on various types of highway users based on the "best available knowledge" of the allocation of highway costs among them; increased federal aid on primary roads not on the Interstate System, farm-to-market roads and urban extensions.

PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC. -- FOR: A long-range highway construction program. AGAINST: Imposition of the truck weight "freeze" as provided in HR 8836; registration fee of $1.50 per 1,000 pounds on vehicles over 26,000 pounds gross weight; the proposed exemption from increased motor fuel tax of buses operated by transit companies which derive at least 60 percent of their revenue from fares not subject to the federal transportation tax.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA INC. -- FOR: Legislation that "will enable the nation's urgent highway needs to be accomplished in the minimum time." AGAINST: Inclusion of a Davis-Bacon clause.

AMERICAN ROAD BUILDERS' ASSN. -- FOR: The "traditional" federal-state program based on matching funds with "deficiencies" to be corrected in 10 years; assumption by the federal government of at least 90 percent of the cost of the Interstate System and 50 percent of the primary and secondary systems; determination by the states of employment practices and prevailing wage rates.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS -- FOR: Graduated user charges upon the heavy vehicles. AGAINST: Use of general funds "obtained from taxpayers as a whole...including railroads" to finance any part of the highway program; use of fuel taxes alone as a substitute for "equitable" user charges.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSN. -- FOR: Modernizing the Interstate System in the next 10 years; federal assumption of "most of the cost;" "some increases" in federal aid for other highways.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. -- FOR: An expanded federal-aid highway program with the national government accepting "primary responsibility" on the Interstate System; financing from "current revenue," but, if necessary, "equitable and reasonable" taxes on highway users; reimbursement to localities for the cost of moving utilities for construction of the Interstate System only. AGAINST: "Any financing device outside the federal budget and debt limit;" federal regulation of motor vehicle sizes and weights; Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provisions.

NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN. -- FOR: An expanded highway program. AGAINST: Any tax on tread rubber.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS ASSN. INC. -- FOR: An expanded highway program; taxing provisions on rubber products as originally proposed in HR 9075; imposition of a tax on raw tread rubber (formerly called camelback).

STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN. -- FOR: Payment by the federal government of 90 percent of the funds for 10 years to complete the Interstate System, "including urban feeders;" federal matching for all right-of-way costs, including relocation of publicly owned utilities.

AMERICAN ASSN. OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS -- FOR: An enlarged and accelerated construction of the Interstate System financed "substantially" by the federal government; state payment for maintaining, operating and policing all federal-aid roads; a "balanced" federal-aid program for the several road systems. AGAINST: Determining at the federal level such subjects as reimbursement for utility relocation, labor relations and wage requirements, and vehicle sizes and weights.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF COUNTY OFFICIALS -- FOR: An "accelerated" completion of the Interstate System; "pay-as-you-go" financing; increased highway user taxes "across the board," if existing user taxes proved inadequate. AGAINST: Diversion of highway user taxes to non-highway programs; "freezing" the secondary road program over an extended period.

U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS -- FOR: "Immediate acceleration" of road construction; federal financing of the Interstate System.

DAVIS-BACON STANDS

The following organizations took stands on inclusion of a Davis-Bacon clause in the highway program:

FOR: AFL-CIO, the National Joint Heavy and Highway Construction Committee (formed in January, 1955, by the four basic construction unions: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; International Union of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; and International Union of Operating Engineers).

AGAINST: Associated General Contractors of America; American Road Builders' Assn.; Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; and the American Assn. of State Highway Officials (however, some state highway officials individually supported inclusion of Davis-Bacon in the highway bill).

Roads Chief Authorized

In the closing hours of the 1956 session, the Senate and House passed a bill (S 4164 -- PL 966) to create a post of Federal Highway Administrator in the Bureau of Public Roads. The bill also provided for appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

UPPER COLORADO PROJECT

S 500 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 128) March 30, 1955.

• Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 58-23 roll-call vote April 20. (1955 Almanac, p. 122)

HR 3383 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1087) July 8, 1955.

S 500 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote March 1, 1956, after passage of HR 3383 by a 256-136 roll-call vote. (See p. 188)

• Conference report (H Rept 1950) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate March 28.

P.L. 485 -- Signed into law April 11, 1956.

A long-sought goal of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah was realized in 1956 when the $760 million Upper Colorado River Basin water storage and reclamation project was signed into law.

The four states looked upon the project as a way to harness the river's water for irrigation, power and drinking and still assure downstream users their legal share of water. The project also promised irrigation for Navajo Indians trying to eke out a living on dusty farm land.

Half of the battle was won in 1955 when the Senate authorized the project by a 58-23 roll-call vote. The bill was opposed by conservationists who feared construction of Echo Park Dam would flood the Dinosaur National Monument on the Utah-Colorado border. Most vocal of the opponents of the project as a whole represented southern California. They claimed the proposed dams upstream would rob California of its deserved share of Colorado River water.

The House, after two committee studies and reports on the legislation, in 1956 passed a version which did not include Echo Park Dam and limited the initial federal outlay to $760 million. The Senate had not set a dollar ceiling but estimated construction costs at $1.5 billion.

DAMS AUTHORIZED

The revised bill (S 500) signed by President Eisenhower, which was essentially the House version, authorized three major dams: Glen Canyon on the Colorado River in northern Arizona; Flaming Gorge on the Green River in northeastern Utah; and Navajo Dam on the San Juan River in northwestern New Mexico. A fourth dam, Curecanti, would be built on the Gunnison River in Colorado if a special study proved it feasible.

Glen Canyon would be the largest of the dams, rising 700 feet above the Colorado River. It would hold back 26 million acre-feet of water, part of which would be harnessed to generate 800,000 kilowatts of electric power. The dam would cost $379 million.

Flaming Gorge would be 440 feet high, store 3.9 million acre-feet of water and cost $74.6 million. It would have a 72,000 kilowatt generating capacity.

Navajo would rise 335 feet and be of earth construction, store 1.4 million acre-feet and cost $32.9 million. It would store water used in irrigating Navajo Indian lands.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, S 500:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to construct these initial units of the project, which would include dams, reservoirs, power plants and transmission facilities: Curecanti, Flaming Gorge, Navajo (dam and reservoir only) and Glen Canyon.

Specified that Curecanti could not be constructed until the Secretary certified to Congress and the President that its benefits would exceed its cost.

Required that Curecanti Dam impound at least 940,000 acre-feet of water.

Authorized additional dams and irrigation facilities on these sites: Central Utah (initial phase), Emery County, Florida, Hammond, La Barge, Lyman, Paonia (including the Minnesota unit), Pine River Extension, Seedskadee, Silt and Smith Fork.

Required the Secretary to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument in developing Glen Canyon and to build recreational and wildlife facilities.

Declared it was the "intention of Congress that no dam or reservoir constructed under the authorization of this Act shall be within any national park or monument."

Required the Secretary to give top priority to finishing planning reports on these other projects: Gooseberry, San Juan-Chama, Navajo, Parshall, Troublesome, Rabbit Ear, Eagle Divide, San Miguel, West Divide, Bluestone, Battlement Mesa, Tomichi Creek, East River, Ohio Creek, Fruitland Mesa, Bostwick Park, Grand Mesa, Dallas Creek, Savery-Pot Hook, Dolores, Fruit Growers Extension, Animas-La Plata, Yellow Jacket, Sublette and the Juniper project.

Limited the San Juan-Chama project to a single offstream dam and reservoir on a tributary of the Chama River, to be operated by the Bureau of Reclamation and not to include power facilities.

Declared it was not the intent of Congress to limit development of the Upper Colorado River Basin to projects specified in the bill.

Denied, for 10 years after the legislation was enacted, irrigation water from new projects for crops declared in surplus.

Subjected the division of the water from the projects built under the Act to the Colorado River Compact, Upper Colorado River Basin Compact and to the United Mexican States Treaty.

Permitted states of the Colorado River Basin to sue the government if the agreements were violated.

FUNDS AUTHORIZED

Authorized appropriations of $760 million for the project: recreation and wildlife facilities, $7.4 million; hydroelectric power, $422.7 million; municipal water works, $41 million; irrigation, $287.7 million.

Provided that money for power, irrigation and municipal water projects be repaid within 50 years after completion of each project, with interest on all but irrigation projects. (Appropriations for recreation ($7.4 million) and flood control ($8.2 million) would not be repaid. Flood projects would be in conjunction with water storage and power facilities.)

Declared that after the federal grants were repaid, profits from the project would be apportioned on this basis: Colorado, 46 percent; Utah, 21.5 percent; Wyoming, 15.5 percent; New Mexico, 17 percent.

Required that profits be used for improvement or maintenance of the project.

Set up a separate fund in the Treasury for the program.

Background

REFERENCES -- For background on the issue, see "Colorado River Plan," 1955 Almanac, p. 442; "Colorado River Storage Project," 1954 Almanac, p. 508.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee held hearings on S 500, introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), from Feb. 28 through March 5, 1955.

The Subcommittee favorably reported S 500 to the full Committee, which, on March 30, 1955, reported out the bill (S Rept 128) by an 11-1 vote after voting, 2-10, against eliminating the Echo Park Dam.

The Senate April 20 passed S 500 by a 58-23 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, 1955 Almanac; p. 122)

SENATE BILL

As sent to the House, S 500 differed from the final version in these respects:

Included Echo Park and Juniper as storage projects (Juniper would have had to be restudied for feasibility), Gooseberry as a participating unit, and Woody Creek as a participating project if a study found it feasible for development.

Did not include Animas - La Plata, San Miguel and Yellow Jacket as projects to be studied by the Secretary of Interior for feasibility.

Authorized "such sums as may be required" instead of limiting the initial authorization to $760 million.

Did not spell out how project revenues were to be apportioned among the four states.

Did not prohibit irrigation for price-supported crops declared in surplus.

1955 HOUSE ACTION

In March, 1955, the House Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on several bills to authorize the project. The Committee July 8 reported HR 3383 (H Rept 1087), which would authorize $760 million for the project and eliminate the controversial Echo Park Dam. The House did not act on the bill before the 1955 adjournment of Congress.

EISENHOWER'S STAND

President Eisenhower in 1955 asked for approval of the project, saying it was "of such complexity and size" that it "requires federal development."

In his State of the Union Message Jan. 5, 1956, the President said: "The development of our water resources cannot be accomplished overnight. The need is such that we must make faster progress and without delay. Therefore I strongly recommend that action be taken at this session on such wholly federal projects as the Colorado River Storage Project...."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- Feb. 14, 1956, issued a supplementary report on HR 3383 (H Rept 1087, Part 2). The Committee amended its earlier version (1955 Almanac, p. 445) to satisfy demands of conservationists and other critics. The changes made in HR 3383:

Directed the Secretary of Interior to protect the Rainbow Bridge National Monument in constructing the Glen Canyon unit.

Substituted the San Miguel project for the Woody Creek unit on the list of those to receive priority in future developments. The action was sought by people in both areas, according to the Committee.

Added the Yellow Jacket project to those listed for early attention on grounds it was "very much needed."

Required the Secretary of Interior to give priority to developing the Juniper unit if the Curecanti development appeared infeasible after detailed study.

Incorporated four changes agreed upon by the Upper Colorado River Basin states regarding distribution of power revenues. The percentage of power money for the states was spelled out.

MINORITY VIEWS

In a minority report appended to the Committee's supplementary report, Republicans John P. Saylor (Pa.), Craig Hosmer (Calif.), James B. Utt (Calif.), John R. Pillion (N.Y.), and Democrats George A. Shuford (N.C.) and James A. Haley (Fla.) said:

"The 'new' HR 3383 contains all of the vices of the original, and more, such as the direct apportionment of project revenues (among Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming).

"The $1.25 billion project approved by the Senate and ostensibly smaller House bill are one and the same thing. The ultimate direct and hidden costs of the project total at least $5 billion.

"None of the irrigation reclamation projects are financially sound (since)...only about 12 percent of the irrigation investment" would be repaid.

"The bill is wholly incompatible with the recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy of Dec. 22, 1955.

"The project would seriously impair water rights in the lower basin of the Colorado River."

Floor Action

The House March 1 passed on a 256-136 roll-call vote, with amendments, the revised version of HR 3383. After passage, the text of HR 3383 was substituted for S 500, which was passed by voice vote.

The rule (H Res 311) covering debate on HR 3383 was adopted Feb. 28 on a 354-26 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 188)

PROVISIONS -- See provisions of final version, above.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- Deny for 10 years after the legislation was enacted irrigation water for basic, price-supported crops declared surplus; March 1. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Prohibit federal construction of a dam exclusively for power; March 1. Voice.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Authorize $421 million for the Glen Canyon project; the money would not have to be repaid to the U.S.; March 1. Voice.

WATER CONTROL STRESSED

DEBATE -- Feb. 28 -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "The completion of this project will, through its controlled features, preserve millions of acre-feet of water now permitted to escape in eroding fury during wet years. It will assure the lower basin states of a constant and dependable source of water for the indefinite future."

William A. Dawson (R Utah) -- "To us in the arid states where we have less than 12 inches of rainfall a year, I want to assure you that this is a matter of life and death.... Ninety-nine percent of this money will be paid back, the major portion of it with interest."

Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- "This tremendous and complicated piece of legislation should not be passed while there is pending in the Supreme Court a suit between states of the (Upper Colorado River Basin) compact .... I have consistently termed this piece of legislation the solid gold reclamation project.... Would it not be just as sensible to grow bananas on Pike's Peak?"

Feb. 29 -- Saylor -- Opposed the bill and said "all of the testimony that has been offered by the Bureau of Reclamation is in direct contradiction of this project's feasibility."

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- "The Upper Colorado River project would bring 580,000 acres of new land into production while...Congress is being asked (in the soil bank program) to...remove 40 million acres from production.... With cheap nuclear power just around the corner, these gigantic hydroelectric dams would be obsolete by the time they were built.... The project would cost the nation's taxpayers $5,000 an acre to put water on land to grow more surplus crops.... Hidden costs of the project total at least $4 billion."

March 1 -- Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- "You are turning over millions and millions of kilowatts to private companies...and you are denying the people the right to use those facilities and damsites for all future time to generate cheap power."

Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) -- "These 132,360 (reclaimed) acres will not come into full production until about 1975 and by that time demands for foods will far exceed the supply."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 29 -- President Eisenhower said: "...I believe water is rapidly becoming our most valuable natural resource, and here is an opportunity, at last, to treat this whole great mighty Colorado River as a single entity, to treat it on a basin basis, instead of merely local and individual. We should get busy and get on to it.... I hope that we can have positive action on that as rapidly as possible."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee March 27 reported (H Rept 1950) a compromise version of S 500. It incorporated the House-passed version almost completely but included one Senate provision which required that power projects' costs be repaid in 50 years. The House measure set a 100-year deadline.

HOUSE ACTION

The House March 28 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- "If (the states) run out of money they have to come back (to Congress) for additional money."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate March 28 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "The stamp of approval the Congress registers through adopting the conference report will serve as a rebuke to detractors of the reclamation program as an instrument for the conservation of the water resources of the West for irrigation, hydroelectric power production, municipal, industrial and domestic water supply."

EISENHOWER SIGNS

President Eisenhower signed S 500 into PL 485 April 11, 1956, with a statement expressing his satisfaction with the project.

Group Stands

Though southern California groups held firmly to their opposition to the Upper Colorado project, the deletion of Echo Park Dam from the 1956 bill won support for the measure from leading conservation groups.

The Council of Conservationists Jan. 23 withdrew its opposition to the project in identical letters to Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs' Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee and Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.), chairman of the similar House subcommittee.

The Council said it had been assured by "Congressmen from the Upper Colorado basin states and prospective Senate conferees" that Echo Park Dam would not be considered by Congress in 1956. The Council also said it had Anderson's support for "protective measures" to preclude impairment of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument and a declaration of intent that "no dam or reservoir" would be constructed "within any national park or monument."

The letters were signed by: Horace M. Albright, representing the Trustees for Conservation; Ira N. Gabrielson of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources; and Howard Zahniser, Washington representative of the Council of Conservationists.

In July, 1955, the same persons wrote all Members of Congress they opposed Echo Park Dam because it endangered national park beauty spots. The letter urged Congress to "kill" the Colorado River project and "take time to consider all the conflicting evidence which has been introduced into this controversy."

CALIFORNIA LOBBY

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) Jan. 30 said the "state-supported million-dollar southern California water lobby" was using "big lie propaganda" techniques to oppose the Upper Colorado project. Watkins said the "lobby" distributed a tax map purported to be the work of the Tax Foundation. The map, said Watkins, showed that upper river basin states would pay virtually nothing toward construction costs of the project and other states would pay the bill through increased taxes. Actually, Watkins said, upper basin states would repay 99 percent of the construction costs. He said the Tax Foundation was "mailing out letters denying any connection with that propaganda effort."

AID TO SCHOOLS

HR 7535 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 1504) July 28, 1955.
• Rejected by the House on a 194-224 roll-call vote July 5, 1956. (See p. 214)

A bill to authorize $1.6 billion in federal grant aid for local school construction over a four-year period was rejected by the House July 5, 1956, by a 194-224 roll call, after a battle over a civil rights rider. The bill (HR 7535) was reported in 1955 by the House Education and Labor Committee but was not cleared for floor action by the House Rules Committee until June 20, 1956.

Attached to the measure on a 225-192 roll call in the House was an amendment by Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) that in effect barred aid to states operating racially segregated schools. Some opponents argued that, whatever the merits of the amendment, its adoption would kill the school aid bill by inciting a Senate filibuster. (For voting, see chart, p. 214)

Party breakdowns on the Powell amendment roll call found 148 Republicans and 77 Democrats in favor, and 146 Democrats and 46 Republicans opposed. On the final vote 75 Republicans and 119 Democrats voted for the bill, 119 Republicans and 105 Democrats against it.

CQ's analysis of the votes on the Powell amendment and the final bill showed that 77 Democrats and 52 Republicans voted for the amendment and for the bill; 42 Democrats and 23 Republicans against the amendment and for the bill. For the amendment and against the bill were no Democrats and 96 Republicans; against the amendment and against the bill were 104 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message Jan. 5 urged Congress to "move promptly to enact an effective program of federal assistance to help erase the existing deficit of school classrooms." In a special message Jan. 12 the President spelled out his school aid program, requesting federal grants of $1.25 billion over a five-year period, and other assistance. The Administration plan was contained in a Senate bill (S 2905) which never emerged from the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The House acted on a bill introduced by Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.). The Kelley bill differed from the Administration measure not only in providing more aid over a shorter period, but also in the method of apportioning it among the states.

PROVISIONS -- HR 7535, as finally rejected by the House, would have:

Authorized $1.6 billion, or $400 million for four fiscal years, for grants to state educational agencies for school construction on a dollar-matching basis, subject to approval of a state plan taking into account school needs.

Allocated the grants among the states on the basis of school-age population (7-15 years of age).

Authorized a $750 million federal revolving fund, with an initial authorization of $300 million, to buy 30-year bonds over a four-year period for school construction when local groups could not obtain reasonable financing from other sources.

Authorized federal funds to put up half the amount of reserves equal to one year's principal and interest for issue of bonds for local school construction; limited such bonds to $6 billion and federal obligations under this title to $150 million.

Required that labor on federal-assisted projects be paid the prevailing wage in the area as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

Provided expressly that no federal control should be exercised over school personnel, curriculum or instruction.

Provided that no federal school construction funds should go to states that did not comply with Supreme Court decisions.

Background

REFERENCE -- "School Aid" (1955 Almanac, p. 265)

HR 7535 was reported (H Rept 1504) July 28, 1955, by the House Education and Labor Committee. An attempt in the Committee to attach to the bill an amendment barring aid to states operating racially segregated schools was rejected by a 10-17 vote. (1955 Almanac, p. 270)

President Eisenhower in 1955 had presented to Congress a three-year, $1.1 billion program of federal assistance to states for school construction. Most of the aid would be in loans, $200 million in grants. He proposed a modified but similar program in 1956.

In addition to federal grants of $1.25 billion over a five-year period, he proposed a formula that would reduce grant aid to "those few states which are noticeably lagging, behind their ability, to support their public schools." Under the replaced 1955 formula, grants would have been based on "proved need and proved lack of local income."

The President said he was "confident the federal government with this program can help construct schools without in any way weakening the American tradition that control of education must be kept close to local communities." He said the first principle to be followed in making grants was that they "must not reduce the incentive for state and local efforts -- but rather should stimulate such efforts." (For text of message, see p. 59)

President Eisenhower Jan. 25 voiced opposition to tacking an anti-segregation amendment on the school aid bill. He said he believed the bill should have nothing in it that might interfere with getting needed new classrooms immediately. The Supreme Court decision against segregation, Mr. Eisenhower said, specifically provided for gradual integration. The President had taken a similar stand July 6, 1955.

CONSTRUCTION NEED

In a release issued with the President's message, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said there was an ebb in school construction and maintenance from 1930 to 1950 caused by the depression and World War II. Accumulating deficiencies, HEW said, were intensified by increases in public school enrollment from about 25 million pupils in the school year 1949-50 to about 30.5 million pupils in the fall of 1955. It said the enrollment increase was expected to continue to about 37.3 million pupils in 1960.

States and local communities had increased their school construction activities to meet these needs, HEW said. In 1949-50, they built 36,000 new classrooms at a cost of $1 billion. In 1955, "they estimate they are building 67,000 classrooms at a cost of almost $2.5 billion."

HEW said "a reasonable goal" for classroom construction over the next five years would be about 470,000 rooms: 210,000 to cover future enrollment increases,

80,000 to relieve the existing shortage of classroom space and 180,000 to replace "obsolete, unsafe and otherwise unsuitable facilities."

ADMINISTRATION BILL SUBMITTED

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and 14 co-sponsors Jan. 12 introduced a bill (S 2905) embodying the recommendations contained in President Eisenhower's 1956 school message. A comparison of major features of the Administration program as contained in S 2905 and the Kelley bill (HR 7535) on which the House acted follows:

FEDERAL GRANTS

Kelley Bill -- Authorize $400 million annually for four years. Allotments based on the school-age population of each state and its ratio to total U.S. population. Total federal payments to a state could not exceed one-half the cost of constructing all the projects in the state assisted under the program. Remainder of funds to come from state or local sources.

Administration Bill -- Authorize $250 million annually for five years. Allotments would be based on the ratio of state income per school-age child to that of the nation as a whole. A state's allotment would be reduced if its "effort index" -- ratio of school expenditures per public school pupil to income per school-age child -- fell below the national effort index. However, the state effort index would be considered equal to the national effort index if the state's dollar expenditures per student were not less than the national average. The formula for federal-state fund matching would, like the allotment formula, be based on the ratio of state to national income per school-age child. The maximum federal share for any state would be 66 2/3 percent, the minimum 33 1/3 percent. In the first year of the program, the matching requirement could be met by state or local funds. Subsequently, state matching would be required.

PURCHASE OF OBLIGATIONS

Kelley Bill -- Authorize $300 million to provide initial capital to permit,over a four-year period, federal purchase of local school construction bonds where the local groups were unable to obtain reasonable financing from other sources. The total amount of bonds purchased could not exceed $750 million, would have to be paid off in 30 years. No more than 15 percent of the annual appropriation would be available for purchase of the obligations of local educational agencies in any one state. The bill would create a revolving fund to be used in purchasing bonds.

Administration Bill -- Authorize $750 million for school bond purchase over a five-year period. No revolving fund would be established. Other bonding provisions similar to Kelley bill.

CREDIT ASSISTANCE

Kelley Bill -- Authorize, over a four-year period, up to $6 billion to back the credit of local school districts for a type of installment financing of school buildings in which the federal government would insure construction obligations. A reserve fund would be established to which states and federal government would contribute an amount equal to one-half the annual debt service on obligations supported by the fund.

Administration Bill -- Provisions similar to Kelley bill. Would help assure payment of obligations on up to $6 billion worth of bonds over a five-year period.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Kelley Bill -- No provision.

Administration Bill --Appropriation of $20 million over a five-year period to states to assist in meeting administrative expenses in developing state programs.

ALLOTMENT ESTIMATES

The U.S. Office of Education had estimated allotments for each state under the Kelley and Administration bills, and the amount each state must put up if it was to receive its full federal allotment under the Administration bill. (See adjoining table).

On the basis of tentative figures, Texas would be eligible for the highest total allotment under the Administration bill -- $16.8 million. Nevada would receive the smallest grant -- $153,000. A high of $10.86 per student would go to Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina. Connecticut would receive the lowest per student allotment, $3.62.

Twelve states stood to be penalized under the Administration bill for failures to match the other states in construction effort: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. Amounts of reduction in these states would total $5,927,000. This amount would be distributed among the other states in proportion to the size of their initial allotment.

The Office of Education estimated that under the Administration bill federal allotments and state matching funds would total $494,354,000 per year for school construction, if each state put up the minimum funds required to match the full federal allotment.

Under the Kelley bill, the Office of Education estimated yearly grants would amount to $11.27 per child of school age. New York would lead the field with annual grants of $32,154,000, and four other states would receive more than $20 million -- California, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Texas. Four states would be eligible for less than $1 million in grants, with Nevada -- the smallest -- receiving $462,000.

House

The House July 5 rejected by a 194-224 roll-call vote a bill (HR 7535) to give federal aid to states for school construction. An amendment by Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) to bar aid to states operating racially segregated schools was adopted, after bitter debate, by a 225-192 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 214)

Earlier, with the House sitting as a Committee of the Whole for preliminary consideration of the bill, the amendment was adopted by teller vote, dropped, amid parliamentary confusion, by adoption of another amendment and adopted a second time by teller vote. Debate on the bill began June 28 after the House adopted, by a roll-call vote of 327-67, a rule (H Res 554) to bring the bill up for consideration.

Allotments Under School Aid Bills

	KELLEY BILL	ADMINISTRATION BILL		
	Total Federal Allotment (Thousands)	Federal Allotment Total (Thousands)	Federal Allotment Per Child	State Matching Requirement* (Thousands)
Ala.	$ 9,374	$ 8,841	$10.86	$ 4,420
Ariz.	2,558	1,919	8.64	1,295
Ark.	5,712	5,322	10.86	2,661
Calif.	26,386	10,039	4.26	20,081
Colo.	3,481	2,205	7.02	2,341
Conn.	4,811	1,517	3.62	3,034
Del.	822	286	3.92	572
D. C.	1,521	992	7.24	* 992
Fla.	7,819	5,010	7.58	4,091
Ga.	10,410	8,946	9.73	4,472
Idaho	1,746	1,405	9.18	809
Ill.	20,223	8,457	4.71	16,917
Ind.	10,151	4,810	5.30	5,424
Iowa	6,444	4,614	7.91	3,829
Kan.	4,800	3,014	7.18	2,833
Ky.	8,393	6,900	9.22	3,449
La.	8,213	7,199	9.97	3,599
Maine	2,343	1,433	7.13	941
Md.	6,106	3,408	6.30	4,426
Mass.	10,737	5,148	5.49	8,435
Mich.	17,012	9,331	6.21	12,420
Minn.	7,684	5,476	7.99	4,444
Miss.	6,771	6,055	10.13	3,027
Mo.	9,452	4,767	5.74	5,042
Mont.	1,611	1,063	7.49	993
Neb.	3,256	2,240	7.72	1,959
Nev.	462	153	3.92	306
N. H.	1,250	812	7.12	709
N. J.	11,176	4,198	4.21	8,397
N. M.	2,298	2,064	9.97	1,032
N. Y.	32,154	11,957	4.13	23,918
N. C.	12,325	11,502	10.48	5,750
N. D.	1,735	1,556	9.97	778
Ohio	19,795	8,249	4.66	12,144
Okla.	6,050	4,947	9.37	2,699
Ore.	3,853	2,332	6.74	2,678
Pa.	25,056	14,189	6.42	17,804
R. I.	1,746	706	4.47	1,102
S. C.	6,929	6,843	10.86	3,421
S. D.	1,724	1,444	9.32	802
Tenn.	9,295	7,568	9.17	3,783
Texas	21,912	16,781	8.54	11,661
Utah	2,152	1,798	9.27	1,011
Vt.	992	801	9.10	474
Va.	9,204	7,211	8.78	4,679
Wash.	5,915	3,239	6.17	4,364
W. Va.	5,723	5,307	10.11	2,653
Wis.	8,698	5,547	7.20	5,603
Wyo.	800	497	7.20	502
Alaska	372	358	10.86	358
Guam	146	141	10.86	70
Puerto Rico	8,720	8,407	10.86	4,203
Hawaii	1,397	898	7.24	898
Virgin Is.	97	98	10.86	49
TOTAL	$400,000	$250,000	$ 7.04	$244,354

* *Minimum funds required to match full federal allotment.*

SOURCE: U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Before the final vote, a motion to recommit the bill and insert the Administration's school aid proposals was defeated on a 158-262 roll call.

Also defeated, on a 168-250 roll call, was an amendment by Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) which would have scuttled HR 7535's plan to make matching federal grants for school construction, subject to approval of state plans, and substituted a provision to return to the states for educational purposes 1 percent of their federal income tax payments. The Gwinn amendment was adopted earlier by a teller vote of 122-120, knocking out by substitution the Powell amendment.

The House rejected amendments to substitute features of the Administration plan for school aid for provisions of HR 7535. A compromise amendment by Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) July 3 to authorize a total of $1.5 billion spread over five years instead of $1.6 billion over four years was first adopted, then knocked out July 5 by the Gwinn amendment. An amendment by Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R Pa.) July 3 to substitute an apportionment formula based on need and penalizing states where educational efforts were lagging was rejected, 97-109. A second McConnell amendment, to change the matching formula to require state as well as federal grants to local groups, was rejected July 5.

In the course of debate, the floor manager for the bill, Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), withdrew from that role and denounced the bill.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- Limit government obligation under Title III, federal credit assistance in local bond issues, to $150 million; July 5. Voice.

Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Bar federal aid to states which fail to comply with decisions of the Supreme Court; July 5. Standing, 177-123; roll call, 225-192.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- Authorize up to $300 million in federal grants annually for five years; July 3. Adopted by voice vote. Rejected July 5 by adoption of Gwinn amendment (below).

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- Strike requirement for submission of state plans to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, make grants payable to state educational agencies on their certification that the grant is not more than half the cost of planned construction, and empower U.S. Attorneys to bring suit in federal courts to enjoin states from improper use of aid funds; July 3. Standing, 89-124.

Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R Pa.) -- Change apportionment formula to one that would take into account state income per child of school age, the school-age population and the efforts made for school purposes by the states; July 3. Standing, 97-109; teller, 110-140.

Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.) -- Authorize as federal school aid the surplus in U.S. Treasury for fiscal 1956, or $1.6 billion, whichever was less; and allocate funds to each state on the basis of the number of its Presidential electors; July 3. Voice.

Powell -- Bar federal aid funds to states operating racially segregated schools; grant aid to counties or other local authorities that operate integrated schools in such states; and pay full amount of aid if state within three years complies with Supreme Court decision on desegregation; July 3. Adopted, teller vote, 164-116. Rejected July 5 by adoption of Gwinn amendment (below).

McConnell -- Change HR 7535's matching formula to require, after the first year, state as well as federal grants to local school construction, and limit federal share

to not less than one-third and not more than two-thirds of total state-federal contribution; July 5. Standing, 66-126.

Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.) -- Permit review by U.S. Court of Appeals, on application of state or any aggrieved person, of ruling by Commissioner of Education on state construction plans; July 5. Voice.

Zelenko -- Provide for review of same by U.S. district court; July 5. Standing, 12-59.

Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) -- Substitute for grant plan a provision to turn back to each state for school construction purposes 1 percent of its federal income tax payments; July 5. Adopted, teller, 122-120. Rejected on roll call, 168-250.

Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) -- Provide additional grants necessary to construct facilities to carry out racial integration policy, and bar aid to local agencies failing to carry out such a policy; July 5. Standing 45-120.

CLASSROOMS NEEDED

DEBATE -- June 28 -- Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- "President Eisenhower, as far back as 1952, (said) the country needed 340,000 additional classrooms. Almost four years have passed, and today is the first time the Congress has had an opportunity to consider this important problem.... A great deal of false propaganda" about HR 7535 "endeavors to frighten the public into thinking that aid for school construction means federal control.... No provision of this bill takes one iota of control of the operations of city, township and county schools."

Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) -- "The bill should be amended to conform to the President's proposal" that grants be made on the basis of the states' needs, instead of on the school-age population.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- "I know there is no enthusiasm today among the general membership (of the House) for this legislation.... There is not a state in this Union...a county or parish...and I doubt if there is a municipality...whose financial situation is not better than that of the federal government." Whether an amendment barring federal funds to states practicing segregation is adopted "is not material" -- the objective "no doubt will be reached in this or some other Administration through administrative action" or through the federal courts. "The states maintaining segregation in their public schools are going to be taxed to build schools in other states without receiving any of their tax money back" for their own schools.

Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R Pa.) -- "I favor a bill for federal aid of a temporary nature to eliminate more rapidly the present shortages of school facilities in various areas of the United States.... A reasonable objective for classroom construction for the next five years would be approximately 470,000." HR 7535 "seeks to provide adequate school facilities, and in such a way that danger of federal control in the operation of our schools is avoided. Rather, it seeks to stimulate state and local action."

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- The bill should be amended to take away much of the authority of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, lest he "foul up the situation." Grants should be made to the states upon their certification that their requests do not exceed half the cost of constructing necessary school facilities. For states that have segregated schools, "the Commissioner of Education could, within the law, withhold funds under the bill as it is now written."

Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) -- The bill "forces nothing upon our state and local governments, it requires no change in the many different methods of taxing and financing school buildings now employed by state and local governments; it offers concrete help, hope and stimulation. I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of our citizens want this legislation...."

"COSTLY, CORRUPT SCHEME"

June 29 -- Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) -- Under his amendment "the southern states will be able to keep (1 percent of their tax) money at home and be better off than they will under this complicated, costly, even corrupt scheme to buy votes with the tax money taken from some of the states for the special benefit of others."

Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) -- "When an effort is made to bribe my state and the South with school construction money to accept the mixing of the races in our schools, I cannot vote for (it)...."

Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) -- "If the school aid bill is defeated in this Congress, the losers will be the boys and girls all over America."

Bruce Alger (R Texas) -- "Federal aid means federal control...embracing the principles of socialism."

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- "It is unquestionably in the national interest to relieve a nationwide shortage of classrooms.... The field of construction... would be a proper...role for the federal government. In this bill there is no possibility of controlling the curriculum, improving the quality of teaching or providing funds for the operation of schools or teachers' salaries."

Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) -- "I have exhausted every possible avenue trying to find someone...who would speak the word so that I would be sure that my amendments were not vitally necessary.... During the past two years since the Supreme Court decision, public schools have been built with federal funds in the impacted areas and they have been...built on a Jim Crow, segregated basis.... The Supreme Court has never had the power to compel any state to obey any of its decisions."

July 3 -- Martin Dies (D Texas) -- Because "local communities and the states have failed to consolidate school districts" or raise their debt and tax limitations, "they come to the Congress (for federal aid).... We are in far worse financial condition than any state in this union."

John E. Henderson (R Ohio) -- "Federal aid to education...is a distasteful subject.... Education is a matter of local concern and local control."

EISENHOWER APPEALS

After defeat of the school aid bill in the House, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty July 6 said President Eisenhower would continue to press Congress to pass school aid legislation before adjourning. When asked whether the President would want the bill "with or without the Powell amendment," Hagerty replied that the President had expressed himself many times and "thinks they should be separate."

July 17, after a White House legislative conference of the President and his Congressional leaders, Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said the President still hoped for action on school aid, but "it is a long shot at this date." No further action was taken before Congress adjourned.

At his Aug. 8 press conference Mr. Eisenhower was asked to comment by a reporter who said "the Democrats accuse the Administration of having sabotaged its own bill." The President said the Administration bill had two "primary features:" allocation of funds on the basis of need; and a requirement that federal aid be in addition to, and not a replacement for, state aid to school construction. Three-quarters of the Republicans supported those features on the recommittal motion, he said. "When those features were taken out (by failure of the recommittal motion), then is when the Republicans did vote against the bill. But so did a lot of Democrats. They not only killed my bill but they helped to kill their own," the President concluded.

Group Stands

Potent forces ranged themselves for and against two separate principles involved in the legislative struggle on HR 7535: the question of granting federal aid to local school construction, and that of adding an anti-segregation clause to the legislation.

Leading protagonist in the fight for federal aid legislation was the National Education Assn., with over 600,000 members, including about half the nation's school teachers. The Association said June 11 that "unless Congress acts this year on a school construction bill it will be 1960 or later before schools built with federal funds open their doors."

SUPPORTERS OF FEDERAL AID

Along with NEA, support for federal aid came from the big labor unions -- the newly federated American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations -- and from such civic and professional groups as the Council of Chief State School Officers, American Assn. of School Superintendents, American Parents Committee, American Vocational Assn., Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., Friends Committee on National Legislation, National Farmers Union, American Assn. of University Women and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

A 28-member majority of the 34-member Committee for the White House Conference on Education April 6 said that "federal aid for school construction should be made available on a limited basis to all states and territories and the District of Columbia to help overcome the present school building emergency...under the philosophy of encouraging greater use of state and local funds."

A conference of Catholic bishops meeting Nov. 20, 1955, said private and parochial schools should share in any federal aid given public schools.

OPPONENTS

Opposed to federal school aid were the Daughters of the American Revolution, who adopted a resolution stating opposition at their convention in April, 1956. Among individual opponents was the American Bar Assn. president, E. Smythe Gambrell, who said Jan. 29 dependency on federal aid in the field of education "would be nothing short of a national calamity." Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton (R) said April 14 the amount of federal aid offered his state under the Administration aid program was "almost an insult" and "a drop in the bucket."

STANDS ON POWELL AMENDMENT

Strongly opposed to any civil rights rider on the school aid bill or any other measure were many southern groups, whose views were expressed by governors of five southern states meeting Jan. 24 in Richmond, Va. Representing Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, they decided to urge their state legislatures to take steps, including seeking a Constitutional amendment forbidding integration (the so-called doctrine of interposition), to prevent integration of schools.

Strongly in favor of an anti-segregation rider on school aid legislation was the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Clarence Mitchell, director of NAACP's Washington office, said Jan. 20 the organization was "determined" to have an amendment outlawing segregation before it would support any school aid bill.

Opposed was the National Education Assn., chief advocate of federal school aid. NEA's Board of Directors Feb. 18 adopted a resolution condemning Powell's proposal which it said "would serve no useful purpose...would contradict the intent of the Supreme Court in its decrees which provide for gradual compliance...(and)...would not hasten the integration of a single school system."

Mitchell said that since the 1955 dispute over such an amendment, officials of both NEA and NAACP had met to work out a compromise, but no agreement had been reached.

Major labor organizations first supported an anti-segregation amendment, then officially opposed it. President Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers said Jan. 26 that unless the Administration would pledge to withhold federal funds from segregated districts, UAW would back an anti-segregation amendment.

AFL-CIO President George Meany Feb. 14 said labor's executive council had decided not to support the proposed Powell amendment to prohibit federal school aid funds to segregated schools. Meany said the amendment was "unnecessary in view of the Supreme Court decision barring expenditures for segregated schools."

On March 12, 101 southern Congressmen presented a manifesto denouncing the Court's decision. (See p. 416)

REPRESENTATIVES ASK PLEDGE

Eight Democratic Representatives Feb. 10 asked President Eisenhower to declare he would not allocate federal funds to any public school system defying the decision outlawing segregation. Such a declaration, they wrote, would make unnecessary Powell's proposal. The letter was signed by Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio), Charles A. Boyle (Ill.), Frank M. Clark (Pa.), James M. Quigley (Pa.), Edith Green (Ore.), Don Hayworth (Mich.), Henry S. Reuss (Wis.) and George M. Rhodes (Pa.).

Bryce N. Harlow, administrative assistant to the President, March 1 replied that such a pledge would be "inconsistent both in act and in spirit with the decision of the Supreme Court." In reply to a second letter from the Representatives pressing for a pledge, Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President, wrote March 15 that their request involved an "assumption that the judicial branch of the government is incapable of implementing the Supreme Court decision." He said the President believed implementation of the Court's decision and the building of schools could go forward at the same time, and that he would not assume that it was essential to integration to reserve or withhold funds.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN PRESENT SEGREGATION MANIFESTO

One hundred and one southern Congressmen from 11 states -- 19 Senators and 82 Representatives -- March 12 presented a "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" to Congress criticizing the Supreme Court for its 1954 decision calling for the desegregation of schools. The manifesto had no legal standing in Congress and required no Congressional action.

The Southerners said they regarded Supreme Court decisions calling for school integration "a clear abuse of judicial power." They said the decisions undertook to "legislate in derogation of the authority of Congress, and to encroach upon the reserved rights of the states and the people."

The Supreme Court was charged with exercising "naked judicial power" and substituting "personal political and social ideas for the established law of the land."

100 PERCENT PARTICIPATION

Seven state delegations had 100 percent participation in the manifesto -- Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia. Originally the manifesto contained 97 names, but four Representatives signed it after it was submitted -- Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.), William Cramer (R Fla.), Martin Dies (D Texas) and Ross Bass (D Tenn.).

Neither Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) nor House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) was asked to sign. Southern leaders explained they did not want the manifesto to appear to reflect national Democratic policy or the leadership of either chamber.

Other southern legislators who did not sign the document (all are Democrats unless otherwise noted):

Florida -- Rep. Dante Fascell.

North Carolina -- Reps. Thurmond Chatham, Charles B. Deane, Harold D. Cooley. (Chatham and Deane lost their bids for renomination in the state Democratic primary May 26. Their failure to sign the manifesto was a major issue used against them.)

Tennessee -- Sens. Albert Gore, Estes Kefauver; Reps. J. Percy Priest, B. Carroll Reece (R), Howard H. Baker (R).

Texas -- Reps. Bruce Alger (R), Jack B. Brooks, Brady Gentry, Olin E. Teague, Albert Thomas, Clark W. Thompson, Homer Thornberry, W. R. Poage, James C. Wright Jr., Frank Ikard, John J. Bell, Joe M. Kilgore, J. T. Rutherford, Omar Burleson, George M. Mahon and Paul J. Kilday.

There were no signers from Kentucky or Oklahoma.

GEORGE, SMITH PRESENT DOCUMENT

The manifesto was submitted in the Senate by Walter F. George (D Ga.), in the House by Howard W. Smith (D Va.). While there was no comment following House presentation, Wayne Morse (D Ore.) told the Senate: "A historic debate is due...because Congress will have to decide whether or not we are going to follow the Supreme Court decision, recognizing the supremacy of the Court in protecting the American people in their constitutional rights."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), one of the prime movers in drawing up the manifesto, said: "It would be submission to cowardice if we failed to use every lawful means to protect the rights of the people. We are free morally and legally to oppose the (Supreme Court) decision. We must fight it to the end." Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said the document was "part of the plan of massive resistance we've been working on and I hope and believe it will be an effective action."

The complete text of the manifesto and signers (all Democrats unless otherwise noted):

The Complete Text

The unwarranted decision of the Supreme Court in the public school cases is now bearing the fruit always produced when men substitute naked power for established law.

The Founding Fathers gave us a Constitution of checks and balances because they realized the inescapable lesson of history that no man or group of men can be safely entrusted with unlimited power. They framed this Constitution with its provisions for change by amendment in order to secure the fundamentals of government against the dangers of temporary popular passion or the personal predilections of public office holders.

We regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases as a clear abuse of judicial power. It climaxes a trend in the federal judiciary undertaking to legislate, in derogation of the authority of Congress, and to encroach upon the reserved rights of the States and the people.

The original Constitution does not mention education. Neither does the Fourteenth Amendment nor any other Amendment. The debates preceding the submission of the Fourteenth Amendment clearly show that there was no intent that it should affect the systems of education maintained by the States.

The very Congress which proposed the Amendment subsequently provided for segregated schools in the District of Columbia.

ESTABLISHED SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

When the Amendment was adopted in 1868, there were 37 States of the Union. Every one of the 26 States that had any substantial racial differences among its people either approved the operation of segregated schools already in existence or subsequently established such schools by action of the same law-making body which considered the Fourteenth Amendment.

As admitted by the Supreme Court in the public school case (Brown v. Board of Education), the doctrine of separate but equal schools "apparently originated in Roberts v. City of Boston... (1849), upholding school segregation against attack as being violative of a State constitutional guarantee of equality." This constitutional doctrine began in the North -- not in the South, and it was followed not only in Massachusetts, but in Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other northern States until they, exercising their rights as States through the constitutional processes of local self-government, changed their school systems.

In the case of Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896 the Supreme Court expressly declared that under the Fourteenth Amendment no person was denied any of his rights if the States provided separate but equal public facilities. This decision has been followed in many other cases. It is notable that the Supreme Court, speaking through Chief Justice Taft, a former President of the United States, unanimously declared in 1927 in Lum v. Rice that the "separate but equal" principle is"...within the discretion of the State in regulating its public schools and does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment."

This interpretation, restated time and again, became a part of the life of the people of many of the States and confirmed their habits, customs, traditions and way of life. It is founded on elemental humanity and common sense, for parents should not be deprived by government of the right to direct the lives and education of their own children.

'NO LEGAL BASIS'

Though there has been no constitutional amendment or Act of Congress changing this established legal principle almost a century old, the Supreme Court of the United States, with no legal basis for such action, undertook to exercise their naked judicial power and substituted their personal political and social ideas for the established law of the land.

This unwarranted exercise of power by the Court, contrary to the Constitution, is creating chaos and confusion in the States principally affected. It is destroying the amicable relations between the white and Negro races that have been created through 90 years of patient effort by the good people of both races. It has planted hatred and suspicion where there has been heretofore friendship and understanding.

Without regard to the consent of the governed, outside agitators are threatening immediate and revolutionary changes in our public school systems. If done, this is certain to destroy the system of public education in some of the States.

With the gravest concern for the explosive and dangerous condition created by this decision and inflamed by outside meddlers:

We reaffirm our reliance on the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land.

We decry the Supreme Court's encroachments on rights reserved to the States and to the people, contrary to established law and to the Constitution.

COMMEND MOTIVES

We commend the motives of those States which have declared the intention to resist forced integration by any lawful means.

We appeal to the States and people who are not directly affected by these decisions to consider the constitutional principles involved against the time when they too, on issues vital to them, may be the victims of judicial encroachment.

Even though we constitute a minority in the present Congress, we have full faith that a majority of the American people believe in the dual system of government which has enabled us to achieve our greatness and will in time demand that the reserved rights of the States and of the people be made secure against judicial usurpation.

We pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to bring about a reversal of this decision which is contrary to the Constitution and to prevent the use of force in its implementation.

In this trying period, as we all seek to right this wrong, we appeal to our people not to be provoked by the agitators and troublemakers invading our States and to scrupulously refrain from disorder and lawless acts.

Signed by:

Members of the United States Senate:

Walter F. George (Ga.)	Lister Hill (Ala.)
Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	James O. Eastland (Miss.)
John Stennis (Miss.)	W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	John Sparkman (Ala.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)
Harry F. Byrd (Va.)	Price Daniel (Texas)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	

Members of the United States House of Representatives:

ALABAMA

Frank W. Boykin	Armistead I. Selden Jr.
George M. Grant	Carl Elliott
George W. Andrews	Robert E. Jones
Kenneth A. Roberts	George Huddleston Jr.
Albert Rains	

ARKANSAS

E. C. Gathings	Oren Harris
Wilbur D. Mills	Brooks Hays
James W. Trimble	W. F. Norrell

FLORIDA

Charles E. Bennett	Paul G. Rogers
Robert L. F. Sikes	James A. Haley
William Cramer (R)	D. R. Matthews
A. S. Herlong Jr.	

GEORGIA

Prince H. Preston	Carl Vinson
John L. Pilcher	Henderson Lanham
E. L. Forrester	Iris F. Blitch
John James Flynt Jr.	Phil M. Landrum
James C. Davis	Paul Brown

LOUISIANA

F. Edward Hebert	Otto E. Passman
Hale Boggs	James H. Morrison
Edwin E. Willis	T. Ashton Thompson
Overton Brooks	George S. Long

MISSISSIPPI

Thomas G. Abernethy	John Bell Williams
Jamie L. Whitten	Arthur Winstead
Frank E. Smith	William M. Colmer

NORTH CAROLINA

Herbert C. Bonner	Hugh O. Alexander
L. H. Fountain	Woodrow W. Jones
Graham A. Barden	George A. Shuford
Carl T. Durham	Charles Raper Jonas (R)
F. Ertel Carlyle	

SOUTH CAROLINA

L. Mendel Rivers	Robert T. Ashmore
John J. Riley	James P. Richards
W. J. Bryan Dorn	John L. McMillan

TENNESSEE

James B. Frazier Jr.	Jere Cooper
Ross Bass	Clifford Davis
Tom Murray	Joe L. Evins

TEXAS

Wright Patman	Walter Rogers
Martin Dies	O. C. Fisher
John Dowdy	

VIRGINIA

Edward J. Robeson Jr.	Richard H. Poff (R)
Porter Hardy Jr.	Burr P. Harrison
J. Vaughan Gary	Howard W. Smith
Watkins M. Abbitt	W. Pat Jennings
William M. Tuck	Joel T. Broyhill (R)

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

HR 11356 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committed (H Rept 2213) May 25, 1956.

- Passed by the House, by a roll-call vote of 275-122, June 11. (See p. 206)
- Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 2273) June 19.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a roll-call vote of 54-25, June 29. (See p. 175)
- Conference report (H Rept 2643) agreed to by both houses July 9 by voice votes.

P.L. 726 -- Signed into law July 18.

Congress completed action July 9 on the Mutual Security Act of 1956 (HR 11356). The bill carried new fund authorizations for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1957 of $3,928,575,000 -- $743,900,000 less than the Administration had asked but $1.2 billion more than Congress appropriated for the program in 1955.

Most of the money -- $2,225,000,000 -- was for military aid, but the amount approved was $700 million less than the President asked. An additional $1,175,-200,000 was included for economic aid to help countries receiving military assistance sustain their defense efforts. Of the remainder, $193 million was for economic development aid to other countries, and $140.5 million for technical assistance programs.

Later, in HR 12130 -- PL 853, Congress appropriated $3,766,570,000 for the program in fiscal 1957. (See p. 427)

The 1956 authorization bill abolished the Asian Economic Development Fund set up in 1955 and failed to include a requested new fund for the Middle East and Africa. Other requests of the President for greater flexibility in administering the aid program fared somewhat better: his Emergency Fund created in 1955 received a second $100 million; he was allowed greater authority to transfer funds without regard to provisions of the Act; and certain funds were continued available for longer than 12 months, to permit more time for programming.

The House, which acted first on the measure, chopped $1.1 billion off the Administration's request for $4.7 billion. The Senate restored the authorization to within $361,400,000 of the amount the President had requested. When the bill went to conference, a compromise was effected about midway between the two versions.

Battles were waged in both houses over continuing aid to Yugoslavia. The result -- to be modified later in action on the foreign aid appropriations bill -- was that all outright prohibitions on such aid were defeated. Its continuance was left to the discretion of the President, who in making the decision was to take into account certain specified considerations.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 11356 authorized the following new funds:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	$2,225,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,175,200,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	193,000,000*
Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral programs	140,500,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	$ 17,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	9,300,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	3,000,000
Administration and trade control act costs	36,425,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,950,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,000,000
TOTAL	$3,928,575,000

*In addition to new funds under this section (to be expended in the Middle East, Africa and Asia), $100 million authorized in 1955 for the President's Asian Development Fund, but not appropriated, was diverted to this title, and the Fund abolished.

In addition the bill:

Pledged to continue foreign aid as long as the danger to peace and U.S. security existed, and aid was needed, in amounts compatible with U.S. stability, strength and other obligations.

Authorized $52 million for defense support to Latin America to be used to sustain or increase military efforts or political or economic stability; authorized $15 million of that amount, of which 75 percent should be loans, to be available until expended -- preferably for regional projects promoting health, education and sanitation, and land resettlement.

Declared that aid to Yugoslavia should be suspended unless the President decided that continued aid was in the U.S. interest and that Yugoslavia was independent of Soviet control and not part of the Communist world conquest program. He decided Oct. 15 to allow economic aid.

Required that 80 percent of development assistance funds for individual countries be extended as loans, except funds to finance sales of farm surpluses; limited bilateral assistance to any one country to 25 percent of total funds; authorized carryover into fiscal 1957 of balances under this title, and made new funds available until June 30, 1960.

DISCRETIONARY FUNDS

Increased from $50 million to $150 million the amount the President might spend at his discretion without regard to provisions of the Act; authorized a second $100 million for the President's Emergency Fund established in 1955; permitted use of discretionary funds for programs to keep alive the hopes of people enslaved by Communism.

Earmarked not less than $250 million to finance the sales of farm surpluses.

Repealed the 1955 authorization of $100 million for the Asian Economic Development Fund in fiscal 1957, and diverted that amount to development assistance funds.

Expanded the investment guarantee program, extended it to 1967 and included war among the risks guaranteed against.

Increased from $2 million to $3 million the U.S. contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization, but limited the U.S. share of its annual budget to 31.5 percent.

Authorized use of the contract authorization system in expending funds under the Act.

Instructed the Administration to make "a special effort" to use foreign currencies derived from farm surplus sales for educational exchanges, and authorized up to $5 million of such funds for translating, publishing, and distributing books and periodicals abroad.

Authorized the President to transfer up to $11 million from foreign aid funds to the State Department for its international educational exchange program.

Adopted a new pricing formula for determining the value of military equipment sent abroad.

Made up to 25 percent of funds for defense support, technical cooperation or joint control assistance available for three months beyond the end of the fiscal year.

Struck out the prohibition on the carryover of unexpended and unobligated balances in excess of $200 million.

Stated the sense of Congress that in preparing the foreign aid program the President should take fully into account the desirability of promoting the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Survey of U.S. Aid since 1945" (this volume, p. 432)

First indication that the Administration would seek a greatly increased foreign aid authorization and appropriation over the amounts approved in 1955 came in December, 1955. Congress in 1955 had authorized $3,285,800,000, appropriated $2,703,341,750 for the Mutual Security Program. (1955 Almanac, pp. 235, 301)

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Dec. 20, 1955, said the Administration would ask Congress in 1956 to appropriate $4.9 billion for foreign aid -- $3 billion for military, and $1.9 billion for economic aid. He said most of the increase would be used to keep up the flow of military supplies. Actual spending in fiscal 1957 would be only about $200 million more than in fiscal 1956, he said, with the difference going to replenish the foreign aid "pipeline".

President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message Jan. 5, 1956, said it was necessary to "sustain and fortify" the Mutual Security Program. He asked Congress to give him "limited authority to make longer-term commitments" on aid projects so as to give "assurance of continuity in economic assistance" programs. (For text of message, see p. 45)

Secretary of State Dulles Jan. 11 released a statement signed by the United States delegation to the United Nations calling for the U.S. to "wake up" to the economic and social contest with Russia in which defeat would be "disastrous." Dulles said he had shown the statement to President Eisenhower, and the President concurred with it.

In the statement, the delegation asked for "more emphasis on economic and educational endeavors," but warned against trying to outbid Communism by the size of U.S. aid alone.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In a special foreign aid message March 19 President Eisenhower spelled out his requests for the fiscal 1957 Mutual Security Program. (For text of message, see p. 75) He asked for authorizations totalling $4,672,475,000 and for appropriations of $4,859,975,000 (including amounts previously authorized but not appropriated).

In addition the President requested:

Authority to make commitments of as much as $100 million a year in economic aid for periods up to 10 years.

A second $100 million for the President's Emergency Fund established in 1955, to be spent with "the maximum degree of flexibility", and "increased" authority to transfer funds from other parts of the program for such uses as the President determined "important to the security of the United States."

A second $100 million (authorized in 1955, but not appropriated) for the Asian Development Fund.

A new special $100 million fund for the Middle East and Africa similar to the Asian Fund.

Funds of $530 million to begin a program of sharing advanced weapons -- including missiles and radar warning systems -- with U.S. allies.

Funds of $5,950,000 to help other nations build atomic reactors for research purposes.

Greater flexibility in authority to spend funds when the President determined it was important to U.S. security.

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS

Of the amounts requested to be authorized and appropriated in fiscal 1957, the President indicated the following breakdown:

	AUTHORIZATION	APPROPRIATION
Military Assistance (including direct forces support)	$2,925,000,000	$3,000,000,000
Defense Support (economic aid to countries receiving military assistance)	1,130,700,000	1,130,700,000
Development Assistance (economic aid to other countries)	170,000,000	170,000,000
Technical Cooperation	157,500,000	157,500,000
Other programs	289,275,000	401,775,000
TOTALS	$4,672,475,000	$4,859,975,000

Amounts required to be appropriated but not authorized included $75 million for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (infrastructure) authorized in 1954; $12.5 million for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration authorized in 1954; and $100 million for the Asian Development Fund authorized in 1955.

Military aid would continue to go to North Atlantic Treaty countries, but no economic aid to NATO nations except Greece and Turkey. Economic aid would continue for Berlin, with military and economic aid for Spain and Yugoslavia.

Increased economic and military aid would go to Asia and the Middle East, where, the President said, "serious risk of aggression still exists." Military aid to those areas would total approximately $1,640,000,000 and defense support, more than $1 billion, in addition to development assistance and technical cooperation funds.

Latin America would continue to receive both military and economic aid.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HEARINGS -- March 20 to May 10, intermittently, on a bill (HR 10082) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957.

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr. said: "The Mutual Security Program is a fundamental and essential aspect of the conduct of our foreign policy.... The purpose of the proposed program is to carry on at approximately the same rate of expenditure as last year and the year before. In view of the increased threat of Communist economic penetration in the free world, we cannot afford to reduce our efforts at this time."

John B. Hollister, International Cooperation Administrator, said the proposed program was "a balanced effort to meet the Communist challenge for world domination.... (There is a) special need for the capacity for flexible action on the economic front in the Middle East and Africa.... Authority (to make long-range commitments) may prove to be a very powerful and useful mutual security instrument in the difficult years...ahead.... I know and understand the Congressional reluctance to permit long-term arrangements.... (The opportunity for annual review) will not be completely lost under the proposal, for annual appropriations must be made."

March 21 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Gordon Gray said: "The recent changes in Communist tactics and the current Soviet emphasis on economic infiltration provide no basis for relaxing collective security efforts."

March 27 -- C. Burke Elbrick, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, said: "With relatively minor exceptions, the proposed Mutual Security Program in Europe is devoted entirely to military defense .... It is primarily designed to maintain and strengthen (NATO's) defensive power.... A recent analysis by my staff indicates that these (European) countries are now spending the equivalent of six dollars of their own money (for defense purposes) for each dollar of United States aid received."

Stuart H. Van Dyke, Regional Director of European Operations for ICA, said "there remain areas in Europe where local economic difficulties are of direct security concern to the U.S."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee May 25 reported by a 24-4 vote a clean bill (HR 11356 -- H Rept 2213) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957.

HR 11356 authorized total new funds of $3,563,475,000, which was $1,109,000,000 less than the Administration requested. The Committee authorized military aid funds of $1,925,000,000 instead of the $2,925,000,000 asked by the Administration.

The President's request for special authority to enter into long-term agreements that would permit him to allocate funds over a 10-year period was denied. Instead the Committee pledged to continue aid as long as there was a danger to peace and the security of the United States and aid was needed.

The President, under terms of the bill, would be permitted to allocate up to $150 million according to his discretion, an increase of $100 million over existing law.

The Committee rejected amendments to cut off aid to countries that exercised criminal jurisdiction over U.S. servicemen stationed within their borders and to initiate a study of the aid program. The Committee said it felt the President already had authority to begin such a study. In its report the Committee said any foreign aid study should explore the technical cooperation program with a view to giving it "the special emphasis which it merits," possibly by setting it up separately from the rest of the aid program.

In other actions the Committee cut economic aid to Yugoslavia by 50 percent and stipulated that not more than $450 million of the $1.9 billion military aid funds should go to Europe, with at least $48 million for Spain. Almost all economic aid for countries not receiving military aid was to be extended as loans, not grants.

A minority report (H Rept 2213, Part 2) signed by Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) and E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) said the Mutual Security Program was not the "right answer to our need for national security and world peace."

Floor Action

The House June 11 passed, by a roll-call vote of 275-122, the Mutual Security Act of 1956 (HR 11356). (For voting, see chart p. 206) The House June 7 defeated on a teller vote of 112-192 an Administration-backed move to restore $600 million of the $1 billion reduction in military aid made by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The House June 11 rejected, by a 52-142 standing vote, a move to recommit the bill.

Only change decreed by the House in the amounts recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee was an increase of $5 million in aid to Guatemala, approved June 7 by voice vote.

In a round of preliminary voting on amendments, the House defeated attempts to bar aid to Yugoslavia and India. The House adopted an amendment stating that aid to Yugoslavia should end unless the President decided that its continuance was in the U.S. national interest.

Attempts to reduce economic aid to Asia by $500 million and military aid by another $500 million were rejected. Also defeated was a proposal that the President revise Status of Forces agreements so as to give the U.S. exclusive criminal jurisdiction over American forces stationed abroad.

PRESIDENT INTERVENES

President Eisenhower, in an attempt to restore $600 million of the Foreign Affairs Committee cut, June 5 met with Republican and Democratic leaders of the House. Both House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) and Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) supported the President and urged the House to restore $600 million of the Committee's cut. Martin also read the House a June 7 letter from the President in which Mr. Eisenhower said the nation's security would be "seriously impaired" if the Committee cut was not withdrawn.

Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee accused the executive branch of trying to dictate to Congress. He said the bill as reported by his Committee contained "plenty of money" for the Mutual Security Program.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of new funds authorized by HR 11356, as passed by the House:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	$1,925,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,152,700,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	143,000,000*
Technical cooperation	
Bilateral programs	140,500,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	17,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	9,300,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	15,400,000
Administration and Trade Control Act costs	36,425,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,950,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,000,000
TOTAL	$3,568,475,000

*In addition to new funds under this section (to be expended in the Middle East, Africa and Asia) $100 million, authorized in 1955 for the President's Asian Development Fund but not appropriated, was diverted to this title.

Other provisions of the bill:

Pledged that foreign aid would be continued as long as the danger to peace and security existed and aid was needed.

Increased from $50 million to $150 million the amount the President might spend in his discretion without regard to provisions of the Act.

Stipulated that all development assistance to individual countries be in the form of loans except funds to finance sales of farm surpluses and limited to 25 percent of the total any one nation's share.

Provided not less than $250 million to finance the sales of farm surpluses.

Expanded the investment guarantee program and extended it to fiscal 1967.

Stipulated that all recipient countries be required to agree to "equitable treatment" of U.S. private investment.

Limited military aid to Europe to $450 million, of which $48 million should go to Spain.

Directed that no aid be given Yugoslavia unless the President declared it in the national interest.

Proposed that the President initiate a study of an independent, long-term technical cooperation program.

Authorized an increase from $2 to $3 million in the U.S. annual contribution to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Authorized up to 25 percent of defense support, technical cooperation and joint control area funds to be available for 15 months instead of 12 months to allow more time for programming.

Authorized continued availability of unspent mutual security balances, and cancelled the $200 million limitation on carryover of unspent balances.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Increase defense support assistance for Guatemala by $5 million (for a total of $15 million); June 7. Voice vote.

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Terminate all aid to Yugoslavia unless the President finds that continuing aid is in the interest of United States security, and that Yugoslavia is independent of Soviet control; June 8. Standing, 97-86; teller, 123-95.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), as amended by Williams, above -- Terminate all aid to Yugoslavia unless the President orders it; June 8. Standing, 183-3.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Declare that a study of the technical cooperation program should be made under the direction of the President, with a view to setting it up apart from the Mutual Security Program on a long-term basis; June 8. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Restore the $1 billion Committee cut in military aid; raise the ceiling on military aid for Europe (except Spain) from $402 million to $589.5 millon; June 7. Voice vote.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Cut military aid an additional $500 million, from $1,925,000,000 to $1,425,000,000; June 7. Standing, 69-178.

Brooks Hays (D Ark.) -- Restore $600 million of the $1 billion Committee cut in military aid; eliminate the ceiling on aid to Europe and the fixed amount for Spain; June 7. Teller, 112-192.

George H. Christopher (D Mo.) -- Cut defense support aid to Asia by $500 million (from $882 million to $382 million); June 7. Voice.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Add to Williams amendment on aid to Yugoslavia a requirement that the President transmit to Congress his reasons for continuing aid; June 8. Standing, 82-97; teller, 92-96.

Bentley -- Eliminate development assistance for India; June 8. Standing, 28-62.

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Prohibit use of refugee funds to aid persons without security clearances based on "reasonable standards" and refugees from Communist China with Soviet passports or Communist Chinese exit permits; June 8. Standing, 4-37.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Adopt policy declaration that funds be spent so as to eliminate trade barriers, discourage socialism and nationalized industries and avoid support of "erroneous policies and practices of foreign governments;" June 8. Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Eliminate provision guaranteeing private investment in foreign countries against losses by reason of war, revolution or insurrection; June 8. Standing, 28-78.

Meader -- Direct Commerce Department to study impediments to private investment in foreign countries and suggest means of removing them; June 8. Voice.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- State view of Congress that Status of Forces agreements be modified to give U.S. exclusive criminal jurisdiction over its military personnel stationed abroad; June 8. Standing, 30-93.

Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.) -- Require executive branch, before spending foreign aid funds, to transmit to the Congressional committee concerned any documents or records relating to the program, except those relating to military assistance and defense support; June 8. Standing, 37-74.

Gross -- Eliminate provision for paid health and accident insurance for foreign trainees in the technical

cooperation program while away from home; June 8. Voice.

LOSING FRIENDS

DEBATE -- June 6 -- James C. Davis (D Ga.) -- "From the very beginning I have questioned the wisdom of trying to buy the friendship of other nations.... History has shown that my doubts were fully justified.... We have spent billions on various forms of foreign aid. Today we have fewer friends than we had at the start.... It is high time that we stop and reconsider...before we lose all of our friends."

Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- "The authorization for military assistance (approved by the Committee) is $1,925,000,000.... The Committee (felt) that if equipment already financed from prior appropriations and now scheduled for Europe is diverted to Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America, this amount is adequate to carry forth the military programs in these countries. According to the latest information available, Nov. 30, 1955, $6,405,643,000 of undelivered military items were in the pipeline."

James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- "The committee voted 24-4 to report this bill.... The funds authorized are absolutely essential to the security of the U.S..... Over $3 billion of the funds authorized...about 86 percent... goes to support military programs in countries that have not the resources to keep the men under arms that they now have.... By far the largest single amount (of military aid) for any country is for Korea.... We have no choice but to hold the line in Korea.... In Europe there is less feeling of danger and less enthusiasm for defense than there used to be.... There is no use going ahead with a program for Europe as though nothing had happened.... The thing to do under the circumstances is to slow down our deliveries to Europe and to divert (them)...to Asia and to Turkey.... We have made cuts in this bill which will reduce the programs which should be curtailed. We believe that the materials in the pipeline, plus the new money authorized in this bill, will permit us to meet any new situation which may arise between now and next January."

June 7 -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- "All of us who attended the meeting at the White House night before last...were deeply impressed by the statements of the President.... Are you going to turn down the views of the President?.... Is the whole security program to be wrecked by this drastic reduction?"

James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- "Here...are the former Speaker of the House and the present Speaker...leading this fight to repudiate what a Committee, an arm of this House, has done.... Here we find the executive department... attempting to dictate to the Congress, and the position is taken by our leaders that we dare not differ with the dollar figures sent here.... Do you want to destroy constitutional government?"

AID TO YUGOSLAVIA

June 8 -- Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- "Yugoslavia has failed to live up to agreements under which it has received military assistance.... If Tito is going to accept aid from Russia we should cease giving further aid."

Richards -- "I hold no brief for Tito.... In (the Committee's) bill...he has been handed a pretty heavy jolt. The executive department was after $30 million in economic aid and it has been cut in half.... Tito...is the only living dictator of a Communist country that has ever dared to stand up to Stalin and has lived to tell the tale.... If the (Kelly) amendment is approved, Tito will have no choice but to throw in his lot with the Soviet Union."

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- "We have a lot of neutrals in the world.... Is it not much better to have them as neutrals than to have them as enemies?"

T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) -- "We are trying to bribe Tito in the hope that he will forget his dedicated life as a Communist, as a sworn revolutionary, and help us defeat the cause he represents...."

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Because the U.S. "insisted upon pouring money into India...the Indian government, in an effort to observe neutrality, has felt compelled to go the other way.... If we terminate our aid to India... the government...would be able to take a more neutral attitude."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "Even though India is now neutral in foreign policy, if we will help the people of India develop...we will have a government and country that will be a showcase of democracy in the Far East."

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- "Underdeveloped areas...should be assisted...on a business basis and not by gifts or grants.... Preferential inducements (such as tax write-offs, extension of time limits on loss carry-overs and optional war risk insurance) would provide a profit motive for American investors."

Edward T. Miller (R Md.) -- The Bow amendment on Status of Forces agreements "would probably do more to wreck NATO and other mutual assistance programs, so vital to our own defense, than if we subtracted a lot of money from the bill.... We cannot expect free nations to discard their laws and accept the slight that we consider their administration of justice inferior and unfair."

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) -- The Hardy amendment would require "the automatic disclosure of papers not yet prepared, of state secrets not yet learned regarding events that have not yet occurred.... An executive cannot be independent if somebody else has the right to look not only at his mail but at every scrap of memoranda...."

Richards -- "There is a long line of precedents and clear-cut court decisions saying that the legislative branch has no right to demand information of this kind."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- April 13 to May 31, intermittently, on the proposed Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1957.

TESTIMONY -- April 30 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the proposed mutual security expenditure of $4 billion represented only 10 percent of the nation's annual investment in national security. The program, he said, was "necessary for the security of the United States.... Nothing has yet happened to make it prudent to terminate or curtail the present program."

Dulles said without the aid program to Korea, China, Indochina and other Far Eastern allies "these forward positions would have to be held by greatly increased U.S. forces, or else left exposed to a Communist takeover...." He said it would be "reckless not to help" Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Iraq, which were "subject to Soviet threats and the proximity of Soviet power."

The U.S., Dulles said, "is far and away the most wealthy nation in the world.... (We) cannot live either happily or safely as an oasis of prosperity in a desert of

misery.... New Communist tactics make it more than ever imperative that the U.S. should continue the economic phase of our Mutual Security Program...with greater flexibility and...greater assurance of continuity than ever before."

Dulles said the existing aid program operated "in a very cumbersome manner." He asked for "more discretionary funds and...the right to commit, out of future non-military appropriations,...up to $100 million a year for 10 years on long-range development projects." Dulles said "that part of the program which contributes to the security of the U.S. will have to go on so long as our security is threatened."

Dulles said President Eisenhower felt "a number of aspects" of the Mutual Security Program "could usefully be studied by men who are highly qualified but who are not available to serve the government on a full-time, long-term basis."

To have the Mutual Security Program "appreciably reduced, interfered with, or put in jeopardy would gravely endanger the security of the U.S.," said Dulles.

MILITARY CHIEFS SUPPORT AID

May 14 -- Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson said that any substantial cut in the Administration's request would constitute a "serious risk" to our defenses. A reduction of foreign aid would necessitate "a complete re-evaluation of our own international position and of our own military budget," he said. With the aid program the United States is "helping to support about 200 divisions in the armies of our allies," a force "several times the strength of our own Army," said Wilson.

Chairman Arthur W. Radford of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said: "The military assistance program...this year amounts to about $3 billion. This is substantially larger than last year's request.... The reduced requests of last year were permitted by a sizeable backlog which enabled us to maintain a steady flow of military assistance deliveries to recipient nations. Gauged by the current situation and by the increasing demands of technological advance...this year's request is not excessive .... Any substantial reduction...would have seriously adverse effects upon the continued building of military strength in the free world.... The program is austere to the degree that any major reduction would require a complete restudy of our own military program (which) is based upon the assumption that we will have capable allies."

May 22 -- After an executive session, Secretary Wilson said he had sought restoration of the House cuts in the aid program. "I don't think the people realize military assistance is an essential part of our defense. I think it would be a great mistake to reduce military assistance by any such amount as $1 billion. To cut it by one-third would be just as disastrous as to cut a third of our funds for own defenses," he said.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 19 reported, by a 13-2 vote, an amended bill (HR 11356 -- S Rept 2273) that carried a total in new funds of $4,271,075,000, compared with $3,568,475,000 approved by the House June 11.

As reported, HR 11356:

Restored $600 million of the House's $1 billion cut in military aid. Of the total $2.5 billion authorized for military aid, the Committee stipulated that $1.6 billion must be spent on advanced weapons for United States forces to replace those sent to allies as aid.

Restored $100 million to the President's Asian Development Fund. (The House diverted the fund to another title and reduced the total amount by $100 million).

Restored $15 million of economic aid to Yugoslavia, granting the full $30 million requested by the Administration.

Required that 75 percent (compared to 100 percent in the House bill) of development assistance funds should be loaned, not given, to individual nations (except funds to finance sales of farm surpluses.) The Committee repealed the House provision that not more than 25 percent of such funds could go to one country.

Limited to $200 million the amount of unexpended and unobligated balances that could be carried over to fiscal 1957, excepting the balances in the Asian Development and Palestine Refugee funds.

Specified that not less than 5 percent of the counterpart funds accruing from farm surplus sales be used for Fulbright educational exchanges (compared with the current .8 percent).

Stated that the President should explore with other nations establishing an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve (S Res 86) and report to Congress.

The Committee June 16 voted 9-4 to refer to the Finance Committee an amendment to impose quotas on imports of farm commodities and derivatives in surplus in the U.S. from countries receiving aid. (The amendment was aimed principally at Japanese textiles.)

Floor Action

The Senate June 29, by a roll-call vote of 54-25, passed the Mutual Security Act of 1956 (HR 11356). As sent to conference, the bill authorized $4,311,075,000 in new funds for fiscal 1957, which was $742,600,000 more than the House voted June 11 and $361,400,000 less than the President requested.

In earlier voting, the Senate June 28 rejected, by a roll-call vote of 38-50, an amendment to cut off aid to Yugoslavia, but added, by a 52-36 roll call, two more strings to the President's discretionary authority to continue aid. The Senate also turned down, by a roll-call vote of 27-58, an amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) to limit the total aid authorization to the amount appropriated and carried over in fiscal 1956 -- $2,765,875,000. (For voting, see chart p. 173)

The Senate rejected June 29, by a roll-call vote of 41-45, a proposal of Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) on behalf of the Administration that a 12-member commission -- half public officials, half private persons -- conduct a study of foreign aid. Opponents said the Foreign Relations Committee intended to conduct its own study, and Congress should not surrender its investigating power. (See "Foreign Aid Studies," this volume)

Also rejected June 29 by a 23-56 roll call was an amendment to halve aid to India. Rejected also were amendments to cut the total authorization $1 billion, to shut off aid to countries that did not abide by U.S. embargo rules and to require the executive branch to furnish Congressional committees with any information requested on the aid program.

Among amendments accepted were two aimed at supporting programs to keep alive the hopes of liberation

of people enslaved by Communism. Aid to Latin America was increased by creation of a Latin American Economic Development Fund similar to the Asian Fund created in 1955.

Amendments to place import quotas on cotton and other farm surpluses were rejected June 28.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, HR 11356 authorized:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	$2,525,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,167,700,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	143,000,000
Special authorization for Middle East, Africa	100,000,000
Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral programs	140,500,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	17,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Authorization for special activities for enslaved peoples	5,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	9,300,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	3,000,000
Administration and trade control act costs	36,425,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,950,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,000,000
Latin American Economic Development Fund	35,000,000
TOTAL	$4,311,075,000

Other provisions of the bill, differing from the House version:

Declared that as long as world conditions required it, the U.S. would expand its air power and aid friendly countries.

Stipulated that of the total $2.5 billion authorized for military aid, $1.6 billion should be spent for advanced weapons for United States forces to replace those sent to allies as aid.

Restored the $100 million authorization for Asian Economic Development made in 1955 and repealed by the House.

Required that 75 percent of development assistance funds for individual countries be extended as loans, except funds to finance sales of farm surpluses; struck out the House provision that not more than 25 percent of such funds should go to one country.

Authorized transfer of $20 million of total authorization (in addition to $5 million in new funds) for programs to keep alive the hopes of liberation of people enslaved by Communism.

Authorized the President to transfer $11 million from foreign aid funds to the State Department for its international educational exchange program.

Limited to $200 million the amount of unexpended and unobligated balances that could be carried over from fiscal 1956 to fiscal 1957.

Authorized use of at least 5 percent of counterpart funds, derived from surplus sales abroad, for exchange of persons program and $5 million for translating, publishing and distributing books and periodicals abroad.

Broadened and extended the investment guarantee program, but stipulated that "war, revolution or insurrection" should not be among the risks protected against.

Adopted a new pricing formula for determining the value of military equipment sent abroad.

Stated that aid to new African states should be extended directly to governments.

Requested the President to explore with other nations establishment of an international Food and Raw Materials Reserve (S Res 86) and report to Congress.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Add, as conditions for continued aid to Yugoslavia, requirements that the President find Yugoslavia is not part of a conspiracy for Communist world conquest, and that he report to Congress his reasons for a decision to continue aid to Yugoslavia; June 28. Roll-call vote, 52-36.

O'Mahoney -- Alter policy statement to declare that, as long as world conditions require it, the United States would expand its air power and give such foreign aid as it deemed "compatible with...stability, strength and other obligations;" June 29. Voice vote.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Authorize use of contract authorizations if provided for in fiscal 1957 Mutual Security Appropriation Act; June 29. Voice.

Dirksen -- Authorize additional $5 million for the President's discretionary fund to be used for programs to encourage the hopes of enslaved peoples; June 29. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), as modified -- Express policy of Congress to keep alive the hopes of liberation of enslaved peoples, and authorize $20 million of mutual security funds for programs for that purpose; June 29. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), as modified -- Express sense of Congress that in planning future foreign aid programs the President should take into account more fully the desirability of promoting economic development of underdeveloped countries; June 29. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Establish Latin American Economic Development Fund, to be administered by the President, with preference to be given to regional projects; authorize $35 million for the purpose, with 74 percent earmarked for loans; June 29. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Limit imports of agricultural commodities or derivative products already surplus in U.S. to average of previous three years' imports, if not already subject to import quotas; June 28. Roll call, 43-45.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Limit, pending action by Tariff Commission and the President, imports of cotton and derivatives to average of previous three years' imports when cotton is in surplus in U.S.; June 28. Roll call, 36-52.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Cut off all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days; June 28. Roll call, 38-50.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Reduce total foreign aid authorization (including unobligated and unreserved funds continued available) to $2,765,875,000 (the amount appropriated in 1955 plus carryover); June 28. Roll call, 27-58.

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Cut total authorization by $1 billion; June 29. Voice vote.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Establish a commission of six private citizens and six public officials to "conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the operation of the present and past foreign aid programs" and to report by Feb. 15, 1957; June 29. Roll-call vote, 41-45.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- Suspend for 12 months aid to countries shipping to the Soviet bloc materials embargoed by the U.S.; June 29. Roll call, 23-60.

O'Mahoney -- Direct executive branch to furnish any information on Mutual Security Program requested by committees of Congress; June 29. Roll call, 23-58.

Johnston -- Withhold foreign aid funds after 90 days if income tax exemptions are not increased from $600 to $700; June 29. Voice.

Bridges -- Cut economic aid and technical assistance to India to $40 million (from $80 million); June 29. Roll call, 23-56.

DEBATE -- June 27 -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "There is a chance that conditions have so changed in the past year that our children may be able to avoid the horrors of another war. But they will not be able to avoid that danger if we begin in this bill to liquidate the military strength of the free world.... The Soviet...switch from a military emphasis to an economic emphasis in its attack on freedom has had a tendency to induce us to lower our guard.... I hope we may not be lulled to sleep, letting our defenses fall into discard. It is in our interest to support strong regional defense groupings.... We must also take account of the fact that huge masses of people are determined to raise their living standards.... We must be ready to help these people.... Those Members of this body who may want to alter drastically our approach to mutual security must assume the risk of drastic change. The greatest risk...is that we may by ill-considered action sacrifice our present necessary position in world affairs."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "The foreign military support which our present policy calls for ($2.52 billion under the Senate bill) is a relatively small percentage of the over-all total of our defense program. It...probably saves us at least two or three times what the cost to us would be without this foreign cooperation."

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) -- "I...support this year's bill...only after a good deal of soul-searching.... The Committee hearings (revealed) loose language...loose thinking.... While the actions of the Soviet Union have undergone marked changes since last July, there is little evidence that the Administration has shown the flexibility...to meet these fresh challenges."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "What have we got in exchange for the $1 billion we gave to Tito?.... We get a Tito honeymoon staged in Moscow...a statement from Marshal Zhukov...that in war...the Kremlin and Tito will fight shoulder to shoulder."

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- "Undertaking to buy Tito is...fruitless.... We can rent him for a period of time, but the rent will be raised every month. I am ashamed to have my country enter into an auction with Soviet Russia for the good intentions of Tito..."

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- "We have poured out a billion dollars to a shrewd international blackmailer who was playing both sides against the middle.... We should wake up to the fact that...Tito is an example...to other countries to do the same thing...."

June 28 -- Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "Today our country owes more money than all the other countries of the world combined. We...continue to be blood-sucked for more and more by our friends.... It seems to me we have reached the end of the road.... No effort is being made to cause our allies who are prosperous today to assist us in carrying this load."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- "I always have supported our program for mutual assistance (but) I cannot support any part of the measure which extends aid to Yugoslavia."

George -- "We cannot end...aid...(to Yugoslavia) simply because we do not like Tito.... Show me an honestly neutral country...and I will show you a country which stands in the way of Soviet aggression."

CUTS DEBATED

June 29 -- William Langer (R N.D.) -- "The point has been reached...when even its most fanatical supporters can no longer suppress their misgivings as to the soundness and effectiveness of a foreign policy which is predicated upon a profligacy of the public funds..."

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- The "blanket cut" proposed by Langer would affect principally "the military aid item, because 80 or 85 percent (of the bill) consists of military aid. A great part of that...goes to Asia, and particularly to Formosa..."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "There has been general unanimity of opinion that a study (of foreign aid) should be made (but) an honest difference of opinion as to how the study may best be conducted.... Having the survey made only by members of the Foreign Relations Committee...does not meet the situation, because the problem is broader...than the jurisdiction of the...Committee."

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- "Are we going to shirk our responsibility and vote for a Hoover-type commission which will give the executive the opportunity to do...what it sees fit?" Knowland's amendment "would constitute a fundamental surrender of the Congressional investigative power to the executive.... Any proposal for a study that would be guided by the tender hands of the people who have been engaged for years in the foreign aid program would only result in a beautiful whitewash."

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "I am disappointed to find the foreign aid program so muscle-bound, and so encumbered with retreaded ideas that it cannot possibly meet the new cold war problem which now is facing us. The only alternative to misdirection of aid or overemphasis on military aid is to vote for deep and heavy cuts to try to bring about...an agonizing reappraisal...."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- His program to encourage hopes of liberation of enslaved peoples "is clearly in line with the campaign pledges made to the American people in 1952 by President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles.... We are not proposing an armed revolt at an inopportune time. We are proposing that the spirit of revolt be kept alive, and that a collective slowdown be encouraged...."

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- "It is hopeless idiocy for the U.S. on the one hand to subsidize a foreign aid program designed to fight world Communism, and on the other to permit countries receiving that aid to help

build the Communist war machine.... The Battle Act of 1951 provided that no nation that shipped strategic materials to the Soviet bloc should receive American aid. However, the Battle Act was circumvented in 1954 by the...Administrator, Mr. Harold E. Stassen (who decided) arbitrarily that certain highly strategic materials...were not in fact 'strategic' for the purposes of allied trade with the Communists.... The loophole in the Battle Act, which has been so cynically exploited by certain appeasement-minded officials in the bureaucracy, must be closed by Congress."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- McCarthy's amendment "would have the effect of forbidding any country from receiving our aid if it shipped anything -- even baby powder -- to Communist China.... We embargo everything to Communist China.... East-West trade controls depend on cooperation of our allies. Without such cooperation there can be no effective controls...."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "We gambled on Yugoslavia and lost. We are gambling on NATO and SEATO and most of it appears to be a pretty good gamble ... (with) some weak spots. We are gambling on India and frankly it is a gamble that I do not feel like backing with too many American taxpayer dollars."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "As responsible men we should not...strip the gears or wreck the machinery of existing foreign aid programs because we have little faith that serious thought is being given to the future of this program.... There is no blinking the fact...that the American people are not convinced that today's program serves America's national interest.... The Administration has done little to allay these genuine doubts....(I) hope that a comprehensive...reappraisal of our entire foreign aid program will be made during the next year by the Foreign Relations Committee...."

Conference

The conference committee on HR 11356 July 7 reported (H Rept 2643) a total new authorization of $3,928,575,000, or $360,100,000 more than the House figure and $382,500,000 less than the Senate. The conferees agreed to the House provisions on the policy of continuing aid and on repealing the limit on unobligated balances to be carried over.

They adopted a Senate amendment increasing aid to Latin America, adding a new clause permitting funds to be spent in that area to resettle migrants. Instead of setting up a separate Latin American fund as provided under the Senate amendment, the conferees diverted the increase (only $15 million of the $35 million voted by the Senate was allowed) to defense support funds, but stipulated broader purposes for which the Latin American funds could be expended.

Senate amendments giving new impetus to the international educational exchange program were accepted. The conferees compromised on 80 percent as the amount of development assistance to individual countries to be extended as loans -- the House figure was 100 percent and the Senate, 75 percent -- and approved the House limit of 25 percent to any one country. They deleted, on insistence of the Senate conferees, a House provision that recipient countries be required to agree to "equitable treatment" of U.S. private investment and dropped a Senate authorization of $100 million for the Middle East and Africa.

The conferees deleted the House provision for a special study of the technical cooperation program on grounds it would be included in the studies projected by the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 9 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- The provision for resettlement programs in Latin America "would do more to relieve pressure on our immigration quotas than anything we can conscientiously do unless we want to let down the bars and open the flood gates.... Under the amendment...it will be possible to...open up new vast areas of South America for the benefit of European migrants who should be resettled in larger numbers on farmlands and not in congested industrial areas."

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- "I intend...to offer an amendment (to the foreign aid appropriation bill) that will, in effect, cut off aid to the Communist government of Yugoslavia. The adoption of such an amendment would restore consistency to the foreign aid program:"

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 9 approved the conference report by voice vote, sending the Mutual Security Act to the President.

DEBATE -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "The Senate has cause to be satisfied with the results of the conference.... The two biggest items of difference had to do with military assistance and development assistance. For military assistance...the conferees agreed on a lump sum of $2,225,000,000 without earmarking any for Spain or Europe. In regard to Spain, it is the intention of the conferees that the full amount programmed for that country ($48 million) be furnished. In regard to Europe, the Senate conferees were most insistent that there be no limitation which might interfere with our participation in NATO.... The conferees also agreed to delete a House provision limiting development assistance to countries who had signed agreements with the U.S. for the participation of private enterprise in furthering the policies of the Mutual Security Act. This was one of the most contentious and most important points in conference.... The conferees are...strongly of the opinion that there should be a very substantial increase in the use of PL 480 currency (from sale of farm surpluses) for the exchange program."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- "While in 1954 it cost our nation about $5,900 to maintain one of our own soldiers, it cost us only $747 to maintain an allied soldier. It is because of the favorable economics of this military assistance to our allies that we have been able to maintain NATO.... It was our determination to 'stay with it' in Europe...which paved the way for the relaxation of Soviet control over her satellites. Tito could not have stood alone.... We see the rumblings of other satellite countries.... If we abandon Europe now, these stirrings will cease."

Group Stands

Public pressures on foreign aid were manifest not only in statements generally for and against the Mutual Security Program, but also in comments on specific aspects of the program.

H. Christian Sonne, chairman of the National Planning Assn.'s board of trustees, said Dec. 12, 1955, the U.S. must be prepared to use foreign economic aid "as long as the period of competitive coexistence lasts." Sonne said that "In the face of the shift in Soviet techniques the U.S. cannot wisely terminate economic aid to other countries."

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, Dec. 31 said "labor will support a program of substantial military and economic aid to other free nations to protect them from being forced to yield to Communism."

The Committee for Economic Development Feb. 16 said "the national interest requires that the U.S. expand its program of public investment in the underdeveloped countries and take steps to stimulate private investment." CED urged private foreign investment by U.S. firms be encouraged with a 27 percent cut in corporate income tax on income earned abroad and "consideration...be given to a large reduction."

75 GROUPS BACK ECONOMIC AID

More than 150 delegates of 75 national organizations gathered in Washington April 10 for a one-day Conference on Foreign Economic Aid.

The Conference, exploratory in nature, took no action and passed no resolutions. J.D. Zellerbach, CED chairman, reflected the views of many attending. He said the Soviet Union's trade and aid drive underscored the "urgency" of U.S. assistance. Zellerbach termed the Administration's $4.9 billion foreign aid request the "beginning of the Answer to this challenge."

The Conference was sponsored by the Point Four Information Service, an informal group of representatives from 31 organizations interested in foreign aid. The Service, set up in 1949, conducted similar conferences in 1952 and 1955. Members include representatives of farm, labor, educational, religious, veteran, cooperative and civic associations.

Participating in the Conference, in addition to CED, were representatives of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, League of Women Voters of the U.S., Public Affairs Institute, National Catholic Rural Life Conference, National Council of Jewish Women, American Veterans Committee, International Association of Machinists (AFL-CIO), United World Federalists, National Farmers Union, Americans for Democratic Action, United Auto Workers (Detroit), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and the Committee for a National Trade Policy.

Among other groups backing the Mutual Security Program at Congressional hearings in 1956 were the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the American Association of University Women.

Alfred Kohlberg of New York May 10 presented a statement to the Senate Committee signed by 70 persons saying aid should be extended by the U.S. "only to cooperating allies." Signers included Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R Utah), Maj. Gen. Clair L. Chennault (ret.), H.V. Kaltenborn and Clarence Manion.

George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business May 11 told the Committee a poll of over 100,000 members resulted in 80 percent opposed to continuance of foreign aid "as a permanent feature of our nation's foreign policy", with 16 percent in favor of it.

FOREIGN AID FUNDS

HR 12130 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2636) July 6, 1956. Recommended appropriation: $3,425,120,000.

- Passed by the House, on a 284-120 roll-call vote, July 11. (See p. 218) Appropriation voted: $3,425,120,000.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2579) July 14. Recommended: $4,105,420,000.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, on a 60-30 roll-call vote July 24. (See p. 182) Voted: $4,110,920,000.
- Conference report (H Rept 2931) agreed to by the House July 26 and the Senate July 27, by voice votes.

P.L. 853 -- Signed into law July 31. Final appropriation: $3,766,570,000.

Congress completed action July 27, 1956, on the Mutual Security Appropriation bill (HR 12130) providing foreign aid funds for fiscal 1957. Although the final figure was a full $1 billion more than Congress appropriated for the same purpose in 1955, it was $1 billion less than the Administration had asked to replenish the pipeline in order to keep the aid program going at the same pace.

New funds appropriated totalled $3,766,570,000, plus re-appropriation of unspent balances from fiscal 1956 of $240,800,000. Authorizing legislation passed July 9 had approved $3,928,575,000 in new funds for the 1957 Mutual Security Program. (See p. 418) Included in the appropriations bill were amounts authorized under previous years' legislation as well as those in the 1956 Act. Most items in the authorizing legislation were cut during the appropriations process.

Attached to the appropriation bill by a Senate floor amendment, and sustained in conference, was a rider forbidding the use of new funds for military aid to Yugoslavia except to maintain equipment already sent to that country. The authorizing bill had left the question of continuing aid to Yugoslavia to the discretion of the President. Another rider forbade the use of aid funds for international educational exchanges as provided by the authorizing measure.

HOUSE REBUFFS PRESIDENT

The House July 11 approved its Appropriations Committee's recommendation to slash $1.4 billion from the Administration's request despite a July 9 message from President Eisenhower asking that the amounts be increased. The Senate restored $600 million to the bill. The final version was about midway between the two.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of new funds in HR 12130 as it became law:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	$1,950,000,000
Infrastructure (NATO)	67,500,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,161,700,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	250,000,000

Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral programs	135,000,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	17,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	20,400,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	2,500,000
Administration and trade control act costs	34,770,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,500,000
TOTAL	$3,766,570,000

In addition, the bill:

Authorized carryover through fiscal 1957 of unobligated balances of $195,500,000 for military assistance and $45,300,000 for Palestine refugee relief.

Barred the use of funds under the bill for military equipment for Yugoslavia, except for maintenance and replacement of spare parts of equipment already furnished.

Stipulated that $15 million of defense support funds should go to Guatemala; and $50 million, all in grant form, to Spain, of which $18.5 million should be for agricultural commodities.

Stipulated that U.S. contributions to the United Nations Technical Assistance Program, as of 1958, should not exceed one-third of the total contributions.

Limited to 20 percent funds that could be obligated in the last two months of the fiscal year, but excepted the $100 million of the President's Emergency Fund.

Barred use of mutual security funds for international educational exchanges.

Stated Congress' opposition to the seating of Red China in the United Nations.

AUTHORIZATION, APPROPRIATION COMPARED

Below is a comparison of the amounts authorized and appropriated for the fiscal 1957 Mutual Security Program (for amounts requested, see p. 75):

	Authorization	Appropriation
Military Assistance (including direct forces' support)	$2,225,000,000	$1,950,000,000
NATO (infrastructure)	*	67,500,000
Defense Support (economic aid to countries receiving military assistance)	1,175,200,000	1,161,700,000
Development Assistance (economic aid to other countries)**	193,000,000	250,000,000
Technical Cooperation	157,500,000	152,000,000
Other programs	***177,875,000	***185,370,000
TOTALS	$3,928,575,000	$3,766,570,000

*Authorized under previous legislation but requiring appropriation.

**Diverted to this title was $100 million of the Asian Development Fund authorized in 1955 but requiring appropriation. The Fund was abolished.

***The authorization figure includes $1 million for the Food and Agriculture Organization which was not appropriated. The appropriations figure includes $12.5 million for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration authorized under previous legislation but requiring appropriation.

Background

President Eisenhower March 20 requested (H Doc 360) over $5 billion in mutual security funds for fiscal 1957 -- $4,859,975,000 in new funds and $211,900,000 in carryover balances which would lapse unless reappropriated. (For breakdown, see p. 419)

Congress in 1955 appropriated $2,703,341,750 for the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 235)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 24 to June 14, intermittently, on mutual security funds for fiscal 1957.

ACTION -- July 6 reported the Mutual Security Appropriation bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 12130 -- H Rept 2636). The Committee cut the Administration's request by $1.4 billion, recommending appropriation of $3,425,120,000 in new funds and reappropriation of $240,800,000 in unobligated balances from fiscal 1956, making $3,665,920,000 available in fiscal 1957 for obligation under the bill.

In its report the Committee said its deliberations were made "more difficult...by the lack of information as to past accomplishments and the vagueness of data of projected programs." The Committee said the foreign aid pieline or total unexpended balance on hand June 30 was "estimated at $6,877,700,000...made up of $5,059,-100,000 for the military and $1,818,600,000 for non-military." At the fiscal 1956 rate of expenditure, estimated at $3.7 billion, the pipeline "would carry the program for nearly two years," the Committee said.

Floor Action

The House July 11 passed HR 12130 by a roll-call vote of 284-120. (For voting see chart p. 218) The House approved the total recommended by its Appropriations Committee, which was about $500 million less than Congress authorized July 9.

The House amended the bill to stipulate that Guatemala receive $15 million in economic aid and to bar the use of foreign aid funds for international educational exchanges, as provided under the authorization bill. Amendments were defeated which would have barred aid to Yugoslavia, forced full security checks for any migrant helped with foreign aid funds, and knocked out funds for administering the trade control (Battle) act.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass) July 9 said it was leadership strategy not to attempt to raise the amount of the appropriation in the House but to fight for the increase in the Senate. President Eisenhower July 9 sent a message from Gettysburg asking for restoration of "a substantial part" of the foreign aid

cuts. He said failure to increase the funds "would definitely injure our efforts to help lead the world to peace based on cooperation and justice."

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of new funds in HR 12130, as passed by the House:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	$1,675,000,000
Infrastructure (NATO)	60,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,128,700,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	130,000,000
Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral programs	135,000,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	11,500,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	20,500,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	1,400,000
Administration and trade control act costs	35,320,000
Special authorization for Middle East and Africa	100,000,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,500,000
TOTAL	$3,425,120,000

In addition, the bill:

Authorized carryover of unobligated balances of $195,500,000 for military assistance and $45,300,000 for Palestine refugee relief.

Prohibited use of foreign aid appropriations and counterpart funds for the payment of foreign government debt.

Stipulated that not less than $15 million in defense support funds should go to Guatemala.

Barred use of mutual security funds for international educational exchanges.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Specify that $15 million of Latin American defense support aid should go to Guatemala; July 11. Voice vote.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Bar use of mutual security funds for the international educational exchange program; July 11. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Bar use of funds to assist in the migration of any person not cleared by a full-scale field security investigation; July 11. Standing, 4-54.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Strike out provision of $1,175,000 for administration of trade control (Battle) act; July 11. Standing, 29-68.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Prohibit aid to Yugoslavia; July 11. Standing, 58-97; teller, 65-117.

DEBATE -- July 9 -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- "It is not the leadership purpose to make a fight to replace some of these cuts at this time, although we do... believe the Committee has made a decision which if allowed to stand will be harmful to this country.... The President...says (this program) is necessary for the security not only of our own country but also of the free world.... We make a tragic mistake when we overrule the President.... For a billion dollars, $6 a person, we are playing havoc with the safety of our country."

Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- "It is quite obvious to me that the old steamroller was started several weeks ago to bypass (the Appropriations) subcommittee and it is still working.... We are providing more money in this bill than is needed or can be spent."

July 11 -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- "I have many times voted against appropriations for...foreign aid.... This time...I...support...efforts...to increase the bill at least to the authorization level on the item for military assistance.... If we do not(support) troops...native to Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan...to head off Communist infiltration...we are going to have to send our own boys over there."

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- "This is no time to slacken our efforts to build and maintain a powerful free world when results are beginning to show...."

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "Nearly 100 percent of the billions of dollars spent in this program...are spent in the United States.... This is not a giveaway program." Appropriations should be increased in the final version.

T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) -- "Day-by-day events are indicating the failure of this fantastic program...."

Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) -- The Administration "asked for less than they thought they needed last year in order to balance the budget this...election year.... They simply have not sold the American people on an increased foreign aid program.... A part-time President cannot sell it to the American people.... Our foreign policy is almost totally bankrupt today."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- June 19 to July 12, intermittently, on mutual security funds for fiscal 1957.

TESTIMONY -- June 19 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said that "to relax our efforts (in foreign aid) would lead our allies to relax their efforts and weaken the entire structure of the free world alliances at a time when resoluteness offers bright prospects of achieving solid results." Dulles said aid to Yugoslavia should be continued "so long as it seeks to maintain genuine independence."

June 20 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said the aid program was "helping to support approximately 200 divisions in the armies of our allies.... To cut military assistance materially at this time...would require a complete re-evaluation of our international position and of our own military budgets." Wilson said cuts would require increases in U.S. forces "at a very much greater cost in manpower and money."

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, supported the program. He said U.S. defensive strategy depended on military bases around the "Communist periphery" in countries friendly to the U.S.

June 21 -- Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther said material cuts that would slow down the development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would have a "direct, unfavorable impact" on U.S. defenses. "Free Europe is indispensable to our own security," he said.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee July 14 reported HR 12130 (S Rept 2579). As approved by the Committee, the bill carried total new funds of $4,105,420,000, compared with $3,425,120,000 approved by the House July 11. The Committee restored military assistance funds to the full amount authorized July 9 -- $2,225,000,000 plus $75,000,000 for NATO authorized under previous legislation. The Committee rejected by a 10-11 vote an amendment to cut off military aid to Yugoslavia.

The Appropriations Committee also:

Deleted a House amendment barring the use of foreign aid funds for the international educational exchange program.

Barred aid to Egypt for construction of the Aswan Dam without prior approval of the Committee.

Approved the House cut in contributions to the United Nations Technical Assistance program.

Cut another $1.1 million from funds to administer the aid program, aready cut by the House.

Deleted a House provision earmarking $15 million in defense support funds for Guatemala, and stipulated that $50 million of such funds should go to Spain.

Diverted the House's special authorization of $100 million for the Middle East and Africa to the general title, Development Assistance, that includes Asia as well.

Added provisions continuing certain funds for periods longer than 12 months to permit more flexible programming.

Reiterated Congress' opposition to the seating of Red China in the United Nations.

Floor Action

The Senate July 24 passed HR 12130 by a roll-call vote of 60-30, approving new funds of $4,110,920,000. The Senate beat down a series of attempts to reduce the total. (For voting, see chart p. 182)

The Senate adopted, by a 50-42 roll call, a revised amendment by Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- in opposition to President Eisenhower's views -- to bar the use of funds under the act for military equipment for Yugoslavia, except to maintain and replace spare parts of equipment already furnished. The amendment did not affect economic aid to Yugoslavia.

As originally submitted, the Knowland amendment would have barred use of all unexpended foreign aid funds -- including an estimated $100 million in the pipeline (previously appropriated) -- for military equipment for Yugoslavia, except maintenance. A point of order that the amendment as applied to funds already appropriated was legislation and not properly part of an appropriations bill was sustained by John L. McClellan (D Ark.), presiding. A motion by Knowland to suspend the rules to make its consideration in order failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote -- the roll call was 59-33. Knowland then altered the amendment to apply only to new funds and it was approved. Another amendment to bar all aid to Yugoslavia under the bill was rejected by voice vote.

A floor amendment July 20 restored a $5.5 million cut from the United Nations Technical Assistance program but provided that future contributions should not exceed one-third of the program's budget. Successive attempts by Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) to cut military assistance funds were rejected, and the Committee provision for $2.3 billion in military aid was upheld by a 50-39 roll call. Amendments by Ellender to cut defense support and development assistance funds also failed; the Committee provisions were upheld by a 57-33 roll call.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of new funds in HR 12130, as approved by the Senate and sent to conference:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	$2,225,000,000
Infrastructure (NATO)	75,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,175,200,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	293,000,000
Technical Cooperation	
Bilateral programs	140,500,000
Multilateral programs (United Nations and Organization of American States)	17,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	20,300,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	3,000,000
Administration and trade control act costs	34,220,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,500,000
TOTAL	$4,110,920,000

In addition, the bill:

Authorized carryover of unobligated balances of $195,500,000 for military assistance, to be available until June 30, 1958, and $45,300,000 for Palestine refugee relief.

Authorized up to 25 percent of funds for defense support, technical cooperation and aid to joint control areas to be available for 15 instead of 12 months.

Limited to 20 percent funds which could be obligated in the last two months of the fiscal year, but excepted the $100 million of the President's Emergency Fund.

Stated Congress' opposition to the seating of Red China in the United Nations.

Stipulated that $50 million of defense support funds should go to Spain, of which half should be for agricultural commodities.

Authorized $15 million of defense support funds for Latin America to remain available until June 30, 1958.

Made military assistance and development assistance funds available until June 30, 1958.

Barred the use of funds under the bill for military equipment for Yugoslavia, except for maintenance and replacement of spare parts of equipment already furnished.

Stipulated that U.S. contributions to the United Nations Technical Assistance program, as of 1958, should not exceed one-third of the total contributions.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), as modified -- Restore full $15.5 million authorized for the UN Technical Assistance program; limit U.S. contributions beginning with calendar 1958 to one-third of total contributions; July 20. Voice vote.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.), as modified -- Bar use of funds under HR 12130 to furnish military equipment to Yugoslavia, except to maintain or replace spare parts of equipment already furnished July 24. Roll call, 50-42.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- Reduce military assistance funds from $2,300,000,000 to $1,735,000,001; July 20. Roll-call vote, 42-46.

Ellender (as modified) -- Reduce military assistace funds to $2 million; July 20. Roll call, 37-44.

Ellender -- Reduce military assistance funds to $2.1 million; July 20. Roll call, 42-44.

Ellender (four amendments voted en bloc) -- Reduce defense support funds for Europe, the Near East and Africa and Asia by 10 percent; reduce development assistance funds from $293 million to $278.7 million; July 24. Roll call, 36-54.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- Bar use of funds under HR 12130 to aid Yugoslavia; July 24. Voice.

TECHNICAL AID RAISED

DEBATE -- July 20 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Explained his amendment to raise the amount in the United Nations Technical Assistance Fund from $10 million to $15.5 million, the full amount authorized. "The proposed U.S. calendar year 1957 contribution to the central UNTA fund, as in 1956, is 50 percent of the total contributions. If contributions of host countries to local projects are counted, the U.S. contribution is 16 percent of the...1957 program...."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- The effect of the Committee's cut "is enormous. The decrease of $5,-500,000 is one-third of the total authorization. It means a 20 percent cut in the whole program. Since the money contributed...is matched by the other participating nations, the loss to the program is doubled."

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "The (UN) program was established through the leadership of this country...in 1950.... Its accomplishments have been rather impressive.... If we reduce (our contribution) summarily at this time, there will be...dismay in foreign quarters."

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Argued for cuts in military aid. "...the amount of money on hand unexpended and available for use in connection with the military assistance program is $4,992,-900,000." (Ellender).

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- "U.S. military expenditures for all forms of national defense during the past two and a half years have been...$93,500,000,000. For North Atlantic Treaty forces, where most of our military assistance money has gone, we have spent $5,900,000,000.. We have spent 94 percent on our own forces and 6 percent on our allies.... Other nations have put up $6 out of their treasuries to $1 put up by the U.S. Any businessman who could get two for one for his money would be happy. We are getting six to one for our own national defense."

July 21 -- William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- "This American foreign-aid-follies racket has become an international blackmail game."

July 24 -- William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- On his amendment to cut off military aid to Yugoslavia, "I do not speak for the Administration...I have given more consideration to this amendment...than...to anything...I have done in my 11 years (in) the Senate.... (The amendment does not affect economic aid...Tito...has taken a position directly contrary to the foreign policy...we support....(He) favors the admission of Communist China into the United Nations.... Tito apparently does not need (our military aid) because he has made his peace with the Kremlin."

Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "By taking this action we...push Yugoslavia, which today has the strongest army in Europe outside the Kremlin...into the arms of the Kremlin.... We would lose face throughout the world." George read a letter dated July 23 from President Eisenhower which said he "would deplore any abrupt mandatory cutoff involving the military aspects of our Yugoslav relationship."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "...to cut off all military shipments permanently...except...replacement parts does not give the President...the ability to appraise the situation and determine whether Tito has really gone over to the Soviet side...there is one chance in 10 that the situation can be salvaged. We must take that chance...."

Conference

Senate and House conferees reported (H Rept 2931) July 25 on HR 12130. They agreed on new funds of $3,766,570,000, almost a 50-50 split between the two versions. The conferees deleted all Senate provisions making funds available for longer than 12 months to permit more flexible programming. Upheld were a Senate amendment barring use of new funds for military equipment for Yugoslavia, except for maintenance, and a House amendment barring transfer of aid funds to the State Department's educational exchange program. The conferees deleted the House's special authorization for the Middle East and Africa.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 26 agreed by voice vote to the conference report and concurred in three Senate amendments reported in disagreement by the conferees. Accepted was an amendment earmarking $50 million of defense support funds for Spain, with a further amendment that $18.5 million of that amount should be for agricultural commodities. Other amendments limited U.S. contributions to the United Nations Technical Assistance program beginning in 1958 to one-third of the budget and opposed the seating of Communist China in the UN.

DEBATE -- Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) -- Five House members of the conference committee did not agree to the compromise sum for military assistance. "If this conference report is approved, the President's original request for both economic and military aid will be cut approximately 20 percent. The reduction in the military figure itself will be approximately 33 percent.... It is a very serious calculated risk.... In my judgment the figure ...in the Senate version was far...preferable to what we finally agreed to in conference."

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- Described the cut as "an unwarranted gamble in the field of national security."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 27, by voice vote, without debate, agreed to the conference report and the House amendment earmarking $18.5 million worth of aid to Spain for agricultural commodities.

President Eisenhower, signing HR 12130 into law July 31, said he considered the provisions of the Act earmarking funds for Spain and Guatemala as "authorizations, and also as limitations on the availability of the amounts specified, rather than as directives. To construe them otherwise would raise substantial constitutional questions."

CQ Fact Sheet — On Foreign Aid

SURVEY OF U.S. AID SINCE 1945

As background to the foreign aid debate of 1956 over President Eisenhower's requests for increased mutual security appropriations and for "limited" authority to commit funds on a long-term basis (see p. 418), Congressional Quarterly prepared a review of foreign aid from World War II to 1956.

An analysis was made of foreign aid programs undertaken by the United States on the basis of purposes, recipients and costs.

The number and over-lapping nature of aid programs during the early postwar years ruled out either a simple chronological or functional review. Therefore, this review was divided arbitrarily into two time periods: the six years from 1945 to 1951, and the period since 1951 when aid was consolidated under the Mutual Security Act.

In terms of functions, aid was extended to meet three broad needs:

- Civilian relief and rehabilitation.
- Economic recovery and development.
- Military preparedness.

Generally speaking, the program emphasis since 1945 shifted from relief to recovery to preparedness, but all three purposes were found to some degree throughout the post-war period.

FOREIGN AID: 1945-51

Well before the end of World War II, plans were laid to meet the most pressing relief needs of civilians in the devastated areas of Europe and Asia, including enemy territories to be occupied. Substantial relief aid was continued through 1948 under a variety of programs. Meanwhile, Communist threats to Greece and Turkey led, in 1947, to a program for those countries emphasizing military aid. Also in 1947, plans were laid for the long-range European Recovery Program, underway in 1948. Continued threats of Soviet aggression led to negotiation in 1949 of the North Atlantic Treaty and to the Mutual Defense Assistance Act, granting military aid to NATO members. In mid-1950, the Korean War opened, causing military aid to United States allies to rise. This fact, coupled with the recovery of European production, paved the way for the consolidation of foreign aid under the Mutual Security Program in 1951. Following are the major relief, recovery and military programs launched during this six-year period.

Relief and Rehabilitation

- Lend-Lease Assistance: This program, under which the U. S. distributed about $40 billion in net aid to its allies during the war, officially was terminated on V-J Day, Sept. 2, 1945. However, supplies already in the "pipeline" -- that is, on order or in transit -- continued to be delivered for another year or more. Gross value of these postwar lend-lease shipments was $1.9 billion.

- Armed Forces Civilian Supply Programs: As the armed forces moved into liberated areas, and later occupied Germany and Japan, they took over responsibility for providing food, medical care and other emergency civilian services. About $800 million was spent under these programs before the end of the war, and $5.3 billion from 1945 through fiscal 1951, mostly in Germany and Japan.

- United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA): Established in 1943 by 46 free nations, UNRRA was financed by contributions of $3.7 billion, of which the U. S. provided $2.7 billion. UNRRA aid, which continued from 1944 to 1947, went chiefly to China and the countries of southern, central and eastern Europe.

- British Loan: In July, 1946, Congress approved a loan to Britain of $3,750,000,000, subject to repayment in 50 equal installments beginning Dec. 31, 1951, at 2 percent interest. The loan was drawn in installments and finally exhausted in March, 1948. Repayments on principal totaled $183 million as of Sept. 30, 1955.

- Post-UNRRA Relief: When UNRRA funds began to run out in 1947, Congress authorized additional relief aid of about $300 million. The bulk of this went to Austria, Greece, Italy and China.

- Interim Aid: Pending final action on the European Recovery Program, the Foreign Aid Act, passed in December, 1947, provided about $600 million for emergency aid to Austria, France and Italy.

Economic Recovery, Development

Despite the foregoing and other aid measures, Europe remained in acute economic straits. Among the causes were vast war-time destruction, obsolescence and deterioration of productive facilities and the extreme dislocation of trade. An offer of U. S. assistance in a long-range coordinated program of economic reconstruction was made by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in a speech at Harvard University in June, 1947. The West European nations joined to draw up such a plan, which became the European Recovery Program (ERP), authorized by Congress on April 3, 1948.

ERP, as set forth in Title I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, was to be "a plan for European recovery, open to all such nations which cooperate in such a plan, based upon a strong production effort, the expansion of foreign trade, the creation and maintenance of internal financial stability and the development of economic cooperation, including all possible steps to establish and maintain equitable rates of exchange and to bring about the progressive elimination of trade barriers."

Although the original U. S. proposal envisaged participation by all European nations, including the Soviet

Union and the East European satellites, the latter group declined to join. The other European nations, except for Spain, joined in forming the 16-member Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which, in collaboration with the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) set up to administer the program, worked out the details of ERP. Members of OEEC: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Later, West Germany and Trieste were added. Switzerland alone received no U. S. aid.

ERP introduced at least four new elements into the planning and administration of foreign aid:

- The program was long-range, projected over four years.
- The approach was regional; aid was allocated to member countries on the basis of needs and goals jointly agreed to by the U. S. and all of the recipients working through OEEC.
- Aid recipients had to match U. S. dollar grants with equal deposits of local currencies in so-called counterpart funds, which in turn were used to meet recovery objectives.
- Procurement of supplies was handled for the most part through normal trade channels, with ECA acting as financial agent.

By June 30, 1951, ERP assistance totaling $10.3 billion had been furnished. Of this, $1.1 billion was on a credit basis.

Major Aid Agencies

ECA -- Economic Cooperation Administration, the first independent foreign aid agency; established by the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 to administer the European Recovery Program and other programs; abolished by the Mutual Security Act of 1951; functions transferred to Mutual Security Agency Dec. 30, 1951.

TCA -- Technical Cooperation Administration, established within the Department of State by the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950; transferred to Mutual Security Agency by Executive Order 10458 June 1, 1953, then to Foreign Operations Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

MSA -- Mutual Security Agency, established by Mutual Security Act of 1951; abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 7 and functions transferred to--

FOA -- Foreign Operations Administration, established Aug. 1, 1953; abolished by Executive Order 10610 effective June 30, 1955, and functions transferred to--

ICA -- International Cooperation Administration, established July 1, 1955, as a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of State.

Technical Assistance

Technical cooperation programs, involving the exchange of "know-how," first were developed in Latin America during World War II. Under ERP, extensive use was made of technical assistance, both for the improvement of productivity in Europe and for economic development in the overseas territories of OEEC members.

In his inaugural address of January, 1949, President Truman, as the fourth point of foreign policy, called for "a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." The so-called Point Four program was authorized in 1950 by the Act for International Development. About $27 million was appropriated to start the program administered by the Technical Cooperation Administration (TCA) within the Department of State. Other technical assistance and development funds were contributed to United Nations programs. This type of aid has been maintained and expanded under the Mutual Security Program.

Military Assistance

With V-J Day, military aid came to a halt except in China, where about $700 million in post-war lend-lease military assistance was furnished. This aid was used to bolster Chinese Nationalist forces in their civil war with the Chinese Communists. First new postwar military aid program was developed in 1947, when British forces withdrew from Greece and that country appealed for U. S. aid in its struggle with Communist guerrilla forces. Turkey, then under Soviet pressure, likewise appealed for military assistance.

- Greek-Turkish Aid: On March 12, 1947, President Truman laid down, as U. S. policy, the support of "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure." The so-called Truman Doctrine became the basis for a program, authorized by Congress May 22, of military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey. Gross grants extended under this program totaled $653 million, of which $530 million was in military assistance.

- Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP): Increasing Soviet aggressiveness led to the negotiation and signing, Aug. 24, 1949, of the North Atlantic Treaty by the U. S., Canada and 10 European nations. In October, the Mutual Defense Assistance Act was passed, authorizing military aid to the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and also to Greece and Turkey, Iran, Korea, the Philippines and the "general area of China." Appropriations for MDAP purposes (which were coordinated with the economic aid programs under ECA) totaled $6.5 billion for fiscal 1950 and 1951. Of this amount, $5.5 billion was allocated to NATO countries.

Mutual Security Program

The outbreak of war in Korea on June 25, 1950, started a reappraisal of U. S. foreign aid programs that culminated, in October, 1951, in passage of the Mutual Security Act of 1951. By then, the chief goals of the European Recovery Program had been achieved, and

emphasis shifted to the use of aid to support rearmament. Economic aid, although continued, was conceived as a backstop for the military buildup.

From 1951 until 1954, all foreign aid was authorized under Mutual Security legislation, although previous laws governing ERP, Point Four, MDAP and other aid programs remained in force. The Mutual Security Act of 1954 was a complete codification of aid legislation. Appropriations were continued under this Act in 1955, for the current 1956 fiscal year.

Since 1951, MSP has been administered successively by three agencies: the Mutual Security Agency until Aug. 1, 1953; the Foreign Operations Administration until June 30, 1955; and the International Cooperation Administration, currently in charge as a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of State. At present, MSP comprehends four categories of aid:

- Mutual Defense Assistance -- Included outright military aid (such as the delivery of armaments), direct forces support (such as clothing and fuel to maintain forces in being) and defense support (economic-type aid to offset the cost of maintaining defense forces).
- Development Assistance -- Used to maintain "economic and political stability" in countries which do not receive military assistance.
- Technical Cooperation -- A continuation of the Point Four Program.
- Other Programs -- Included refugee aid, contributions to the UN Children's Fund, an emergency fund of $100 million and a $100 million Asian Development Fund.

Appropriations for the Mutual Security Program have declined every year since 1951 from a high of $7.3 billion to a low of $2.7 billion in 1955. Expenditures, slow to catch up with appropriations, have varied less. High was $5.7 billion in fiscal 1953. Expenditures for the current 1956 fiscal year are estimated at $4.2 billion. The excess of current spending over current appropriations was drawn from unexpended funds previously appropriated.

In 1953, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey testified on MSP, said Administration policy would be "to request each year less than will be spent in the next 12 months." He added that the aid "pipeline" of accumulated but unspent appropriations constituted a "snowballing threat to financial stability." In 1954, President Eisenhower said foreign economic grants should be ended "as swiftly as our national interest will allow" and replaced by "more durable" private undertakings.

Program Requested for 1957

In his Budget Message of Jan. 16, President Eisenhower made the following points:

- Mutual Security Program -- Expenditures in fiscal 1957 "are estimated at $4.3 billion, about $100 million more than in 1956. Recommended new authority to incur obligations is $4.9 billion, an increase of $2.2 billion over the $2.7 billion enacted for 1956.... (This) exceeds estimated expenditures for 1957 by approximately $600 million reflecting the amount for additional funding of long lead-time items for delivery in future years."

Major Lending Agencies

Ex-Im -- Export-Import Bank, established as a U.S. Government corporation in 1934; became a major U.S. channel for postwar credit designed to stimulate international trade; lending authority was increased in 1945 from $700 million to $3.5 billion, in 1947 to $4 billion, in 1951 to $4.5 billion, in 1955 to $5 billion; gross new postwar credit transferred by Ex-Im Bank reached $4.5 billion on Sept. 30, 1955; collections on principal during the same period totaled $2 billion.

IBRD -- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, better known as the World Bank, established in 1945 with a total subscribed capital stock of $8.3 billion; only 20 percent has been paid in by member countries; the U.S. has paid in $635 million of its subscription of almost $3.2 billion.

IMF -- International Monetary Fund, set up at the same time as the World Bank; not a lending agency, IMF sells and buys foreign exchange, chiefly to overcome temporary deficits in any member country's balance of payments; the U.S. subscription was $2,750,000,000.

(Although U.S. payments to the Bank and the Fund represent efforts to promote foreign economic development, they are not included in Department of Commerce foreign-aid totals.)

- Military Aid -- "Total expenditures for military assistance and direct forces support in the fiscal year 1957 are estimated at approximately the current rate of $2.5 billion annually. To carry forward these programs, I am recommending new obligational authority of $3 billion .... In the fiscal years 1955 and 1956, the backlog of unexpended balances made it possible to maintain an adequate level of expenditures and deliveries while the amount of new authority to incur obligations was reduced. The backlog of unexpended balances for military assistance...is being reduced from a total of $7.7 billion at the beginning of the fiscal year 1955 to an estimated $4.5 billion at the end of the current fiscal year.... This level of unexpended balances should not now be further reduced."
- Economic Aid, Other MSP Programs -- The President requested 1957 appropriations of $1.9 billion and projected expenditures of $1.8 billion, the bulk of which will go for defense support in Asia. He said he considered it "essential that the Mutual Security Act be amended to assure greater continuity in providing economic assistance for development projects and programs which we approve and which require a period of years for planning and completion. Accordingly, I shall ask for limited authority to make longer term commitments for assistance for such projects, to be fulfilled from appropriations made in future years."

Cost of Foreign Aid

The cost of foreign aid was estimated variously in terms of monies appropriated by Congress, expenditures and net transfers of grants and credits. According to ICA, foreign aid appropriations from 1945 through 1955

Counterpart Funds

By terms of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, countries receiving U. S. grants were required to set up "local currency counterpart accounts." Deposits were to be equivalent to the dollar value of U. S. non-military grants, and were to be "held or used within such countries...for a variety of purposes consistent with the objectives of the Act." Except for a small portion reserved for U. S. use, usually 5 percent, these deposits belonged to the foreign countries. However, withdrawals must be approved by the U. S.

From April 3, 1948, through June 30, 1955, the equivalent of $13,745,700,000 had been deposited in these accounts. About $700 million had been transferred for U. S. use, while $11.8 billion had been withdrawn by the countries involved. Largest depositors:

	Adjusted Deposits	Withdrawals
	(In Millions)	
France	$3,400	$3,189
United Kingdom	2,568	2,416
Italy	1,525	1,307
Germany	1,215	1,130
Netherlands	905	698
Austria	878	663
Greece	800	495

SOURCE: ICA

totaled $51.4 billion. To this can be added $16 billion in authorizations to expend public debt funds, and another $4 billion in authorizations to transfer agricultural surpluses, military vessels and other surplus property. Grand total: $71,346,793,323.

The contrast between appropriations and expenditures is shown in the following figures on the Mutual Security Program, also supplied by ICA. Amounts are in billions.

Fiscal Year	Appropriations			Expenditures		
	Mil.*	Non-Mil.**	Total	Mil.*	Non-Mil.**	Total
1952	$5.3	$2.0	$7.3	$2.4	$2.2	$4.6
1953	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	1.7	5.7
1954	2.8	1.9	4.7	3.5	1.4	4.9
1955	1.3	1.5	2.8	2.5	1.7	4.2
1956	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.5	1.7	4.2
Total	$14.4	$9.1	$23.5	$14.9	$8.7	$23.6
1957 Est.	$3.0	$1.9	$4.9	$2.5	$1.8	$4.3

* *Military includes direct forces support.*
** *Non-military includes defense support.*

As shown, total MSP appropriations of $23.5 billion over five years approximated total expenditures of $23.6 billion, although the components varied year by year.

Foreign Aid 'Pipeline'

The time-lag between the appropriation of funds, their obligation to various programs, their actual expenditure and in the case of supplies, their final delivery overseas, accounts for the "pipeline" concept of aid in transit. However, estimates of what is in the "pipeline" at any given moment vary widely. Some estimates include only unexpended balances, others include only grants. Most complete estimate appears to be that of the Department of Commerce (see Survey of Current Business, Oct. 1955):

"Including the pipeline of assistance on order and the carryover from prior authorizations, $14 billion was potentially available at the beginning of fiscal year 1956 for transfer to foreign countries without further Congressional action. This compares with a total carryover plus new legislative authority at the beginning of fiscal year 1953 -- when annual utilizations were at a peak postwar rate of $7 billion -- of almost $20 billion. The total amount available for foreign aid has decreased by approximately $2 billion each successive year as new appropriations were smaller."

Of the $14 billion available July 1, 1955, according to this estimate, $2.8 billion represented available credits, chiefly unused lending authority of the Export-Import Bank. The balance consisted of $7.3 billion for military supplies and services (not including direct forces support) and $3.9 billion for all other programs. If estimated fiscal 1956 expenditures of $4.2 billion were subtracted from the $14 billion, a total of $9.8 billion might remain available for foreign aid after July 1, 1956, without new appropriations.

Analysis of the President's Budget for fiscal 1957 shows that, of the $4.3 billion he expected to spend in fiscal 1957, $3.3 billion would come from funds already appropriated, while only $1 billion would come from the $4.9 billion that he was asking in new appropriations. Much of the $3.3 billion to be spent from prior appropriations already was obligated for the purchase of long lead-time items, such as planes. Following is a breakdown of projected appropriations and expenditures for fiscal 1957. Amounts are in millions of dollars.

Col. 1 -- New obligational authority; **Col. 2** -- Expenditures under proposed legislation; **Col. 3** -- Expenditures under existing programs; **Col. 4** -- Total 1957 expenditures.

	1	2	3	4
Military aid	$2,555	$300	$1,950	$2,250
Direct forces	455	100	150	250
Other programs	1,860	590	1,200	1,790
Totals	$4,860	$990	$3,300	$4,290

Net Transfers: Grants, Credits

Neither appropriation nor expenditure figures show returns, whether in the form of repayments on loans or reverse grants of goods and services. Therefore, the cumulative data on foreign grants and credits, prepared by the Department of Commerce, offered the best index of net aid transferred since 1945. In this compilation:

"Grants are largely outright gifts for which no payment is expected...Credits are loan disbursements or transfers under other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay, over a period of years, usually with interest.... All known returns to the United States Government stemming from grants and credits are taken into account in net grants and credits."

Although credit transactions of the Export-Import Bank and other agencies are included, the data excluded U.S. capital investments of $635 million in the International Bank and of $2,750 million in the International Monetary Fund, which were managed independently.

Gross and net grants and credits are shown in the following table, both as totals and for the periods before the Korean action (July 1, 1945, to June 25, 1950) and after (June 25, 1950, to Sept. 30, 1955). Amounts are shown in millions.

	Before Korea	After Korea	Total
Gross New Grants	$19,105	$26,002	$45,105
Less: Prior grants converted to credits	1,256	1,000	2,256
Less: Reverse grants and returns	874	637	1,511
Net Grants	$16,974	$24,366	$41,340
New Credits	$9,334	$2,855	$12,189
Plus: Prior grants converted to credits	1,256	1,000	2,256
Less: Principal collections	1,304	2,194	3,498
Net Credits	$9,286	$1,661	$10,947
Net Grants, Credits	$26,260	$26,027	$52,287

Trends in Postwar Aid

Analysis of the preceding table of gross and net transfers, and of the table of net grants and credits by area and type (see page 437) points to these trends:

• Military Aid -- Net military grants from July 1, 1945, to Sept. 30, 1955, totaled $15.3 billion. Of this, $1.4 billion was transferred before Korea, chiefly to China, Greece and Turkey. Of the $13.9 billion transferred after Korea, $9.3 billion or two-thirds went to Western Europe; $2.8 billion or 20 percent to Asia.

• Non-Military Grants -- This category, which included direct forces support, totaled $26.1 billion, of which $15.6 billion or 60 percent was transferred before Korea. Western Europe received approximately 60 percent of both pre- and post-Korea non-military grants. Asia's share rose from 23 percent before Korea to 26 percent after Korea.

• Net Credits -- Of a total of $10.9 billion, $9.3 billion or 85 percent was transferred before Korea. Of the latter amount, $8.1 billion or 87 percent went to Western Europe.

• Total Net Transfers -- Of $52.3 billion total, some 50 percent has been in non-military grants, 20 percent in non-military credit, and 30 percent in military grants. By area, Western Europe has received 64 percent of all net aid; Asia 20 percent; the Near East 8 percent.

Legislative Restrictions

In acceding to Administration requests for foreign aid funds, Congress has asserted its own authority in two ways: by appropriating less money than was requested, and by adding a variety of stipulations and restrictions concerning the use of funds. Of the latter, several have been opposed by the executive branch as being too restrictive and a few have been repealed.

Broadly speaking, the stipulations currently in the law have one of three purposes: to control the administration of foreign aid, to achieve certain foreign policy goals or to achieve certain domestic policy goals. Following are some of the major provisions in existing legislation which bear on these three objectives. (Unless otherwise noted, citations refer to the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, Public Law 665, 83rd Congress, and Public Law 138, 84th Congress.)

Leading Aid Recipients

Net Non-Military Grants and Credits*
July 1, 1945-Sept. 30, 1955
(In Millions)

	Net Grants	Net Credits	Grants and Credits
Total Non-Military Aid (net grants and credits)	$26,064	$10,947	$37,011
1. United Kingdom (British Commonwealth)	2,659	4,293	6,952
2. France	3,655	1,800	5,455
3. Germany	2,680	1,194	3,873
4. Italy	2,477	271	2,748
5. Japan (and Ryukyu Islands)	2,418	68	2,486
6. Greece	1,208	81	1,289
7. Korea	1,226	21	1,247
8. China	1,093	106	1,198
9. Netherlands	792	261	1,052
10. Austria	1,004	7	1,011
11. Philippines	744	78	822
12. Yugoslavia	681	52	733
13. Belgium-Luxembourg	579	149	728
14. Brazil	22	428	450
15. Poland	365	61	426
16. USSR	204	222	426
17. Israel	233	137	370
18. India	116	228	344
19. Indochina (Cambodia, (Laos, and Vietnam)	332	--	332
20. Turkey	226	94	320

** Data on military aid to individual countries is classified information for security reasons.*

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Postwar Foreign Aid: Net Grants and Credits*

(In Millions)

	Before Korea (July 1, 1945–June 25, 1950)			After Korea (June 25, 1950–Sept. 30, 1955)			Total Post War		
	Military	Other	Total	Military	Other	Total	Military	Other	Total
Western Europe (excluding Greece & Turkey) & dependent areas									
NET GRANTS	$ 45	$ 9,783	$ 9,828	$ 9,328	$ 6,048	$15,375	$ 9,372	$15,831	$25,204
NET CREDITS		8,109			501			8,610	8,610
Subtotal									$33,814
Eastern Europe									
NET GRANTS		788			10			798	798
NET CREDITS		319			-18			301	301
Subtotal									1,099
Near East (including Greece & Turkey) and Africa									
NET GRANTS	520	606	1,126	1,447	1,361	2,808	1,967	1,967	3,934
NET CREDITS		240			292			532	532
Subtotal									4,466
South Asia, Other Asia and Pacific									
NET GRANTS	797	3,615	4,412	2,752	2,653	5,404	3,548	6,268	9,815
NET CREDITS		361			333			694	694
Subtotal									$10,509
America Republics									
NET GRANTS		124		232	150		232	275	506
NET CREDITS		219			529			747	747
Subtotal									1,274
Canada									
NET GRANTS									
NET CREDITS		1			4			5	5
International Organizations and unspecified areas									
NET GRANTS	4	692	696	153	234	386	156	926	1,082
NET CREDITS		38			20			58	58
Subtotal									1,140
All net grants	$ 1,365	$15,609	$16,974	$13,911	$10,455	$24,366	$15,276	$26,064	$41,340
All net credits		9,286			1,661			10,947	10,947
Total Assistance	$ 1,365	$24,895	$26,260	$13,911	$12,116	$26,027	$15,276	$37,011	$52,287

* *Military equipment loans are included as part of military grants. Direct forces grants are included under "other" non-military grants. Totals do not always agree because of rounding.*

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

Transferability of Funds: "Not to exceed 10 per centum of the funds made available pursuant to any provision of this Act may be transferred to and consolidated with the funds made available pursuant to any other provisions of this Act..." (Sect. 501)

Loan Assistance: "...Not less than $200 million shall be available only for the furnishing of assistance on terms of repayment." (Sect. 505 (b))

President's Fund for Asian Economic Development: Of $100 million appropriated "not less than 50 per

centum...shall be available only for furnishing assistance on terms of repayment..." (Sect. 418 (c))

Rate of Obligation: "Not more than 20 per centum of any funds made available...shall be obligated and/or reserved during the last two months of the fiscal year." (Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1956, Sect. 106)

Propaganda: No money is to be used for "the dissemination within the United States of general propaganda in support of the mutual security program..." (Sect. 508)

FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

Communist China: It is "the continuing sense of the Congress that the Communist regime in China has not demonstrated its willingness to fulfill the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and should not be recognized to represent China in the United Nations." (Mutual Security Act of 1955, Sect. 12)

European Unification: Foreign aid "should be so administered as to support concrete measures to promote greater political federation, military integration and economic unification in Europe." (Sect. 105 (b)(1), as amended)

Conditions for Military Assistance: Any recipient nation must agree, among other things, to--

"Make, consistent with its political and economic stability, the full contribution permitted by its manpower, resources, facilities and general economic condition to the development and maintenance of its own defensive strength and the defensive strength of the free world. (Sect. 142 (a)(4))

"Impose appropriate restrictions against transfer of title to or possession of any equipment and materials, information or services furnished..." (Sect. 142 (a)(7))

"Permit continuous observation and review by U. S. representatives" of military assistance programs. (Sect. 142 (a)(10))

Strategic Trade: "No military, economic or financial assistance shall be supplied to any nation unless it applies an embargo on such shipments (of arms and other strategic items) to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination." (Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, Sect. 101)

DOMESTIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

Farm Surpluses: "Not less than $300 million shall be used to finance the export and sale for foreign currencies of surplus agricultural commodities or products thereof produced in the United States..." (Sect. 402, as amended by Sect. 8 (b), Mutual Security Act of 1955)

Use of American Vessels: Steps must be taken to see that "at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities, materials and equipment procured out of funds made available (under the Act) and transported to or from the United States on ocean vessels...is so transported on United States flag commercial vessels." (Sect. 509)

Offshore Procurement: Defense support and development assistance funds "may be used for the procurement of commodities outside the United States unless the President determines that such procurement will result in adverse effects upon the economy of the United States, with special reference to any areas of labor surplus, or upon the industrial mobilization base, which outweigh the economic advantages to the United States of less costly procurement abroad." (Sect. 510)

Major Foreign Aid Legislation

80th Congress

Greek-Turkish Aid Act, Public Law 75; May 22, 1947.

Assistance to War-Devastated Countries, P L 84; May 31, 1947.

Interim Aid to Austria, China, France and Italy, P L 389; Dec. 17, 1947.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (including the Economic Cooperation Act for European Recovery, aid to International Children's Emergency Fund, extension of Greek-Turkish aid, and China aid), P L 472; April 3, 1948.

81st Congress

Extension of Economic Cooperation Act, P L 47; April 19, 1949.

Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, P L 329; Oct. 6, 1949.

Extension of Mutual Defense Assistance, P L 621; July 26, 1950.

Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (including ECA extension, China aid, Palestine refugee aid, and Act for International Development), P L 535; June 5, 1950.

Far East Economic Assistance Act of 1950, P L 447; Feb. 14, 1950.

Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950, P L 897; Dec. 29, 1950.

82nd Congress

Mutual Security Act of 1951, P L 165; Oct. 10, 1951.

Mutual Security Act of 1952, P L 400; June 20, 1952.

83rd Congress

Mutual Security Act of 1953, P L 118; July 16, 1953.

Mutual Security Act of 1954, P L 665; Aug. 26, 1954.*

84th Congress

Mutual Security Act of 1955, P L 138; July 8, 1955.

* *Codification of all previous legislation in force.*

Duration of Assistance Programs

In 1948, Congress approved President Truman's request that the European Recovery Program be undertaken on a four-year basis by writing into the authorizing legislation a terminal date of June 30, 1952. However, Congress refused the President's request for funds for 15 months (from April 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949) designed to put the program on a fiscal year basis. Instead, funds were voted for 12 months. But in 1949, funds were authorized for 15 months, through the 1950 fiscal year.

In writing the Mutual Security Act of 1951, Congress wrote in a terminal date of June 30, 1954, for the program. No terminal date was included in the Mutual Security Act of 1954, except for Title II (Development Assistance), which was to expire June 30, 1955. That reservation was repealed in 1955. So there is no terminal date at present. However, Congress must appropriate the funds with which to run the program each year.

Congressional Reaction

After a series of conflicting statements concerning the Eisenhower Administration's foreign aid plans, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, at a Dec. 20, 1955, press conference, affirmed reports that the President would ask for $4.9 billion in new appropriations, and the Administration viewed foreign aid as a continuing necessity. Said Dulles: "We consider that both the economic and the military aid will need to go on for a considerable period of time at about the present level."

Dulles' statement, together with the President's State of the Union and Budget messages, brought varied reactions from Members of Congress. Major comments concerning the size and scope of the Administration's foreign aid program:

• Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Dec. 21 -- "The current rate of supply should be cut to begin with. We have already spent $40 billion on foreign economic aid alone since this policy was initiated, and the call for unlimited extension at the same level is fantastic..."

• Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jan. 7 -- "I am not in favor of adding anything to the pipeline, reserves or the unexpended balances.... It is good to have continuity in the foreign aid program, but that does not outweigh my objections" to a permanent program.

• Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Jan. 7 -- "I am absolutely opposed to any permanent foreign aid program -- and that is what would be involved in a 10-year, or even a five-year, plan."

• Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Minority Leader, Jan. 14 -- "It would be far better for the Administration to come up and make its presentation each year than to seek a 10-year commitment in advance."

• Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Jan. 16 -- "It is only being honest with the country and the people not to keep coming back at each session saying this thing will end next year. If the program is worthwhile for the defense of the United States, it must be projected into the future as long as this cold war continues, and the fiscal responsibility of the U.S. can stand it."

• Joint statement by 17 Democratic Representatives, Jan. 22 -- Called for "authority in this year's legislation for the President to make certain advance commitments of economic development funds for a period not exceeding five years. Within a reasonable limit, this will increase, not reduce, the flexibility of our aid program by permitting the executive to meet emergency situations as they arise."

Party Records

Since 1945, foreign aid legislation almost always has encountered spirited Congressional opposition from Democrats as well as Republicans. Before 1953, the Republican majority generally supported moves to cut foreign aid funds, while the Democratic majority opposed such moves. With the advent of the Eisenhower Administration, the GOP majority generally has voted with the Democratic majority in support of foreign aid. However, funds have been cut in committee, sustained on the floor.

Following are some of the major roll-call votes since 1950, which involved moves to cut foreign aid, and the way the parties divided

1950

Foreign Assistance Act of 1950. Kem (R Mo.) amendment to reduce authorization by $1 billion, from $2.95 to $1.95 billion. Rejected by the Senate, 17-62 (R 12-24; D 5-38).

Same bill. Taft (R Ohio) and others, amendment to reduce authorization by $500 million. Rejected, 40-40 (R 30-6; D 10-34).

Same bill. Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce authorization by $250 million. Agreed to, 47-33 (R 33-3; D 14-30).

1951

Mutual Security Act of 1951, authorizing $7.5 billion in military and economic aid. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to cut European economic aid by $500 million. Rejected by the Senate, 31-41 (R 26-7; D 5-34).

Same bill. Dirksen amendment to cut European economic aid by $250 million. Agreed to, 36-34 (R 26-5; D 10-29).

Same bill. Reece (R Tenn.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to cut $350 million from economic aid. Agreed to by House, 186-177 (R 149-14; D 37-162).

1952

Mutual Security Act of 1952. Vorys (R Ohio) amendment to reduce economic aid to Europe by $615 million. Agreed to by House, 221-137 (R 160-10; D 61-127).

Same bill. Vorys amendment to cut funds for Asia by $111 million. Agreed to, 192-165 (R 132-36; D 60-129).

1953

Mutual Security Act of 1953. Long (D La.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to reduce total authorizations of $5.3 billion by $1 billion. Rejected by the Senate, 34-48 (R 21-21; D 13-26).

1954

Mutual Security Authorization for 1955. Long (D La.) amendment to reduce total figure of $3.2 billion by $1 billion. Rejected by the Senate, 38-48 (R 20-24; D 18-23).

Same bill. Long amendment to cut total by $500 million. Agreed to, 45-41 (R 19-25; D 26-15).

1955

Mutual Security Appropriations for 1956. Senate Committee amendment to restore $420 million for military assistance cut out by House. Adopted, 50-38 (R 19-15; D 21-23).

12 - PART HEALTH PROGRAM ENACTED

President Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress Jan. 26, 1956, said "the nation still has not summoned the resources it properly and usefully could summon to the cause of better health." He asked for substantial increases in medical research funds, a new program of construction grants for research and training facilities, and training programs for public health specialists. (For text of the message, see p. 71.)

During the session, a total of 15 legislative proposals on health were considered, and 12 approved. However, while Congress bettered by nearly $58 million the President's request for a 28 percent increase in funds for basic medical research, it whittled down his proposal for a five-year, $250 million construction program for research and teaching facilities to a three-year, $90 million program. Congress also failed to take any action on health reinsurance proposals.

On the whole, the President's health program fared better than his 1954 and 1955 proposals. In 1954 Congress approved a broadening and expansion of the hospital construction program and an expanded vocational rehabilitation program. In 1955, however, action was deferred on most of Mr. Eisenhower's proposals, and the only significant health legislation was the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Act (PL 377) and the Mental Health Study Act of 1955 (PL 182). (1955 Almanac, p. 259)

MEDICAL RESEARCH

In his 1956 requests, the President asked Congress to authorize a 28 percent increase to $126,525,000 in federal funds for National Institutes of Health basic medical research, and a five-year, $250 million construction program for research and teaching facilities, with institutions to supply matching funds. Congress, in its appropriations bill (HR 9720 -- PL 635) for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare for fiscal 1957, allotted NIH $184 million for research -- almost $58 million more than President Eisenhower requested. (See story, p. 635) A Congressional report (H Rept 2093) said the Administration's request was "wholly inadequate" and showed "lack of foresight and imagination."

The President's request for construction of health research and training facilities did not fare so well. Congress authorized only a three-year, $90 million program, restricted to research facilities, on the grounds that a limited program was desirable "on an experimental basis" (S 849 -- PL 835, see below). In signing the measure July 30, President Eisenhower said it was "deficient in two important respects.... It fails to provide assistance...for construction of facilities for the training of medical scientists, and the amounts authorized are inadequate in the light of these needs." HEW Secretary Marion B. Folsom Aug. 6 said the Administration would "continue to press" for a longer program, including medical training facilities. He said the health legislation passed by Congress would greatly increase research into the causes, prevention and cure of diseases, but that the proposal for medical training facilities was "vital legislation."

OTHER REQUESTS

The President also requested, as he had in 1955: a five-year grant program for training of nurses and other public health specialists; federal matching support of state and local funds for care of the aged, disabled and dependent children; group health insurance benefits for government employees; and improved medical care for servicemen's families. He also proposed sickness surveys, expansion of medical care facilities, a new program of mental health project grants, extension of the polio vaccination program, strengthening of the Water Pollution Control Act, improvements in Indian health facilities, and increased funds for the Food and Drug Administration, civil defense program, vocational rehabilitation and veterans' medical programs.

Congress met his requests for extended hospital construction, mental health projects and nurse and specialist training programs in the Health Amendments Act of 1956 (S 3958 -- PL 911, see below).

Improved medical care for servicemen's families was provided in HR 9429 -- PL 569. (See p. 454)

The President's request for a comprehensive illness survey resulted in passage of the National Health Survey Act (S 3076 -- PL 652, see below) which provided for a continuing survey and special studies on the extent of illness and disability in the United States.

The Water Pollution Control Act was strengthened and extended, as President Eisenhower requested, in S 890 -- PL 660. (See p. 570)

Provisions for federal support in the care of the aged, disabled and dependent children were included in the Social Security Act Amendments (HR 7225 -- PL 880, see p. 392).

Congress extended until June 30, 1957, the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, through passage of S 2990 -- PL 411. The Act authorized "such sums as may be necessary" for states to provide vaccine for children under 20 years of age and expectant mothers. President Eisenhower Feb. 8 requested a $33 million supplemental appropriation for the program, to be available, with left-over funds from 1955, until June 30, 1957. In HR 10004 -- PL 533, Congress appropriated $27.8 million.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Congress took no action on health insurance or proposals for pooling arrangements among small health insurance companies. Although the President had requested reinsurance legislation both in 1953 and 1954, he made no specific recommendations for such measures in 1956. He said private insurance companies had developed new types of policies and prepayment plans, and the Administration was considering proposals to permit pooling agreements.

Secretary Folsom June 29 proposed a bill (S 4172) to cover such pooling, but no action was taken by Congress. The measure would have removed antitrust restrictions and permitted small insurance companies and voluntary health insurance groups to pool resources to expand their hospital and medical expense coverage.

HEALTH AMENDMENTS ACT

S 3958 -- Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 2070) May 29, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate June 11.
- Reported, amended, by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2569) July 2.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 23.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote July 24.

P.L. 911 -- Signed into law August 2.

The Health Amendments Act of 1956 incorporated five items of President Eisenhower's health program: traineeships for professional public health personnel; advanced training for professional nurses; practical nurse training; extension of hospital survey and construction programs; and assistance in mental health programs.

No opposition to the bill was expressed in Congress and the Senate and House passed almost identical versions.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 3958:

Authorized the Surgeon General to make traineeship awards during a three-year period -- either directly to individuals or through grants to institutions -- for public health specialists in federal, state or local institutions. Administration of the program would be supervised by an expert advisory committee, appointed by the Surgeon General; the program would be appraised at a special conference of representative groups in 1958.

Authorized the Surgeon General to make grants over a three-year period to institutions for advanced training of professional nurses for teaching or administrative work. An expert advisory committee would be appointed, and a conference would be called in 1958 to review the program and consider the desirability of state participation on a matching basis during the remaining years.

Amended the Vocational Education Act of 1946 and authorized a five-year program of grants to the states for the training of practical nurses, with yearly grants not to exceed $5 million. The program would be administered by the Commissioner of Education. During the first two years the states would be required to pay one dollar for every three federal dollars; in the last three years the program would be on a 50-50 matching basis.

Extended for two years, to June 30, 1959, the medical facilities survey and construction program (Hill-Burton Act).

Authorized the Surgeon General to make "special project grants" for investigations, experiments and demonstrations in the mental health field, particularly those designed to improve the operation or administration of state mental institutions.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 26 health message to Congress, said there were serious shortages in health service personnel and recommended, as he had in 1955, legislation to provide for training programs. He also recommended extension of the Hill-Burton Act, covering a hospital survey and construction program, and repeated his 1955 request for a program of mental health project grants.

SICKNESS STUDY

S 3076 -- Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 1718) March 28, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate March 29.
- Reported, amended, by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2108) May 3.
- Passed by voice vote of the House June 18.
- House amendments concurred in by voice vote of the Senate June 27.

P.L. 652 -- Signed into law July 3.

The National Health Survey Act authorized continuing Public Health Service surveys of sickness and disability in the United States, as requested by President Eisenhower.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 3076:

Authorized the Surgeon General to conduct a continuing survey and special studies, on a non-compulsory basis, on the extent of illness and disability in the United States; and to develop and test new or improved methods for obtaining such information.

Authorized annual appropriations for the studies.

Authorized the Surgeon General to use federal, state or private agencies in carrying out the Act; encouraged consultation and cooperative arrangements with interested agencies wherever possible.

Authorized the Surgeon General to make available to health officials, scientists and appropriate organizations technical advice and assistance on the use of new statistical and survey methods.

RESEARCH FACILITIES

S 849 -- Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 869) July 14, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 18, 1955.
- Reported, amended, by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2184) May 21, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 13.
- Conference report (H Rept 2773) agreed to by voice votes in the House, July 19, and the Senate, July 20.

P.L. 835 -- Signed into law July 30.

The bill, providing for a three-year, $90 million construction program for health research facilities, was called "an important step forward" by President Eisenhower when he signed it July 30. However, both the President and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom expressed regret that Congress had not fulfilled Mr. Eisenhower's request for a five-year, $250 million program covering teaching as well as research facilities. The House Committee's report on the measure said a limited program was desirable on an experimental basis and that after about 18 months the possible need for extending and enlarging the program would be studied.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 849, the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956:

Established a National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities, to be headed by the Surgeon General, and to include an official of the National Science Foundation, designated by the National Science Board, and 12 members appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Directed that of the 12 appointed members, four were to be from the general public and eight were to be leading medical, dental or scientific authorities.

Authorized appropriation of $30 million annually for fiscal 1957-59, to be matched by the recipients on a 50-50 basis, after approval by the Council, for construction of health research facilities by public or non-profit institutions.

Permitted the institutions to receive conditional approval of their applications if assurance was given of securing matching funds within a reasonable time.

Set the following standards for approval of applications: the facility would be used for a minimum of 10 years after completion for health research; sufficient funds would be available for effective use after completed construction; the projects would expand or improve the institution's research capacity and promote equitable geographical distribution of research (with due regard to population, available workers and resources).

Directed the Surgeon General to submit an annual report to the President on the program.

BACKGROUND -- S 849 was passed by the Senate on July 18, 1955. It set up a three-year, $90 million program, with the United States divided into four regions to share approximately equally in the funds.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- The Health and Science Subcommittee held hearings on S 849 April 11, 12, 13 and 18, 1956. Scientific leaders testified on the need for support for facilities at all levels in the health sciences.

ACTION -- The Committee May 21 reported S 849 (H Rept 2184) with amendments. The report said it was hoped "that under the impetus of this program, and without need to make further federal funds available," additional health research facilities would be constructed and additional equipment provided by private citizens, industry, voluntary organizations, and through state and local funds.

In amending the bill the Committee said the Senate's provisions for allotting grants "might prove too rigid." Instead, the House measure provided that the relative effectiveness of proposed facilities in promoting an equitable geographical distribution should be used as a guide in grants.

Floor Action

The House July 13 passed S 849 by voice vote, with the committee amendments. An amendment by Peter Mack (D Ill.) to include a provision for medical training facilities was ruled out of order.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 849 conformed to the final version of the bill except that it would have begun the program in fiscal 1958, rather than in fiscal 1957.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- Mack -- Training was "more important today than research because you cannot do the research unless you train young men and women...."

Martin Dies (D Texas) -- There was no disposition to delay a workable medical training bill, but the record was not "sufficiently complete."

William L. Springer (R Ill.) -- There still was "a great deal of doubt" on how medical training grants should be made, but there was recently a "general willingness" by medical schools to increase enrollments if they received grants.

Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate conference committee July 18 filed a report (H Rept 2773) which followed the House version of the bill except for recommending that the grant program begin in fiscal 1957 and continue through fiscal 1959.

ACTION -- The House July 19 and the Senate July 20 agreed to the conference report by voice votes without debate.

In HR 12350 -- PL 855, Congress appropriated the full $30 million for the program in fiscal 1957.

SCHOOL MILK, BRUCELLOSIS

HR 8320 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1696) Jan. 30, 1956.

- Passed by the House, amended, Feb. 1, by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1471) Feb. 6.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, Feb. 8, by voice vote.
- Conference report (H Rept 1898), with Senate amendments eliminated, agreed to by voice vote of the Senate March 15. (For roll-call vote, see p. 157.) Report rejected by the House March 21, by a 195-215 roll-call vote. Senate amendments agreed to by the House, March 21, by a 406-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 192)

P.L. 465 -- Signed into law April 2.

HR 8320 extended for two years, and authorized more money for, the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs. At one point the bill was involved in maneuvers over the omnibus farm bill later vetoed by the President. After a two-year extension of the program was added to the Senate's farm bill (S 3183) March 14, Democrats sought to limit the effect of HR 8320 to the remaining three months of fiscal 1956. Republicans said the programs had become a "political football" and that Democrats hoped to use the two-year provisions for bargaining purposes during omnibus farm bill conferences.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 8320:

Amended the Agricultural Acts of 1949 and 1954 to extend the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs through June 30, 1958.

Increased from $50 million to $60 million the authorization for the school milk program in fiscal 1956.

Increased to $75 million the amount of Commodity Credit Corp. funds available for the milk program after fiscal 1956.

Increased from $15 million to $17 million the authorization for the brucellosis eradication program in fiscal 1956.

Increased to $20 million the CCC funds available for the program after fiscal 1956.

Extended the milk program to child care centers, nursery schools, settlement houses, summer camps and similar non-profit institutions for under-privileged children.

Extended for two additional years (from Dec. 31, 1956) authority for disposal of surplus dairy products through the Veterans Administration and armed services.

When it was discovered that some non-profit camps, such as Boy Scout and 4-H Club camps, were not eligible for the program, Congress passed another bill (HR 11375 -- PL 752) remedying that error. HR 11375 was passed by the House July 2, by the Senate July 16, and signed into law July 20.

Background

Funds for the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs were authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1954 (PL 690). (1954 Almanac, p. 101) The Act authorized the Commodity Credit Corp. to spend up to $50 million annually from Sept. 1, 1954, through June 30, 1956, to supply school milk. It also authorized expenditure of up to $15 million annually for two years to expand the brucellosis eradication program. HR 8320 was introduced as an emergency measure to carry the programs through the 1956 school year because funds were running out.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture, Dairy Products Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 12 -- Representatives of the Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service testified during a closed hearing.

Jan. 24 -- Deputy Administrator Roy W. Lennartson of the Agriculture Marketing Service and M. R. Clarkson, deputy administrator of agricultural research, Department of Agriculture, testified at an open hearing.

ACTION -- The Committee Jan. 30 reported HR 8320 (H Rept 1696), with the necessary increases in funds to carry the programs through fiscal 1956.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 1 passed HR 8320 by voice vote, amended.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 8320:

Increased the authorized use of Commodity Credit Corp. funds in fiscal 1956 for the school milk program from $50 million to $60 million for the current school year.

Authorized an increase from $15 million to $17 million in federal funds available for the brucellosis eradication program for fiscal 1956.

DEBATE -- Feb. 1 -- Several Congressmen said the school milk program had expanded so rapidly additional funds were needed immediately to prevent its disruption.

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- More than 62,000 children currently were participating in the program, representing a 50 percent increase within a year, with milk distribution in the 1956 school year to total almost 1 billion half pints.

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- The lack of sufficient funds had "tended to create uncertainties in the minds of both school and dairy people in some states."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- Feb. 6 reported HR 8320 (S Rept 1471) with amendments extending the programs for two years and making certain non-profit institutions eligible for school milk funds.

Floor Action

The Senate Feb. 8 passed HR 8320 by voice vote, with committee amendments. There was no debate.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, provisions of HR 8320 were those of the final version (above).

Conference

In a conference report (H Rept 1898) filed March 19 the House version dealing only with fiscal 1956 was recommended over Republican conferees' protests.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate March 15 agreed to the conference report by voice vote. A motion by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to recommit the report and insist on Senate amendments extending the programs two years was rejected by a 46-48 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 157)

DEBATE -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Was "surprised and disappointed" that two GOP House conferees did not sign the report on "their own bill." Failure to adopt the report might bring about a shutdown of the programs.

Hickenlooper -- Was "at an utter loss to know why all this monkey business has been going on" regarding the program's continuance for two years.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Apparently "a good many" House members regretted asking for a conference since they really wanted a two-year extension.

HOUSE ACTION

The House March 21 first rejected the report by a 195-215 roll-call vote; then agreed to the Senate amendments extending the programs through fiscal 1958 by a 406-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 192)

DEBATE -- Congressmen said the bill had become a "political football." Republicans said Democrats wanted to use the two-year extension provisions for bargaining purposes during conferences on the omnibus farm bill (HR 12).

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Only a one-year extension was necessary and the appropriate Congressional committees should consider any long-term recommendations.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- If provisions of HR 8320 were included in the farm bill, "one need not be a prophet to anticipate the great pressures which will be exercised in support of or in opposition to some of the provisions in the farm bill."

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

Two proposals to revise existing campaign contribution and spending laws were under Senate consideration in 1956, but neither received floor action -- reportedly because Senators could not agree on regulation of primary campaigns, inclusion of intra-state political committees and use of labor union political funds. There was an undercurrent of opinion in Congress that the problem should be put off until 1957, when new hearings could be held and new bills written and debated in a "non-political atmosphere."

During the fall election campaign, the Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee held hearings on campaign contributions by political committees and other groups interested in the 1956 election. (See p. 702)

Background

REFERENCE -- "Campaign Spending" (1955 Almanac, p. 375, 722)

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and three other Senators Jan. 21, 1955, introduced a bill (S 636) to repeal the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 and certain portions of the Act to Prevent Pernicious Political Activities of 1939, as amended. S 636 was reported (S Rept 624) by the Rules and Administration Committee June 22, 1955, amended. No floor action was taken on the bill. (1955 Almanac, p. 375)

As an outgrowth of the disclosure by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) of a proposed campaign contribution during debate on the natural gas bill (see p. 469) Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Feb. 28, 1956, introduced S 3308, a bill having essentially the same purpose as S 636, but also providing that political contributions of up to $100 be tax deductible. The bill also made certain provisions regarding political broadcasts, easing existing regulations on time for Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Eighty-three other Senators ultimately became co-sponsors of S 3308.

Proposed Revisions

Following is a comparison of existing law with the two proposals to change the law:

DEFINITIONS

Law -- Defines terms including candidate, political committee, contribution, expenditure. The term "political committee" includes any group in two or more states accepting contributions or making expenditures for the purpose of influencing an election.

S 636 -- Would include same terms, redefining some of them. The term "candidate" would be extended to mean an individual on whose behalf contributions were received or expenditures made in support of his candidacy.

"Political committee" would be extended to include any group accepting contributions or making expenditures totaling more than $100 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing an election. This would include all committees active in campaigns for federal office.

The term "election" would be extended from its meaning of a general or special election to include a primary election (including a preferential primary), and a convention of a political party or caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates.

S 3308 -- Would define the same terms in a manner similar to that of existing law, but would not include any formal definition of "election." "Political committee" would include all committees active in campaigns for federal office, and otherwise as in S 636. No mention is made of primary elections.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES

Law -- No contribution shall be accepted or expenditure made by or on behalf of a political committee for purposes of influencing an election until the chairman and treasurer of the committee have been chosen.

S 636 -- Would include the above and in addition state: "No person other than the chairman or the treasurer shall make an expenditure for or on behalf of" the committee.

S 3308 -- No comparable provision.

Law -- The treasurer of a political committee must keep receipts of expenditures exceeding $10 for at least two years.

S 636 -- The treasurer of a political committee would keep receipts of expenditures exceeding $100 for at least three years.

S 3308 -- As in existing law, substituting $100 for $10 minimum for receipts to be kept.

Law -- The treasurer of a political committee must file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives on prescribed dates a statement containing names and addresses of contributors of $100 or more, expenditures of $10 or more and totals.

S 636 -- The same as existing law, substituting $100 for $10 expenditures to be reported. In addition, it would provide for each item of expenditure to be described in sufficient detail to accurately identify it.

S 3308 -- Provisions the same as in S 636.

Law -- No political committee shall receive contributions or make expenditures of more than $3 million during a calendar year.

S 636 -- No political committee could receive contributions or make expenditures in amounts greater than that obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total votes cast for all candidates for President in any one of the last three elections.

S 3308 -- Provisions the same as in S 636.

CANDIDATES

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- No contributions could be accepted or expenditures made by or for a political committee to support a candidate until the candidate or a representative designated by him has authorized the committee to support him. The authorization must be in writing and filed with the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate. (Candidates for nomination for President or Vice President would be exempt to allow for "drafts" of Presidential candidates. This also would not apply to the political committees of political parties recognized by law.)

S 3308 -- Provision similar to that of S 636.

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- A candidate could withdraw his authorization by notifying the Clerk or Secretary. On receipt of such notice by the committee treasurer, the committee would be prohibited from further contributions or expenditures for the candidate unless a new authorization was filed.

S 3308 -- Provision the same as in S 636.

SPENDING LIMITS

Law -- The spending limit for a Senatorial candidate is $10,000; for a candidate for Representative, Delegate or Resident Commissioner, $2,500; or the amount equal to that obtained by multiplying three cents by the total votes cast at the last general election for all candidates for the particular office. The total limit cannot be more than $25,000 for Senate candidates or $5,000 for House candidates.

S 636 -- Would change the spending limit for a Senate candidate to $50,000, include a candidate for Representative-at-large in that category; for a House candidate the spending limit would be $12,500; in an election other than a caucus or nominating convention, the spending limit would be obtained by multiplying ten cents by the total votes cast in the last primary or general election for all candidates for the particular office.

S 3308 -- Would provide a limit of $75,000 or an amount equal to that obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total votes cast in any state election of the preceding four years, whichever was greater, for a Senate candidate or Representative-at-large; a House candidate would have a limit of $15,000 or an amount equal to that obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total votes cast in any election held in the area in the preceding four years for all candidates for the particular office, whichever was greater.

REPORTING

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- The Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate would develop uniform reporting methods; make statements filed available to the public; ascertain, where practicable, any failing to file statements where required, and correct defective statements; provide for periodic publication of compilations of names and addresses of contributors of $500 or more, and expenditures.

S 3308 -- Provision as in S 636.

Law -- No comparable provision.

S 636 -- The Clerk and the Secretary would transmit copies of these summaries and notices of defective statements to the House Administration Committee and Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

S 3308 -- Provision the same as in S 636 except that the committees were unspecified.

Law -- A statement required to be filed by a candidate or political committee or other person with the Clerk or the Secretary must be notarized; must be sent by registered mail to the Clerk or Secretary; and shall be preserved by the officer with whom it is filed for two years.

S 636 -- Provisions the same except that the period of preservation of statements would be 10 years.

S 3308 -- No comparable provision.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Law -- An individual may not contribute more than a total of $5,000 to any one candidate or political committee.

S 636 -- An individual could not contribute more than $10,000 to any or all candidates or political committees.

S 3308 -- "Every individual who makes contributions and/or expenditures...aggregating more than $5,000 within a calendar year for the purpose of influencing (an) election...shall file a...statement showing all such contributions and/or expenditures, described in sufficient detail to accurately identify them...."

REVISED BILL

After S 3308 was introduced, the Senate Democratic leadership began making revisions in the original version. When Congress adjourned the latest draft had nine substantive changes from the original.

These changes eliminated the tax deduction feature of the original bill; boosted the fine for one election law infraction from $1,000 to $5,000; set an absolute, $10,000-a-year limit on individual campaign contributions; exempted intra-state political committees that spent less than $500 a year from federal jurisdiction; and suspended for one year state laws more restrictive than the proposed law.

Control of Primaries

One of the most controversial issues involved in election reform proposals was the question of placing primary elections for federal office under federal regulation.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act -- Limits expenditures and requires reporting of contributions and spending in elections for federal office. It says: "The term 'election' includes a general or special election but does not include a primary election or convention of a political party."

S 636 -- "The term 'election' includes a general or special election and includes a primary election (including a preferential primary) and a convention of a political party or a caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates."

S 3308 -- Excluded primaries, used the same definition of 'election' as the existing law, but added: "For the purpose of further informing the Congress and public, every candidate for nomination or election to the Senate or the House of Representatives shall file with the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, respectively, within 30 days following an election, a certified true copy of any statement or statements of campaign contributions and expenditures required to be filed by him in his state...and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall determine only that such statements are in fact true copies of the reports filed in the particular states."

PRO AND CON

The arguments for direct federal regulation of primaries:

The majority report of the Senate Rules and Administration Privileges and Elections Subcommittee, adopted by the full Committee, said: "The constitutionality as well as the desirability of defining elections so as to include primaries and other nominating devices for selecting candidates to elective federal offices was questioned during the course of the hearings. The Subcommittee feels, however, that such a definition is essential, and that it is both constitutional and most necessary....

"The extension of federal law to include primaries and conventions of political parties is constitutional in view of the fact that such was the law from 1911 (Public Law 32, 62nd Congress, 1st Session) until the Supreme Court in Newberry v. United States (1921) asserted that primary elections were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the several states. However, in 1941, in United States v. Classic, the Supreme Court asserted that Congress did have the authority to regulate primary elections to nominate candidates for election to Congress. Furthermore in 1947, (the)...Labor-Management Relations Act (18 USC 610)...provided that no labor union, corporation, or national bank could make any expenditure 'in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus.' Therefore, the extension of federal laws so as to include primary elections, conventions or caucuses... is not an innovation.

"In addition the Subcommittee believes that the extension of federal law so as to include primaries and other nominating devices...is a desirable provision, since in approximately one-third of the states success in the primary is tantamount to success in the final election. Thus, the exemption from federal law of primaries, conventions and caucuses results in an inaccurate and distorted accounting of campaign practices, and places an unfair burden on those candidates who do encounter major opposition in the final election. Also, money spent in a primary election may frequently affect the result of the final election."

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT VIEWS

Testimony of Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, in charge of criminal division, Department of Justice, on S 636, May 10, 1955: "One of the most obvious defects, or loopholes, in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act...defines 'election' to include only a general or a special election and thereby omits a primary election or convention of a political party.... This failure to include primaries in the definition of that term practically destroys the effectiveness of the statute in many areas where it could be, if applicable, the most effective.

"In those states where one party is dominant... winning the party nomination is tantamount to election. In these areas...any restriction on campaign expenditures limited to the general election simply is not realistic. It is, under present law, possible for large sums of money to be spent in a primary by a candidate or his committee, which will accrue to his benefit in the general election but which under the present law are not required to be reported simply because the definition does not include these all-important preliminary contests.... I have no hesitancy in saying that in our view...the inclusion of primaries...would be a great step forward in improving the present Corrupt Practices Act."

GOP MINORITY

The arguments against direct federal regulation of primary elections:

Minority report of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee on S 636, signed by Republican Sens. William E. Jenner (Ind.), Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.):

"S 636 would extend the jurisdiction of federal election laws and reporting thereunder to primaries, nominating conventions and the caucuses. These nominating procedures so far as Representatives in Congress and Senators are concerned vary in the several states. No detailed testimony was taken by the Committee in reference to the operation of state primary laws, or the substantial constitutional questions involved. The Committee did not go into a detailed study of how federal reporting might be applied to Presidential nominating conventions.

"The extension of federal election restrictions and reporting to primaries, caucuses and conventions merits further study, but until such study is made it should not be included in any proposal recommended by the Committee for enactment. In reference to the extension of federal election laws, and reporting to primary elections, Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said it was 'trying to cover too much ground.' Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, recommended further study, saying that the Committee should 'explore the possibilities for reasonable and practical restrictions and limitations in primary elections.' " *(Continued on p. 448)*

State Laws on Primary Financing

State	Spending Limits: Senator	Rep.	Reports On: Contributions	Expenditures
Ala.	$50,000[a]	$10,000[a]	Yes	Yes
Ariz.	$ 3,500	$ 2,500	b	Yes
Ark.	Year's salary[a]	Year's salary[a]	No	c
Calif.	None	None	Yes	Yes
Colo.	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	No	c
Conn.	One-third of year's salary	$10 per 1,000 votes for party's candidate for same office at last primary	b	Yes
Del.	None	None	No	No
Fla.	None[d]	None[d]	Yes	Yes
Ga.	$25,000	$25,000	c	c
Idaho	$ 5,000	$ 2,500	No	c
Ill.	None	None	No	No
Ind.	$25,000	$10,000	b	Yes
Iowa	Half of year's salary	Half of year's salary	c	c
Kan.	None	None	No	No
Ky.	None	None	Yes	Yes
La.	None	None	No	No
Maine	None	None	No	Yes
Md.	$10 per 1,000 for first 50,000 voters registered to vote for that office at last election and $5 per 1,000 voters over 50,000		b	Yes
Mass.	$20,000	$ 7,500	Yes	Yes
Mich.	$20 per 1,000 votes cast for governor in last Presidential year but not less than one-quarter of one year's salary		Yes	Yes
Minn.	One-third of year's salary[a]		Yes	Yes
Miss.	$25,000 for first primary, $25,000 for second primary, plus $1,000 for headquarters in each county of more than 40,000 and $500 for each smaller county	$3,500	c	c
Mo.	$4 per 100 votes cast for President in last election		b	Yes
Mont.	15 percent of one year's salary		b	Yes
Neb.	None	None	b	Yes
Nev.	None	None	No	No
N. H.	$ 8,000	$ 4,000	Yes	Yes
N. J.	$50,000	$ 7,500	Yes	Yes
N. M.	$ 7,000	$ 5,000	No	Yes
N. Y.	None	$ 8,000[a]	Yes	Yes
N. C.	None	None	Yes	Yes
N. D.	15 percent of one year's salary		No	c
Ohio	$ 2,500	$ 2,000	Yes	Yes
Okla.	$60,000 for first primary, $30,000 for second primary	$25,000 for first primary, $12,500 for second primary	Yes	Yes
Ore.	15 percent of one year's salary		b	Yes
Pa.	None	None	Yes	Yes
R. I.	None	None	No	No
S. C.	None	None	No	c
S. D.	Half of one year's salary[a]		b	Yes
Tenn.	$10,000	$ 5,000	No	Yes
Texas	None	None	Yes	Yes
Utah	$ 4,000[d]	$ 2,000[d]	Yes	Yes
Vt.	None	None	No	c
Va.	50 cents for every vote cast for candidate of his party who received highest vote in his constituency in last election		No	c
Wash.	None	None	No	c
W. Va.	$75 for each county in constituency		Yes	Yes
Wis.	$10,000	$ 2,500	Yes	Yes
Wyo.	Half of one year's salary		Yes	Yes

a. For nomination and election.

b. Political committees must report, but candidate need not.

c. Candidate must report, but political committees need not.

d. May not exceed amount deposited in official campaign fund.

SOURCE: STATE STATUTES

State Summary

Following is a breakdown of basic requirements and the number of states having each:

Have some regulations: 42 states. Have none: six.

Limit amount spent in primary campaign for Senate: 30 states. No limit: 18 states.

Limit amount spent in primary campaign for House: 31 states. No limit: 17 states.

Require reports of campaign contributions by: candidates and political committees, 19 states; candidates only, three states; committees only, nine states; neither candidates nor committees, 17 states.

Require reports of spending by: candidates and political committees, 31 states; candidates only, 11 states; neither candidates nor committees, six states.

In the 18 states where the current Congressional delegation is from one party, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia:

Limit amount spent in primary campaign for Senate and House: 11 states. No limit: seven states.

Require reports of campaign contributions by: both candidates and political committees, four states; candidates only, three states; committees only, two states; neither candidates nor committees, nine states.

Require reports of campaign expenditures by: both candidates and committees, eight states; candidates only, seven states; neither candidates nor committees, three states.

STATE CONTROL

Speech of Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R.S.D.) March 1, 1956, in support of his bill, S 3331, which was similar to the primary election coverage provisions of S 3308 quoted above:

"For some time, I have been studying proposed methods to include in some way or other the state primary elections of our political parties as we move forward to develop adequate legislation designed to prevent unwholesome influences in our elective processes. As one who abhors the current tendencies of central government throughout the world to acquire added authority and to deprive local autonomies and individual citizens of their traditional freedoms, I have looked with a jaundiced eye on legislative efforts to require by federal statute the performance of state primary elections on a standard pattern. The Tenth Amendment to our American Constitution protects our states in their rights to run their own affairs wherever authority is not specifically delegated to the federal government -- and no such authority has been delegated in the area of determining how states should conduct their primary campaigns.

"However, there is a way in which the federal government can help patrol the honesty and honor of state primary elections...by requiring each candidate and each political committee or functionary in a state primary campaign to file with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate precisely the same record they are required to file within the state by state law.... I believe that passage of such a law as I propose will eventually stimulate states with weak or inadequate laws governing their state primaries and conventions to strengthen them, since within every state there is a great body of citizenship eager to make each state a shining light in the field of clean campaigning and honest elections."

ELECTORAL REFORM

S J Res 31 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 360) May 19, 1955.

- Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee by voice vote of the Senate March 27, 1956. (For roll-call votes, see p. 161)

S J Res 31 was one of several proposals to reform the method of electing the President and Vice President considered by the 84th Congress. Although dissatisfaction with the existing method was widespread, Senators failed to agree on a reform proposal, and the legislation died.

PROVISIONS -- In the form in which it was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, S J Res 31 would have proposed an amendment to the Constitution and:

Abolished the office of elector but retained the electoral vote, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from each state, as a counting device.

Provided that each state's electoral vote would be divided proportionally among the three top candidates within the state.

Offered an alternate method under which states could retain their electors, who would be chosen in the same manner as Senators and Representatives; the candidate with a plurality in a Congressional district would receive the vote of its one elector, and the candidate with a plurality in a state would receive the electoral votes equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives-at-large.

Made the person winning the highest number of electoral votes President, if he received at least 45 percent of the total number of electoral votes.

Provided that, if no person received 45 percent of the total, Congress, in joint session, would select the President from the three persons having the highest number of electoral votes; a plurality would be sufficient to elect.

Provided the same method for Vice Presidential election.

Made the amendment effective on Feb. 10 following its ratification.

Background

The electoral college was devised by the founding fathers as a compromise between direct election of the President by the people and selection by Congress. Every development since then has been aimed at increasing the public's influence in the matter. Current reform proposals, though differing in mechanics, have the same purpose: restoring the choice of the President more directly to the people.

Major criticisms of the electoral college:

- It permitted election of three men who trailed their opponents in the popular vote: John Quincy Adams in 1824; Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876; Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

- The unit rule, in existence since the early 1800's, gives a state's electoral vote to the candidate with a plurality of the popular vote. Critics say the unit rule has made minority party votes useless in many states, concentrated campaigns in a few pivotal states, given pressure groups within pivotal states disproportionate power, limited the choice of candidates to men from large states.

- It has permitted electors, only morally bound by the popular election results, to exercise judgment independent of the voters' decision. (However, from 1820 to 1952, only five of the 12,463 electoral votes were cast contrary to instruction.)

- The rule which requires the House of Representatives, voting by states, to choose a President from among the top three candidates if none has received a majority of the electoral vote runs contrary to the principle of popular choice, could result in a deadlock.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

In 1949, then Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass., 1937-44, 1947-53) and then Rep. Ed Gossett (D Texas, 1939-51) introduced companion measures (S J Res 2 and H J Res 2) proposing that the electoral college be abolished. Each state's electoral vote would be divided among the candidates for President in proportion to their share of the popular vote. The Lodge-Gossett amendment was reported favorably by both Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

On Feb. 1, 1950, the Senate took up the measure and, after rejecting four amendments on roll-call votes and

accepting one to make 40 percent of the electoral vote the minimum necessary to elect a candidate, approved the resolution by a 64-27 roll-call vote. In the House, H J Res 2 was bottled up in the Rules Committee, and a motion to suspend the rules and bring the motion to the floor was rejected in July, 1950, on a 134-210 roll call. So the Lodge-Gossett amendment died in the 81st Congress. (1950 Almanac, p. 388)

In July, 1951, the Senate and House Judiciary Committees reported companion measures (S J Res 52 and H J Res 19) similar to the Lodge-Gossett proposal. However, no further action was taken by the 82nd Congress. In 1953, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee held hearings on eight proposals relating to electoral reform, but no measure was reported.

Most of these proposals were re-introduced at the beginning of the 84th Congress, and seven were the subject of hearings in March and April, 1955, before the Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee. The Committee May 19, 1955, reported a measure similar to the Lodge-Gossett plan (S J Res 31 -- S Rept 360).

S J Res 31 and two other proposals were the basis for floor consideration of electoral reform in 1956:

THE PROPORTIONAL METHOD

S J Res 31, as it was reported by the Judiciary Committee, embodied the basic features of the Lodge-Gossett plan. It had as its chief sponsors Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Price Daniel (D Texas).

PROVISIONS -- S J Res 31 would abolish the office of elector but retain the electoral vote, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from each state, as a counting device. Each candidate would receive the same proportion of the electoral vote as his share of the state's popular vote with fractional votes carried to three decimals. High man would win. If no candidate received 40 percent of the electoral vote, the new Senators and Representatives -- sitting jointly and voting as individuals -- would pick the President from the two candidates having the largest electoral vote. A majority of the combined votes of the House and Senate would be needed to elect.

THE DISTRICT PLAN

This plan, embodied in S J Res 3, was known as the Mundt-Coudert proposal for its principal sponsors, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.).

PROVISIONS -- S J Res 3 would preserve the office of elector but provide that electors be chosen in the same manner as Representatives and Senators. The Presidential candidate with a plurality in a Congressional district would receive the vote of its one elector. The Presidential candidate with a plurality in a state would receive the electoral votes equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives-at-large. High man would win, but if no candidate received a majority of the electoral vote, the new Senators and Representatives -- sitting jointly and voting as individuals -- would choose the President from the three candidates having the largest electoral vote. A plurality on the first roll call would be sufficient to elect.

DIRECT ELECTION METHOD

Proposals for direct popular election of the President were introduced in 1955 by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) (S J Res 10) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) (S J Res 53). Langer's proposal included provisions for a national Presidential primary.

PROVISIONS -- Both plans would abolish the electoral college, select the President directly by popular votes. They differed in several minor respects. Under Langer's plan, high man would win but if two candidates received the same number of popular votes, the House would choose the President, and the Senate the Vice President from the two candidates for each office who tied. Voting in the House would be by state, with each state having one vote. Voting in the Senate would be by individual, with a majority necessary in each case.

LEADING ISSUES

Questions have been raised about each of the three major plans for electoral reform. Major arguments:

Direct --Advocates claim nothing short of direct popular election would meet the requirements of democracy. Opponents raise two objections: Direct election would disturb the balance of power -- essential to the federal system -- between the states and the national government, and between large and small states; the system would cost the small states so much influence it could never be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Proportional -- Opponents claimed it would favor creation of many small parties and might introduce the "dangerous doctrine" of proportional representation into American politics. Backers replied it would weaken the influence of organized minorities in pivotal states because their influence would be measured by their numbers or the merits of their case rather than by their bargaining power. They claimed there was no similarity between this method of choosing a single executive and the proportional representation method of electing an assembly, which would increase the representation of minority groups.

District -- Proponents claimed this would reconcile the methods by which Congress and the President were elected and give both the same constituency. Opponents claimed it would concentrate campaigns in marginal Congressional districts, leave minority voters still effectively disenfranchised. They also claimed gerrymandering of Congressional districts would work against an equality of influence for each Presidential voter. Some backers have proposed Congress pass an anti-gerrymander law similar to that repealed in 1932. A version of the Mundt-Coudert plan introduced in 1955 by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) (S J Res 59) contained an anti-gerrymander clause.

OTHER PLANS

Two other proposals for electoral college reform were brought forward after the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee concluded its hearings:

- S J Res 116, Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Would retain the electoral college; specifically preserve the

independence of individual electors; retain the existing voting system if the election was thrown into the House; permit each state to choose three times as many electors as it had electoral votes, with each elector casting the proportion of the state's electoral vote equal to his share of the total popular vote for all successful candidates for elector.

The method would be similar to the proportional method in guaranteeing to each of the three leading candidates in a state a share of the electoral vote equal to his share of the popular vote. But it would, generally, deny electoral votes to all candidates but the top three in a state. This method of counting votes and the retention of the existing method of voting in the House would strengthen the influence of any third party movement.

• S J Res 152 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Would abolish the office of elector but retain the electoral vote as a counting device; give the candidate two electoral votes for each state in which he received a plurality; divide the remaining 435 electoral votes according to the proportion of the total national popular vote received by each candidate, with fractions carried to three figures. High man would win. In case of a tie the House would choose from those involved in the tie, with each Representative having one vote and a majority necessary to elect. The Senate would choose the Vice President by the same method.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

Probable political consequences of the three leading reform proposals were analyzed for the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee by Ralph M. Goldman, Brookings Institution political scientist. His comments:

Direct -- Would increase electoral power of about 17 large states at the expense of 31 smaller states; emphasize importance of national magazines, television and radio in campaigns; make the major parties more national and more centralized; force minority pressure groups, factions within the parties and third party movements to operate on a national scale rather than in concentrated geographical areas.

Proportional -- Would leave the smaller states over-represented in the electoral vote; give the Democratic party the advantage until a real Republican organization developed in all the southern states; reverse the existing pattern of Presidential campaigns, with each party concentrating on building up its vote total in states where it has an assured majority rather than fighting for a small advantage in the large (and relatively underrepresented) marginal states; reduce the bargaining power of minority pressure groups and minor parties in the large, pivotal states and tend to force them into regional groupings, like the States Rights party of 1948.

District -- Would favor rural areas over urban, because rural areas are relatively over-represented in Congress; focus party organization on the district, rather than the county, state or nation; concentrate Presidential campaigns in about 150 doubtful Congressional districts, rather than a dozen doubtful states; minimize the influence of minority pressure groups and parties by isolating them in individual districts; might perpetuate the one-party district and offer added temptation to gerrymandering.

Floor Action

The Senate March 27 approved, by voice vote, a motion by Sens. Price Daniel (D Texas) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) to recommit S J Res 31 to the Judiciary Committee. The action came after four substitute amendments had been rejected and a fifth -- a compromise plan sponsored by Daniel -- won only 48-37 approval, enough to carry as a substitute, but not enough for final passage. (A two-thirds favorable vote is required for amendments to the Constitution.) Daniel moved to recommit rather than face defeat on the vote for final passage. (For roll-call votes, see chart, p. 161)

The Daniel substitute was a compromise between the proportional and district plans. The Committee-approved version of S J Res 31, the proportional plan, never came to a vote. A proposal by Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) for election of the President by direct popular vote lost on a 17-66 roll call.

PROVISIONS -- See p. 448.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Daniel, as modified -- Divide each state's electoral vote according to the proportion of the popular vote received by the three leading candidates, unless the state legislature voted to choose Presidential electors in the same manner as the state chooses Senators and Representatives; March 27. Roll-call vote, 48-37.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Grant two electoral votes to the candidate with a plurality in each state and divide the remaining 435 electoral votes according to the proportion of the national popular vote received by each candidate; March 27. Voice vote.

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Nominate Presidential candidates by national primary election and choose President by direct popular vote; March 27. Roll call, 13-69.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Elect President by direct popular vote; March 27. Roll call, 17-66.

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- Make the electoral vote of each state depend on the percentage of its eligible voters who actually vote; March 27. Roll call, 20-66.

OBJECTIONS RAISED

DEBATE -- March 22 -- Kennedy -- "Lumping together of two contradictory, incompatible schemes for counting electoral votes (enables) the party in control of each state legislature to select every four years which device will most benefit their party."

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- The proposed change would "restore the balance of voting power between rural and urban areas," encourage a nationwide, two-party system and reduce the influence of pressure groups and big city political machines.

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Endorsed national Presidential primaries and direct popular election of the President. "Qualified women" in both parties should enter the primaries for President and Vice President.

March 23 -- John C. Stennis (D Miss.) -- The existing system "plays directly into the hands of pressure groups...organized for ulterior motives (which) are the greatest threat to our form of government today.... Political and campaign activity is being too heavily concentrated in so-called key states. National policy is being

planned and implemented to attract favorable local reaction in a handful of states."

March 26 -- H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- The Daniel substitute "compounds the problems" of Presidential elections. "Any system for the election of the President should be uniform throughout the country."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The Daniel substitute is "a two-headed monstrosity (with) a common denominator in that both would increase the power of the lightly populated areas of the country at the expense of the heavily populated areas." It would increase the power of the one-party states and strengthen the right wing of both parties.

March 27 -- Kennedy -- "Two contradictory amendments have been offered and joined together in order to get two-thirds of the votes. The result will be that most of the state legislatures in the various states, controlled by one party or the other, will accept the (district) plan... with all of the gerrymandering it introduces...."

FLOOD INSURANCE

S 3732 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 1864) April 26.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a roll-call vote of 61-7, May 10. (See page 165)
- Reported with amendments by the House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 2746) July 17.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 25.
- Conference report (H Rept 2959) agreed to by the Senate and House July 27, by voice votes.

P.L. 1016 -- Signed into law Aug. 7.

As requested by President Eisenhower, Congress in 1956 passed an experimental $5 billion to $ 7.5 billion federal flood insurance and loan contract program.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S 3732, the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956:

Authorized direct federal flood insurance for losses to private property or that of state and local governments in the United States, territories, possessions and Puerto Rico.

Authorized a loan contract program under which potential flood victims could, by payment of a fee, guarantee themselves either a direct federal loan or a federally guaranteed loan to cover flood damage.

Defined "flood" to include floods, tidal waves, deluges, the water components of hurricanes and surface landslides caused by excessive moisture .

Limited the coverage under the insurance and loan contract programs, separately, to $250,000 per person and $10,000 per house.

Relieved the government of liability for the first $500 loss under loan contracts and the first $100 plus 5 percent of the remainder under the insurance program.

Limited federal liability under the loan program to $2 billion, unless the President raised it to $2.5 billion. Limited federal liability under the insurance and reinsurance programs to $3 billion, unless the President raised it to $5 billion, plus net fees collected.

Provided that rates of flood loans should not exceed 4 percent and the cost of loan contracts be fixed "at the lowest practicable amount."

Directed that estimated rates for flood insurance be computed on a schedule sufficient to meet all probable claims, with insurees to be classified by degree of risk and other criteria, but permitted the actual premium charged to be as low as 60 percent of the computed rate. The difference between the computed rate and the actual premium was to be made up by government payments, with the states contributing half the amount of this subsidy after June 30, 1959.

Placed responsibility for the program with the Housing and Home Finance Administrator and authorized him to appoint a commissioner to assist him in carrying it out.

REINSURANCE AUTHORIZED

Authorized the Administrator to encourage private flood insurance programs by offering suitable government reinsurance contracts, without subsidy.

Prohibited issuance of federal insurance or loan contracts where suitable private insurance or loans are available.

Required local and state governments to have flood zoning laws in effect by June 30, 1958, to qualify for the program and prohibited violators of such laws from obtaining federal insurance or loan contracts.

Authorized borrowing of $500 million from the Treasury for the insurance and loan fund.

Set up a 3-to 15-member advisory board of private insurance experts to advise on the program.

Permitted a dissatisfied claimant to sue in the federal courts.

Required periodic studies and reports on the program and directed the Administrator, in his annual report for 1961, to recommend whether or not the federal government should continue financial support of the program.

Background

Floods have been a regular feature of American life, taking their toll in lives and property each year. In 1955, 237 lives were lost and the property damage was estimated at $1.2 billion. The federal government since 1950 assisted flood victims under provisions of Public Law 875 (81st Congress), administered by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Under that act, the federal government gives emergency assistance to the states and local governments but cannot make direct cash grants to affected families or businesses or permanently restore damaged private property.

Private insurance companies have not been able to provide low cost flood insurance. In its May, 1952, Report on Floods and Flood Damage, the Insurance Executives Association said:

"Because of the virtual certainty of the loss, its catastrophic nature, and the impossibility of making this line of (flood) insurance self-supporting due to refusal of the public to purchase such insurance at the rates which would have to be charged to pay annual losses, companies generally could not prudently engage in this field of underwriting."

President Truman in 1951 and 1952 and President Eisenhower in 1956 asked Congress to enact flood insurance legislation. Mr. Eisenhower in his State of the Union message Jan. 5 said "an experimental program of flood damage indemnities should be undertaken."

In his Jan. 24 Economic Report, the President called for accelerated work on "practical flood control projects," federal reinsurance for private flood insurance

and "a joint federal-state program for indemnifying flood victims on losses to real property, business inventories, and household effects.... The necessary costs can be met partly by premiums paid by private citizens desiring flood protection, and partly by federal and state contributions. As experience under the proposed program accumulates, private carriers may be able to offer policies at costs which will render unnecessary the continued operation of a government-supported indemnity plan."

Congressional support for the measure grew after disastrous floods struck New England and California in 1955. A number of bills prepared by individual Senators led to the final version enacted.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- Oct. 31 - Dec. 19, 1955, outside of Washington; Feb. 16, 17, 21, 23 and 27, 1956,on three bills (S 2768, 2862, 3137) to provide insurance against natural disasters.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 31 -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) proposed a $12 billion federal disaster insurance program covering loss from floods, smog, drought and volcanoes, as well as atomic or germ warfare. It would be financed by a Treasury loan, administered by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Roger W. Jones, assistant director of the Budget Bureau, said the Administration program, when completed, would meet six criteria: it would be experimental; there would be a "modest limit" on the amount of insurance issued; there would be "wide authority" to set premium rates; there would be a limit to the insurance any firm or individual could take out; the insurance would be applied with some flat amount deductible, as in auto collision insurance; private insurance firms would be used as agents.

Nov. 3 -- New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D) said a system of nationwide disaster insurance was needed because private insurance "companies have not so far been able to provide the needed protection."

New York State Housing Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray said the government should provide disaster insurance at rates people could afford to pay. He said the existing maximum of $7,000 for Federal Housing Administration disaster loans "is too low to be practical" and should be raised to $10,000 or $12,000.

Nov. 9 -- William Belanger of the CIO suggested "compulsory and universal" disaster insurance financed by permitting tax exemptions on premiums.

Dec. 19 -- North Carolina Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D) said he did not believe state and local governments could assume responsibility for flood control.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) called disaster insurance a nationwide problem requiring "a nationwide approach." Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) said he felt "very strongly" that private companies should devise an insurance plan based on cooperation of state and federal governments.

1956 HEARINGS

Feb. 17 -- George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, said "a certain degree of federal subsidy will be absolutely essential" to any disaster insurance program.

Feb. 21 -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) said victims of earthquakes should be included in any disaster insurance program.

Feb. 23 -- Joseph L. Miller, Northern Textile Assn., said any flood insurance program should have realistic premiums. He said premiums amounting to 30 percent of the amount of coverage would be too high.

Feb. 27 -- H. Clinton Owen Jr., representing Rhode Island Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D), said that "to compel the states to share equally with the federal government the costs of flood insurance would penalize the states for failure of the federal government to meet its existing responsibilities for preventive flood control."

Leffert Holz, representing N.Y. Gov. Harriman, said any flood insurance program should be "nationwide," with "varied and low enough" rates to make it available to small property owners. Holz said the program should use the facilities of, but not compete with, private insurance companies.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee April 26 reported a clean bill (S 3732 -- S Rept 1864) which was a compromise between versions backed by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.).

The Committee version differed from the final law in these respects: It established a Federal Flood Insurance Administration within the Housing and Home Finance Agency; required no contributions by the states to the insurance subsidy fund; included no loan contract program.

Floor Action

The Senate May 10 passed an amended S 3732 by a 61-7 roll-call vote. It accepted an amendment to require state payments to the insurance subsidy fund by a 39-31 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 165)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Require states to pay half the difference between computed rates and actual premiums into the federal flood insurance fund; May 10. Roll-call vote, 39-31.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Extend insurance to cover tornadoes, winds and cyclones as well as floods; May 10. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 10 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "This is avowedly a pilot program designed to gain experience in this field but at the same time it is designed to provide some protection...."

Knowland -- "I hope such experience will be gained as will encourage private industry to pick up the burden once it learns just what it will be."

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 23-26, Feb. 6-10, 1956,on various proposals for government-backed flood and disaster insurance.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 23 -- Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson said flood disaster insurance, even under a government-backed program, might be prohibitively expensive. He said Congress should consider some form of "package insurance" covering all natural dis-

asters which would spread the risk. He said the private insurance industry "must accept the challenge" to provide inexpensive disaster insurance.

Jan. 24 -- Maj. Gen. E. C. Itschner, assistant chief of engineers for civil works in the Defense Department, and Dr. Helmut E. Landsberg of the Weather Bureau, submitted data on the frequency of floods and other natural disasters.

Jan. 25 -- Frank Meistrell, Federal Housing Administration deputy administrator, said disaster insurance should be tried on a small scale first to test its feasibility.

Jan. 26 -- Kenneth L. Scott, Agricultural Credit Service director, described the government crop insurance program and Walter B. Langbein, Interior Department hydraulic engineer, testified about the technical problems of floods and their prevention.

Feb. 6 -- Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes said even if Congress established a disaster insurance program there would still be a need "for a disaster loan program of the type now conducted" by SBA. Loans would be required for persons who did not participate in the insurance program and for others suffering damage of a type not covered by the insurance, he said.

Feb. 7 -- President Raymond J. Fitzpatrick of the Waterbury, Conn., Board of Aldermen urged federal sponsorship of an insurance program which would give protection to municipal governments along lines proposed by the American Municipal Assn.

Joseph L. Miller testified in favor of both federal flood insurance and flood control in behalf of the Northern Textile Assn. and the Quinebauh-French River Manufacturers Assn.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DISSENTS

Chase M. Smith, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the Administration's proposal for federal participation in a national flood and disaster insurance program would not work because flood risks are not insurable. Smith said: "Insurance cannot be successful where the only property insured is virtually certain to become a loss."

Feb. 9 -- George D. Riley of the AFL-CIO favored a government disaster insurance program, but said the federal government "must be prepared to pay at least one-half of what would be considered the normal premium for this type of insurance" in addition to administrative costs. He said the program should be as broad as possible in its coverage of various types of risks and should include floods, tidal waves, water damage and hurricanes. He saw "no need" for states to share in the program.

John W. Edelman of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) also favored government-backed disaster insurance.

Feb. 10 -- Ellsworth Bunker, American Red Cross president, said it was vital to extend direct loans to distressed persons but did not offer recommendations for disaster insurance.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee July 17 reported S 3732 with a substitute text (H Rept 2746).

It differed from the Senate version in these respects: It gave the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, rather than an independent flood insurance commissioner, authority to run the program; it gave him discretionary authority to offer insurance at special reduced rates to homeowners who, as a group, could not afford to pay the regular premium; it added a loan contract program; it eliminated the requirement of state contributions to the insurance subsidy fund.

Floor Action

The House July 25 passed, by voice vote, an amended version of S 3732 after rejecting, by voice vote, a motion by Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) to recommit the bill. On an 82-58 standing vote, it accepted an amendment requiring state contributions to the insurance subsidy fund.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Martin Dies (D Texas) -- Require states to pay half the difference between the computed rates and the actual premiums to the insurance fund; July 25. Standing vote, 82-58.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Keep charges for the flood loan contract to "the lowest possible amount;" July 25. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Broaden the program to include the after-effects of mine flooding; July 25. Voice vote.

Robert Hale (R Maine) -- Broaden the program to include natural disasters, rather than "recurring natural disasters;" July 25. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 25 -- Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- "This bill is an experimental plan which may or may not work; but let us put something into effect; let us try it, let us constantly survey it and review it and then improve on it after we have had a year or two of experience."

Dies -- "It seems to me the time has come when we must say to the states and their governors, 'Are you willing to shoulder your responsibilities?' ....The states are in far better financial condition than the federal government."

Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "If you make the states pay half of the damage and the loss, in many states there will be no insurance."

Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) -- "In the face of Congressional adjournment and the Senate's position on this matter, it seems to me elementary that we will not get a flood insurance bill at all if this (Dies) amendment is not written into the bill."

Conference

REPORT -- House and Senate conferees July 27 recommended (H Rept 2959) acceptance of the House version of S 3732, with deletion of the discretionary authority of the administrator to lower the premium rate below 60 percent of the computed fee for homeowners.

ACTION -- The Senate and House accepted the conference report July 27 by voice votes.

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS

In signing the bill into Public Law 1016 Aug. 7, President Eisenhower called it "admittedly experimental" and expressed hope it would open the way for private insurance companies to enter the flood insurance field. He noted that protection against loss "from virtually every other type of natural disaster is already obtainable at practical cost."

NAVY SHIPS

HR 7993 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 1665) Jan. 24, 1956.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a 360-3 roll-call vote Feb. 1. (See p. 186)
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 1790) April 19.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote April 26.
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote May 7.

P.L. 523 -- Signed into law May 14.

In enacting HR 7993, Congress authorized construction of 2,800 tons of Navy escort vessels in fiscal 1957 at an estimated cost of $23.6 million. The House originally authorized a $1.4 billion Navy shipbuilding program, although there was sufficient unobligated tonnage available from other shipbuilding authorization acts to support all but the escort vessel construction. The House Armed Services Committee said the "real and fundamental purpose" of presenting the bill was to review the shipbuilding program.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 7993:

Authorized the construction or conversion of a maximum of 2,800 tons of Navy escort vessels.

Authorized the appropriation of necessary funds for the program.

BACKGROUND -- The House in 1955 also passed an authorization bill (HR 4393) for Navy shipbuilding in order to review the program. The Senate took no action on the measure, but in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956 (PL 157), Congress appropriated $1,387,634,000 for the Navy's program. (1955 Almanac, pp. 219,344)

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- Held Jan. 18 and 19.

ACTION -- The Committee reported HR 7993 Jan. 24 (H Rept 1665).

Floor Action

The House Feb. 1 passed HR 7993 by a roll-call vote of 360-3. One Representative voted "present." Dissenting votes were cast by Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.), W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) and Fred Marshall (D Minn.). (For voting, see chart p. 186)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7993 authorized:

$1 billion for 22 combat vessels: one aircraft carrier of the Forrestal class, one nuclear-powered light cruiser, four guided missile frigates, eight guided missile destroyers, six nuclear-powered submarines, two destroyer escorts.

$22 million for an ammunition ship.

$20 million for landing and service craft.

$306 million for converting four aircraft carriers, five light cruisers, one submarine, one landing craft carrier, one transport, one seaplane tender and six escort ships.

$22 million for a nuclear reactor to power an aircraft carrier.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.) -- Delete authorization for constructing aircraft carrier; Feb. 1. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "This bill... represents the transition of our Navy from conventional power to nuclear power. It also represents the transition from conventional weapons to guided missiles."

Crumpacker -- "I cannot see any justification for authorizing another carrier of this (Forrestal) type at this time. Let us wait awhile until we have had some experience with those already authorized...."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- March 22.

ACTION -- HR 7993 was reported, amended, April 19 (S Rept 1790).

Floor Action

The Senate April 26 passed HR 7993, with committee amendments, by voice vote and without debate.

PROVISIONS -- As passed and sent back to the House, HR 7993:

Authorized the construction or conversion of a maximum of 2,800 tons of Navy escort vessels.

Authorized the appropriation of necessary funds for the program, estimated at $23.6 million.

HOUSE ACTION

The House May 7 agreed, by voice vote, to the Senate's amendments and sent the bill to the President.

DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

HR 9429 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee Feb. 22, 1956 (H Rept 1805).
- Passed by the House by voice vote March 2.
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee, with amendments, April 30 (S Rept 1878).
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, by voice vote May 14.
- Conference report (H Rept 2195) agreed to by voice votes in the Senate May 23, in the House May 24.

P.L. 569 -- Signed into law June 7.

The Dependents' Medical Care Act of 1956 provided an expanded and uniform program of medical care for dependents of members of the United States uniformed services. The principal new feature of the bill directed the Secretary of Defense to establish a health insurance or medical service plan permitting medical care in either service or civilian hospitals for spouses and children of active duty personnel. The annual cost of such a plan was estimated to be between $50 million and $56 million.

Passage of the bill was recommended by President Eisenhower as one of several major legislative proposals designed to improve military career incentives.

PROVISIONS -- The Dependents' Medical Care Act of 1956:

Defined dependents' legal entitlement to medical care on a uniform basis throughout the U.S. uniformed services, including the Coast Guard and Public Health Service.

Defined eligible dependents as wives, unmarried children under 21, disabled children over 21 incapable of self-support, children under 23 who are full-time students, children and unremarried widows of deceased personnel, and parents and parents-in-law who lived with and received over half their support from a member or retired member of the uniformed services.

Authorized medical care for eligible dependents of active and retired members of the services in facilities under the jurisdiction of the services, subject to the availability of space and facilities, and the capabilities of the medical staff.

Directed that medical facilities of any of the services be available to all eligible dependents, regardless of the service affiliation of the dependent's sponsor.

Permitted uniform minimal charges for outpatient care in service facilities, limited to amounts necessary to restrain excessive demands for care.

Directed the Secretary of Defense to establish uniform "fair charges" for inpatient medical care of dependents in service facilities (currently $1.75 per day).

Limited medical care given dependents in service facilities to diagnosis, treatment of acute medical and surgical conditions, treatment of contagious diseases, immunization, and maternity and infant care, except in specified cases.

Required the Secretary to enter into a medical service insurance or health plan that would provide minimum benefits for wives and children of active-duty personnel at no premium cost to the service member.

Permitted wives and children, under such a plan, to choose medical care in either service or civilian facilities, subject to certain limitations.

Permitted medical and dental care in any service facility for retired service members, subject to the availability of space and facilities, and the capabilities of the medical staff.

Required that medical and dental care in any service facility be furnished to all active members of the uniformed services.

Made the provisions of the bill effective six months after enactment.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Armed Forces Pay." (1955 Almanac, p. 331)

Historically, dependents of members of the uniformed services had been provided medical care through the use of medical facilities under the jurisdiction of the services. However, prior to enactment of HR 9429, the statutory basis for dependent medical care was fragmentary, resulting in some disparity in the types of care provided and the categories of dependents who were eligible to receive this care. In addition, an estimated 40 percent of service dependents did not have access to service medical facilities and were required to pay for care received from civilian medical sources. This was due to a combination of factors, such as overcrowded service facilities, residence in areas where no service facilities were located, and an overall shortage of physicians serving on active duty.

Legislation to improve dependents' medical care was requested by President Eisenhower in 1954, and again in 1955, as part of a program to make military careers more attractive. (1955 Almanac, p. 331) Congress failed to act on a medical care bill and the President renewed his request in 1956.

6-POINT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

In an April 9, 1956, letter to Congressional leaders, Mr. Eisenhower urged Congress to enact military career incentive legislation outlined by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in an attached letter. Mr. Wilson's letter listed the medical care bill and five other measures:

Improved servicemen's and veterans' survivor benefits. (See p. 566)

Extension, on a permanent basis, of authority for Army and Air Force commissioned officers to retire in currently held temporary grades.

An increase in the statutory ceilings for regular officers in the Army and Air Force to approximately 50 percent of their planned total officer strength.

Improved career inducements for medical and dental officers and nurses.

Reduced rents for servicemen occupying substandard government quarters.

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- By Subcommittee No. 2, Jan. 23-31, Feb. 1, 6, 7 on a bill (HR 7994) to provide a uniform and improved program of medical care for military dependents.

ACTION -- The full Committee Feb. 22 reported a clean bill (HR 9429 -- H Rept 1805), which included the major provisions of the final version of the bill plus one additional feature. As reported to the House, the bill would have authorized the Secretary of Defense, at his discretion, to provide a program of benefits -- permitting medical care in civilian facilities -- for retired personnel and their dependents.

Floor Action

The House passed HR 9429 March 2 by voice vote and without amendment.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Delete the word "lawful" in defining a wife as a dependent; March 2. Voice vote.

Hoffman -- Delete from definition as dependents children over 21 attending college full time and parents-in-law dependent on a serviceman for more than one-half of their support; March 2. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 2 -- There was no opposition to the bill.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "Today it is estimated that only about 60 percent of the dependents of our servicemen have medical care available to them in military facilities. The remaining 40 percent must shift for themselves." Under the bill, "the medical facilities of the uniformed services would continue the present practice of providing medical care to dependents.... In addition, and this is the important new feature of the bill, provision is also made for supplementing and augmenting this program through the use of civilian medical facilities."

Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) -- "...medical care for dependents of military personnel of our services is traditional...(but) at the present time the medical care made available is not uniform.... This bill places (all of the uniformed services)...on the same footing."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- April 12 and 13 on HR 9429.

ACTION -- Reported HR 9429 with amendments April 30 (S Rept 1878). The major changes made by the Committee:

Deleted the House provision permitting the Secretary of Defense to provide medical care in civilian facilities for retired personnel and their dependents.

Eliminated parents from the definition of eligible dependents.

Floor Action

The Senate passed HR 9429 May 14 by voice vote with committee amendments.

DEBATE -- May 14 -- There was no opposition to the bill.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- The bill would "make a definite contribution toward stimulating both enlistments and recruitments in our armed services, and toward reducing the number of resignations from the service, which have in past months given us much concern."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- The provision authorizing medical care for dependents in civilian facilities "is almost revolutionary...one of the most unusual experiments to be conducted by the government which has ever come to my attention.... It is, in effect, the government undertaking to apply something similar to the Blue Cross" to the dependents of servicemen.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- "It is my opinion that within the bill there is the framework of what could lead to the socializing of the great medical profession.... I do not believe it is intended to, or, if soundly administered, will lead to that...."

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees May 22 reported a compromise version of HR 9429 (H Rept 2195). They agreed to include in the definition of eligible dependents, parents and parents-in-law who live with and receive more than half their support from an active or retired service member. The Senate amendment, which excluded parents and parents-in-law, would have eliminated an existing benefit for a "large number" of such dependents, the report said.

The conferees upheld Senate action by eliminating a provision in the House version that would have permitted the Secretary of Defense to provide medical care in civilian facilities for retired personnel and their dependents. Such a program could not be started until experience had been gained through operation of the new plan providing civilian medical care for spouses and children of active-duty personnel, the report said.

ACTION -- The Senate May 23 and the House May 24 agreed to the conference report on HR 9429 by voice votes, without debate.

LONGSHOREMEN'S BENEFITS

S 2280 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 853) July 13, 1955.
• Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 18.
HR 10765 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 2067) April 26, 1956.
S 2280 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 13, 1956.
• House amendment agreed to by the Senate, by voice vote, July 17.
P.L. 803 -- Signed into law July 26.

Congress July 17 sent to the President a bill (S 2280) increasing disability benefits under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. In addition to longshoremen, harbor workers and others employed on the navigable waters of the United States, the law applies to all privately employed workers in the District of Columbia, U.S. citizens employed on government contracts outside the U.S. and to workers on the offshore "continental shelf."

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 2280:

Increased the maximum level of weekly compensation payable to injured workers or their beneficiaries from $35 to $54; raised the minimum weekly compensation from $12 to $18.

Reduced the waiting period after which compensation becomes payable from seven to three days.

Increased the maximum compensation payable for all injuries other than total disability or death from $10,000 and $11,000 to $17,280.

Increased the number of weeks of scheduled compensation when the disability consists of an anatomical loss. (For example, S 2280 provided for 312 weeks' compensation for loss of an arm; existing law, 280 weeks.)

Increased rehabilitation benefits.

Background

President Eisenhower proposed increased benefits under the Act in his 1955 and 1956 State of the Union messages. (For text of the 1956 message, see p. 45)

The Longshoremen's Act, first passed in 1927, provided that employees, in return for statutory compensation, would give up their rights to go to court. Congress in 1928 made private D.C. employees eligible for benefits under the Longshoremen's Act. Congress last increased benefits under the Act in 1948. (1948 Almanac, p. 153)

S 2280 was reported (S Rept 853) July 13, 1955, by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and passed by voice vote of the Senate July 18, 1955.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

HEARINGS -- March 12, 13, 14 and 26, 1956, on legislation to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927.

ACTION -- The Committee April 26 reported a bill (HR 10765 -- H Rept 2067) to amend the Act.

Floor Action

The House passed HR 10765 by voice vote July 13 and then substituted its text for that of S 2280. The Senate version had set the upper limit for weekly benefits at $50.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- Exclude District of Columbia workers from the provisions of the bill; July 13. Standing vote, 62-116.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- Proponents said the bill would become a model workmen's compensation law. Members of the House District of Columbia Committee said legislation affecting D.C. workers should originate in the District Committee. Opponents of the bill said it would raise compensation in the District above that provided by the states.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 17 agreed without debate to House amendments to S 2280.

FARM GAS EXEMPTION

HR 8780 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1684) Jan. 26, 1956.
- Passed by the House Jan. 31 on a 387-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 186)
- Reported by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1609) March 2.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote March 6.
- Conference report (H Rept 1957) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate March 27 and House March 28.

P.L. 466 -- Signed into law April 2.

Congress in 1956 gave farmers an estimated $60 million in annual tax relief by exempting them from the two-cents-a-gallon federal excise tax on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 8780:

Provided annual refunds, payable by the federal government directly to farmers, of the federal excise tax (currently two cents a gallon) on gasoline used "on a farm for farming purposes."

Provided a similar exemption from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel and special motor fuels used on a farm for farming purposes.

Provided that if gasoline or special fuels were used on a farm by a custom operator or other independent contractor, the owner, tenant or operator of the farm would be treated as the user and would be entitled to the tax refund.

Made the exemptions effective Jan. 1, 1956.

Provided a civil penalty for excessive claims for refunds on gasoline.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower Jan. 9 asked Congress to pass legislation to relieve the farmer of the federal excise tax on gasoline used on the farm. The request was one point of his nine-point 1956 farm program. (See p. 52)

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 17, 18, in closed session, on various bills to relieve farmers from the federal excise tax on gasoline.

ACTION -- The Committee Jan. 26 reported (H Rept 1684) a clean bill (HR 8780) to relieve farmers from federal excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels used "on the farm for farming purposes."

Floor Action

The House Jan. 31 suspended the rules and passed HR 8780 by a 387-0 roll-call vote, without amendment. (For voting, see chart p. 186)

DEBATE -- Jan. 30 -- No opposition to the bill was expressed. Some Representatives said the bill would provide only a small amount of relief to farmers caught in a "severe" price-cost squeeze.

Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.) -- "The average weekly tax relief that the individual American farmer would realize from this measure is in the neighborhood of 23 cents."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "I do not consider this to be a tax reduction measure, but an act of simple equity designed to correct a long-standing injustice against the American farmer."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- March 2 reported HR 8780 with amendments (S Rept 1609), one of which excluded from tax-exemption benefits custom operators or other independent contractors performing services on a farm. The amendment reduced the estimated annual revenue loss under the bill from $60 million to $59 million.

Floor Action

The Senate March 6 passed HR 8780 by voice vote, with Committee amendments.

DEBATE -- March 6 -- There was no opposition to the bill.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The Finance Committee eliminated custom operators and independent contractors from the benefits of the bill. "However, where farmers perform similar services for their neighbors, (gas tax) refunds may be claimed" if the operations for neighbors were less than one-half the total operations of the farmer.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "Farmers need whatever help we can possibly give them." For some years "the states have been helping the farmers in this manner. The federal tax, up until recent years, was not so high as the state taxes (and) did not amount to so much, but in recent years the federal tax has increased, and this bill will help to a very large extent."

Francis Case (R S.D.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Expressed pleasure that the President and Congress recognized the need for farmers' tax relief.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee March 27 filed a conference report (H Rept 1957) on HR 8780. Under the conference agreement, if gasoline and special fuels were used on a farm by a custom operator or independent contractor, the owner, tenant or operator of the farm would be treated as the user and would be entitled to the tax refund.

ACTION -- The Senate March 27 and the House March 28 agreed to the conference report by voice votes, thus clearing the bill for the White House.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

HR 627 -- Reported, amended, by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 2187) May 21, 1956.

• Passed by the House, amended, by a 279-126 roll-call vote July 23. (See p. 222)

A bill (HR 627) "to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States" was passed by the House but received no Senate action in 1956.

Southern Congressmen, strongly opposed to civil rights legislation, said HR 627 would impose on states' rights. The measure was bottled up in House committees until the closing days of Congress, when it was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. There, parliamentary maneuvers prevented the bill from reaching the floor.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 627 would have:

Set up a six-man bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the government, with subpena power, and directed it to follow a specified set of rules of fair procedure.

Authorized the Commission to investigate allegations of discrimination due to color, race, religion, national origin or sex, and illegal voting; study information concerning denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; appraise the laws and policies of the government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; investigate regarding persons voting illegally in the United States.

Required that allegations to be investigated by the Commission be in writing and that Commission subcommittees have at least two members, neither of which should belong to the same political party.

Created a new post of Assistant Attorney General in charge of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

Authorized the Attorney General to institute civil action or other proper proceeding in U.S. district courts whenever persons have engaged or are about to engage in any acts of civil rights offenses.

Strengthened existing civil rights statutes, in particular those covering voting rights, and provided civil remedies against conspiracies which deprive citizens of civil rights.

Background

Civil rights planks were included in both the Democratic and Republican party platforms in 1944, 1948, 1952 and 1956. (For 1956 platforms, see Political section)

Disputes over the issue were hottest in 1948, when President Harry S. Truman twice urged Congress to enact civil rights programs. Some civil rights bills were passed by the House, but a Senate filibuster in July and August prevented any measures from becoming law. (1948 Almanac, p. 272)

Ill-feeling generated by the debate was carried into the 1948 Democratic National Convention. A strong civil rights plank was finally adopted, which led to the walkout of some Southerners and formation of the Dixiecrat party.

In 1952, some southern Democrats deserted the party to back the candidacy of Dwight D. Eisenhower. The GOP platform plank in 1952 left civil rights as the "primary responsibility of each state," a stand Southerners advocate.

President Eisenhower in his 1954 State of the Union message said "segregation in the armed forces and other federal activities is on the way out." In his 1953 State of the Union message, he said: "Much of the answer (to civil rights problems) lies in the power of fact, fully publicized; of persuasion, honestly pressed; and of conscience, justly aroused."

1955

President Eisenhower spoke in his 1955 State of the Union Message of "historic progress in eliminating... demeaning practices based on race or color." But civil rights measures made virtually no progress in Congress in 1955.

A Congressional Quarterly tabulation showed:

Lawmakers during the first session of the 84th Congress introduced 111 measures (including many duplications) affecting civil rights.

Only one measure -- a non-controversial bill to permit federal employment of Mongolians -- was passed by the House; the Senate acted on no civil rights legislation.

House committees and subcommittees held hearings on 52 civil rights measures; Senate committees held none.

At the first session's end, 109 measures were pending in committees. These measures fell into 13 broad categories: omnibus bills; civil rights agencies; lynching; political participation; involuntary servitude; civil rights statutes; aliens; group libel; states rights; poll tax; employment; transportation; and federal funds.

BATTLES IN HOUSE

The House was the scene of most of the first session's civil rights controversy. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) offered amendments to ban racial segregation in public housing, public schools, and the National Guard. All were rejected. President Eisenhower, referring to Powell's amendments, twice told news conferences that he opposed "extraneous" anti-segregation riders on major legislation.

Powell's strongest bid against racial discrimination was a plan to end the segregation which is customary in National Guard units of 21 states. During consideration of one version of the armed forces reserve bill (HR 5297), the House May 18 agreed, by a 126-87 standing vote, to a Powell amendment that would have prevented enlistments in or personnel transfers to segregated Guard units. (1955 Almanac, p. 338)

Because final passage of the reserve bill was jeopardized by the Powell amendment, the House dropped HR 5297, eventually passed another bill (HR 7000 -- PL 305), which did not mention the National Guard. The House July 1 rejected, by a 105-156 standing vote, a Powell amendment to HR 7000. That amendment would have denied draft immunity to young National Guard volunteers if they joined segregated Guard units.

In 1955 Powell also failed in an effort to attach an anti-segregation rider to a bill (HR 7535) to provide

federal aid for school construction. The House Education and Labor Committee July 20 rejected, 10-17, a Powell amendment that would require school integration. (1955 Almanac, p. 265) (When the bill came to the House floor in 1956, Powell won approval of an anti-segregation amendment by a 225-192 roll-call vote. It was partially responsible for defeat of the bill. See p. 411)

Before passing the 1955 housing bill (S 2126 -- PL 345), the House rejected, by 113-168 standing and 112-158 teller votes, a Powell anti-discrimination amendment. (1955 Almanac, p. 253)

1956

President Eisenhower, in his 1956 State of the Union message, recommended creation by Congress of a bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights to investigate charges that "in some localities...Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and are likewise being subjected to unwarranted economic pressure." He also said:

"We are proud of the progress our people have made in the field of civil rights. In executive branch operations throughout the nation, elimination of discrimination and segregation is all but completed. Progress is also being made among contractors engaged in furnishing government services and requirements. Every citizen now has the opportunity to fit himself for and to hold a position of responsibility in the service of his country. In the District of Columbia, through the voluntary cooperation of the people, discrimination and segregation are disappearing from hotels, theaters, restaurants and other facilities....

"The stature of our leadership in the free world has increased through the past three years because we have made more progress than ever before in a similar period to assure our citizens equality in justice, in opportunity and in civil rights. We must expand this effort on every front. We must strive to have every person judged and measured by what he is, rather than by his color, race or religion. There will soon be recommended to the Congress a program further to advance the efforts of the government, within the area of federal responsibility, to accomplish these objectives."

The President March 14 said he asked Congress to authorize a civil rights commission "because then they can subpena witnesses and bring people in and compel them to testify." The Supreme Court's anti-segregation "decision was made...in 1954, and we are getting along now to where some real investigative body ought to be watching it and look at it all the time."

Mr. Eisenhower March 31 said he would consider calling special conferences to deal with racial relations problems if Congress failed to adopt his proposal for a bipartisan commission to study the issue.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. April 9 sent to Congress a draft of a proposed civil rights program that called for:

A six-member bipartisan commission to investigate individual civil rights grievances.

A civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

Broader statutes to permit federal prosecution of individuals intimidating voters in an election for federal office.

Authority for the Attorney General to bring civil injunction proceedings in behalf of aggrieved individuals.

Authority for individuals to take civil rights grievances directly to a federal court.

Authority for the Attorney General to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted jury or witness intimidation.

House

Reps. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (R Pa.) Feb. 21 announced that a group of House Members had decided to do "everything possible" to bring "right to vote" legislation before the House.

A six-man committee was set up and directed to report within two weeks on what the Justice Department and the House Judiciary Committee planned in civil rights legislation for the session. Powell said the group's "solid strength" stood at 201 Members.

Besides Scott, others on the committee were Reps. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) and Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.)

Powell said the group wanted "right to vote" legislation which would include abolition of the poll tax, protection at the polls and expansion of the Justice Department's powers to act against voting interference.

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Claims Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 21 -- Ordered reported to the full Committee two bills (HR 627, HR 259) dealing with anti-lynching and civil rights.

HR 259 would make it illegal for two or more persons to commit or attempt to commit violence upon any person because of his race, color, religion or national origin. Punishment would be a fine of $1,000 and one year in prison if there was no death or maiming. It would be up to a $10,000 fine and 20 years in prison if there were death or maiming.

HR 627, as introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), would establish a commission on civil rights; create an additional Assistant Attorney General in charge of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice; create a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights; amend and supplement existing criminal statutes on civil rights; amend and supplement existing statutes protecting voting rights; and prohibit discrimination and segregation in interstate transportation.

The full Judiciary Committee April 10 held a closed session at which Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. described the Administration's proposals, which were transmitted to the House and Senate by letter April 9.

Brownell said civil proceedings, such as the use of injunctions, "may often be far more effective in the long run than harsh criminal proceedings to punish after the event."

Bills to carry out the first two Administration requests were submitted in both houses: in the House, HR 10339, 10340, 10348, 10349, 10378, 10379; in the Senate, S 3604 and S 3605, each with 18 co-sponsors.

Committee Chairman Celler said the Administration's program did not go far enough. "It's like using a bean shooter when you should use a gun," he said. Ranking Republican Member Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.) said that if the proposals were too sweeping "the results will be the same as they have been year after year -- we won't get to first base."

The Committee April 17 re-referred, by a 14-13 vote, the Administration draft bill and HR 627 to the Subcom-

mittee for further study. The Committee also tabled HR 259, the anti-lynching bill.

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Claims Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 18 ordered favorably reported to the full Committee HR 627. The Subcommittee amended the bill by substituting the language of Administration civil rights proposals, but left intact the additional provisions of the Celler bill. These provisions would establish severe penalties for segregation or discrimination in interstate travel, broaden criminal civil rights statutes and set up a joint Congressional committee on civil rights.

Rep. Keating April 18 said the Subcommittee action was "waste motion." He added: "These other provisions may be desirable, and I could support some of them. But their inclusion means the death of the bill. What we need is some legislation."

BILL REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- April 25 ordered HR 627 favorably reported with the deletion of all but the Administration's provisions.

The action came on the Committee's third attempt to report a civil rights bill. It met April 24 but adjourned, without voting, after four quorum calls demanded by Southerners on the House floor called its members away from the Committee room.

The Committee May 21 reported HR 627 (H Rept 2187). It included the provisions urged by Brownell and omitted two principal provisions of the original bill: creation of a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights and prohibition against discrimination and segregation in interstate transportation. The original bill did not give the Civil Rights Commission subpena power.

As reported, the bill provided for:

A six-man bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the government, with subpena power.

An additional Assistant Attorney General in charge of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

A supplement to 42 U.S.C., Sec. 1985, providing civil remedies against conspiracies which deprive of civil rights.

Provision for civil action by the Attorney General to protect the right to vote.

A minority of seven southern Representatives -- E.L. Forrester (D Ga.), Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.), Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.), James B. Frazier (D Tenn.), William M. Tuck (D Va.), Edwin E. Willis (D La.), Richard Poff (R Va.) -- said: The bill would "bring new and novel principles which, when fully appraised, are absolutely shocking.... (It) would be a Frankenstein and a constant threat to any state or local government.... To empower the Attorney General in the name of the U.S. to institute civil actions...before state remedies have been exhausted would devastate the principles of states' rights."

RULES COMMITTEE DELAY

After approval by the Judiciary Committee, HR 627 went to the House Rules Committee for action that would clear it for debate on the floor. Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) delayed calling hearings on the bill until June 14, when a majority of the Committee requested hearings and won out, on an 8-3 vote.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) June 5 filed a discharge petition to take the civil rights bill out of control of the Rules Committee and bring it to the floor. "We will do everything we can," he said, to obtain the 218 signatures required. The discharge petition had been signed by 141 Representatives as of June 14, according to Roosevelt's office.

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) June 13 said the bill would be granted a rule if two Democratic Rules Committee members would vote for it. Martin said the four Republicans on the Committee favored the bill. Once the bill got to the House, Martin said, "of course it will pass."

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) June 14 said he was "very glad" to hear the Republican members of the Rules Committee favored HR 627 and that two GOP Committee votes would be enough to clear it for a House vote.

The Rules Committee June 20 began hearings on a rule for debate of HR 627. On June 21 Chairman Smith ended the hearings abruptly when Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) raised the point of order that a committee quorum was not present. Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D La.) was speaking at the time against HR 627. Smith counted five members present instead of the necessary seven and adjourned the hearing. He said further hearings were subject to his call and added, "I'm not interested in calling a meeting."

Five supporters of the legislation moved to require the calling of a special meeting by formally requesting one. Reps. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), Richard Bolling (D Mo.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) and Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) made the formal request, which, if rejected by the Chairman, could be granted by a majority vote of the Committee after a wait of nine days.

The Rules Committee June 27 voted 8 to 3 to grant an open rule on HR 627. Voting for the rule were Reps. Madden, Delaney, Bolling, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.), Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), Brown, Ellsworth and Henry J. Latham (R N.Y.).

Opposed were Chairman Smith, Colmer and James W. Trimble (D Ark.).

Floor Action

The House July 23 passed HR 627 by a roll-call vote of 279-126. A motion to recommit the bill was rejected by a roll-call vote of 131-275. (See p. 222)

On July 16 the House began consideration of HR 627. After two days of debate, the House July 19 began voting on amendments to the bill. Progress was slow because of parliamentary tactics used by opponents to delay the final vote.

Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.) July 13 presented a resolution signed by 83 southern Representatives urging defeat of HR 627. (See p. 462)

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) July 19 moved to table the motion of John W. McCormack (D Mass.) that further proceedings after a quorum call of the House be dispensed with. (Technically, "further proceedings" include an order of arrest for absent members. Normally, the House routinely adopts a motion to dispense with further proceedings.) Smith's motion to table was rejected by a 104-290 roll-call vote, and the House resumed debate on HR 627.

William E. Miller (R N.Y.) July 19 offered a preferential motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

If adopted, it would have killed the bill. The motion was rejected on a teller vote, 91-140. Miller was a member of the Judiciary Committee that favorably reported the bill.

PROVISIONS -- For provisions of HR 627 as passed by the House, see p. 458.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Martin Dies (D Texas) -- Incorporate a set of rules of fair procedure to be followed by the Commission on Civil Rights; July 19. Voice vote.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- Require the Commission to investigate allegations of discrimination due to sex; July 19. Standing, 121-71; teller, 115-83.

Dies -- Require that allegations to be investigated by the Commission be in writing; July 20. Voice .

Dies -- Require the Commission to investigate regarding persons voting illegally in the United States; July 20. Voice.

Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) -- Require that Commission subcommittees have at least two members, neither of which belongs to the same political party; July 20. Voice.

16 AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Edwin E. Willis (D La.) -- Delete subpena power of the Commission and insure that it consult with governors and other officers of the states, delete provisions for Assistant Attorney General and new civil remedies; July 19. Voice.

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Require the Commission to investigate allegations of discrimination due to age; July 19. Standing, 102-157.

James P. Richards (D S.C.), two amendments considered en bloc -- Require the Commission to study denials of equal protection of states' rights; and to appraise the laws and policies of the government with respect to equal protection of states' rights; July 20. Standing, 94-61; teller, 94-106.

Overton Brooks (D La.) -- Delete the duties of the Commission; July 20. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Require investigations where people are discriminated against because of political affiliations; July 20. Standing, 52-92.

Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.) -- Delete provision authorizing the Commission to use services of voluntary personnel; July 20. Standing, 59-83.

George Huddleston Jr. (D Ala.) -- Delete provision defining authority of the Attorney General and jurisdiction of U.S. district courts in civil rights offenses; July 20. Voice.

Richard H. Poff (R Va.) -- Delete provision defining jurisdiction of U.S. district courts in civil rights offenses; July 20. Standing, 60-86; teller, 81-109.

James B. Frazier Jr. (D Tenn.) -- Delete provision for an additional Assistant Attorney General; July 20. Standing, 49-89.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Strike the appropriation authorization from the bill; July 20. Standing, 59-90.

Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.) -- Delete the Commission's power of subpena; July 20. Voice.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Insert provision authorizing private individuals to institute proceedings in such cases where they believe the Attorney General or other federal representative has engaged or is about to engage in acts authorized by the bill; July 20. Standing, 65-89.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Remove anticipatory language regarding discriminatory acts or practices; July 20. Standing, 51-71.

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- Delete provision to pay expenses incurred by Commission voluntary personnel; July 20. Standing, 52-80.

L.H. Fountain (D N.C.) -- Bar investigations of allegations by Communists or other disloyal persons; July 20. Standing, 58-82.

W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- Exempt federal laws dealing with Indians and Indian territories from provisions of the bill; July 20. Standing, 59-67; teller, 66-81.

"GESTAPO" CHARGED

DEBATE -- July 16 -- Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "Discrimination...is something which every man has a right to practice.... The (proposed) Commission...would be nothing short of a Gestapo,...(and) constantly...under the pressure of every organized presure group in our land."

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) -- "No section of America has been singled out with such clarity as...the South in this piece of political catch-all.... The bill is an uncalled for abdication of our real civil liberties to political expediency."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- The bill "will materially strengthen our body of laws to protect civil rights without resort to anything which could fairly be called repressive, unfair or vindictive."

Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- Enactment "will be a great step forward in our fight against...the Communist tyranny."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "We can no longer accept the moth-eaten argument of 'separate but equal.' The innermost demand of the Negro people is recognition of equal human dignity."

July 17 -- Bruce Alger (R Texas) -- "...once you yield to the federal government the right to tamper with state law pertaining to voting, you have already lost your freedom, no matter what the phrasing."

Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) -- "The main purpose of this (bill) is to protect one of the most fundamental rights of American citizens, the right to vote."

July 19 -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- "This is a bill to perpetuate McCarthyism,...to establish a Gestapo with snoopers, going into all the homes of this country."

James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- "...so far as race problems of the South are concerned there is more real love...respect...desire to help...the...colored race than you will find anywhere else in the country."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- This bill "gives the right of self-determination...to many people...now disenfranchised for no other reason than their race."

William E. Miller (R N.Y.) -- Despite having sponsored the bill and voted for it in Committee, after hearing the debate, "I must in good conscience state...this legislation in its present form will destroy more civil liberties and civil rights than it will ever protect."

Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- Opposed Miller's motion to strike the enacting clause. "I want to tell the Republicans in this House if they follow the southern democracy in the defeat of this bill, they will seriously regret it. ...This bill has been jockeyed into the position where the one group who will be blamed for (its) defeat, if it is defeated, particularly upon this motion, is the

The Complete Text

83 SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES ISSUE CIVIL RIGHTS MANIFESTO

Following is the text of a manifesto against civil rights legislation signed by 83 Representatives and submitted July 13 by Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.). (For the March 12 manifesto against school integration, see p. 416)

WHEREAS, under the guise of pious language the civil rights bill, HR 627, proposes to establish a Commission on Civil Rights, and to provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General, and further purports to strengthen the Civil Rights statutes and protect the right to vote; and

WHEREAS, the truth is that these combined proposals if enacted into law would constitute a flagrant violation of States' rights; would result in further concentration of power in the Federal Government and vest unprecedented powers in the hands of the Attorney General, and would intrude the authority of the Federal Government into matters which under our Constitution are expressly reserved to the States and the people.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that we, the undersigned Members of the United States House of Representatives, conscious of the grave and far-reaching consequence involved in it, hereby pledge our unqualified opposition to this iniquitous legislation and, confident of the soundness of our position, express the following cogent reasons that impel us to take this united stand.

The bill authorizes the Commission, with the aid of paid investigators and "voluntary" pressure groups and professional informers, to launch a sweeping "investigation of allegations" which might lead them to believe that "unwarranted economic pressure" is supposedly being exerted by private individuals over others, because of their religion as well as their race. In addition, and wholly unrelated to race or religion, the Commission is directed to "study and collect information concerning economic, social and legal developments" and "to appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government" in the entire field of so-called civil liberties. The term "civil rights" itself is not defined; and what would constitute unwarranted pressure, economic, social and legal developments, and the scope of the appraisal and investigation, are left to the whim of the Commission. And through the power of subpena the Commission could compel any person to testify and open his books to public inspection.

The proposed additional Assistant Attorney General would be in charge of a special Civil Rights Division to be created and which would be manned by a vast horde of lawyers and investigators. A politically minded Attorney General could subject the government of States, counties, towns and localities and the officials of the citizens of the same to insults, intimidation and terror, against which there would be no redress.

Armed with the power which this legislation would expressly confer, the Attorney General, even without the consent of the plaintiffs, could file purely private law suits by and for private citizens against their neighbors. In no case would it be necessary to prove the commission of any overt act, and under the bill the Attorney General could obtain on a simple allegation that the defendant "is about to engage in an attempt" to do something that the lawyers in the Civil Rights Division conceive to be objectionable. All actions would be filed in the Federal Court and tried without a jury, and Congress, for the first time in history, would specifically permit the Attorney General to bypass State law and ignore available local remedy. This device to concentrate more power in the Federal Government and to flout State's rights is an insult to all liberty loving American citizens.

Under the Constitution the states are the sole judges of the qualifications of voters and throughout the long history of the United States the manner in which our elections are held has been a time-honored function of the States. The broad language of the bill would open practically the entire field of elections, including state primaries, to Federal intervention. The intrusion of the Federal Government into this field has not heretofore been permitted or even considered, except in precise instances clearly defined by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. If additional powers in matters of elections are deemed to be necessary to be vested in the Federal Government, then Congress should attack the problem squarely by proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

No one has the wildest idea of the purpose for which the extraordinary powers created by this legislation will be employed and to grant them by such vague language as is contained in the bill approaches recklessness.

The people in the United States who entertain notions that the so-called racial issue is paramount in the sum total coverage of these proposals are due for a rude awakening when their own real civil rights will be invaded if this legislation should be adopted. Our real civil rights spring from the Bill of Rights, which, among other things, provides that all matters not prohibited to the States nor delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the States or the people.

It is an unfortunate fact, however, that this bill will add further fuel and flame to discord engendered by certain agitators and if adopted could only result in deterioration of the goodwill and the harmonious relations existing between the races and grievous injury to the steady progress and advancement of the very people whom the proponents profess to assist.

Be it, therefore, further resolved that we invite and urge every member of like mind in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, where the rules of procedure are more flexible, to join with us in the employment of every available legal and parliamentary weapon to defeat this sinister and iniquitous proposal.

The Civil Rights Manifesto was signed by the following 83 Representatives, all of whom are Democrats unless otherwise indicated:

ALABAMA -- Frank W. Boykin, George M. Grant, George W. Andrews, Kenneth A. Roberts, Albert Rains, Armistead I. Selden Jr., Carl Elliott, Robert E. Jones, George Huddleston Jr.

ARKANSAS -- E.C. Gathings, Wilbur D. Mills, James W. Trimble, Oren Harris, Brooks Hays, W.F. Norrell.

FLORIDA -- William C. Cramer (R), Charles E. Bennett, Robert L.F. Sikes, A.S. Herlong Jr., Paul G. Rogers, James A. Haley, D.R. Matthews.

GEORGIA -- Prince H. Preston, John L. Pilcher, E.L. Forrester, John James Flynt Jr., James C. Davis, Carl Vinson, Henderson Lanham, Iris F. Blitch, Phil M. Landrum, Paul Brown.

LOUISIANA -- F. Edward Hebert, Hale Boggs, Edwin E. Willis, Overton Brooks, Otto E. Passman, James H. Morrison, T. Ashton Thompson, George S. Long.

MISSISSIPPI -- Thomas G. Abernethy, Jamie L. Whitten, Frank E. Smith, John Bell Williams, Arthur Winstead, William H. Colmer.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Herbert C. Bonner, L.H. Fountain, Graham A. Barden, F. Ertel Carlyle, Hugh Q. Alexander, Woodrow W. Jones, George A. Shuford.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- L. Mendel Rivers, John J. Riley, W.J. Bryan Dorn, Robert T. Ashmore, James P. Richards, John L. McMillan.

TENNESSEE -- James B. Frazier Jr., Joe L. Evins, J. Percy Priest, Ross Bass, Tom Murray, Jere Cooper, Clifford Davis.

TEXAS -- Martin Dies, Wright Patman, John Dowdy, Walter Rogers, O. Clark Fisher, Brady Gentry, Bruce Alger (R).

VIRGINIA -- Edward J. Robeson Jr., Porter Hardy Jr., J. Vaughn Gary, Watkins M. Abbitt, William M. Tuck, Richard H. Poff (R), Burr P. Harrison, Howard W. Smith, W. Pat Jennings, Joel T. Broyhill (R).

Republican party. I just want to point out to the Republicans not to fall into this trap."

FOREIGN OPINION CITED

July 20 -- John F. Shelley (D Calif.) -- "The fact that a few States in the country fail to subscribe to the tenets of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence makes a mockery of our position abroad. Our diplomats are embarrassed almost daily by reports of harassment of colored citizens or visitors to this country. This situation is causing our message of freedom, equality... and liberty to ring hollow in the ears of the world."

John J. Riley (D S.C.) -- The bill "if enacted into law would change our form of government (and) put police and dictatorial powers into the hands of a very small group with no redress for those who are accused."

Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) -- "...this act is a futile effort if not a purely political one.... There is a vast difference between equality before the law and social equality," which cannot be enforced.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Defended the authority proposed for the Attorney General. The words "about to engage" are "used repeatedly (in federal statutes) when injunctive relief is sought." It would be "foolish" to provide only that the Attorney General could sue for damages after a crime had been committed. "He should be able to step in in advance to prevent the harm from being done."

Senate

The Senate Judiciary's Constitutional Rights Subcommittee March 2 ordered reported to the full Committee four civil rights bills: S 900, to provide stiff penalties for lynching; S 902, to establish new civil rights machinery in the Attorney General's office; S 903, to protect voting rights of all citizens in federal elections; HR 5205, to extend protection against bodily attack to all members of the armed forces. Chairman of the Judiciary Committee was Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.).

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- On civil rights legislation May 16 - July 6, intermittently.

TESTIMONY -- May 16 -- Attorney General Brownell described the Administration's legislative proposals and endorsed these bills: S 3605, to set up a civil rights commission; S 3604, to create a new civil rights division in the Justice Department; and S 3718 and S 3717, to protect voting rights.

He said he had a "grave doubt" about extending criminal law "into the extraordinarily sensitive and delicate area of civil rights" and therefore would not endorse any legislation so designed. "We are convinced that the proper approach to this most sensitive field would be through civil remedies and procedures," he said.

May 25 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. -- 1945-47, 1949-51), legislative representative of the AFL-CIO, said the Administration proposals on civil rights were "not only belated but rather inadequate." He said the Federation supported them, however, as a "step in the right direction."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Committee should report out a bill identical to HR 627 in order to get action before the end of the session. Other proponents of the bill were David H. Scull Jr., Friends Committee on National Legislation, and Patrick M. Malin, American Civil Liberties Union.

June 1 -- North Carolina Attorney General William B. Rodman Jr. said: "We feel very, very keenly that this legislation is a totally unjustified reflection on our area.... It is impossible to legislate friendship, and where legislation seeks to force on people social, economic or religious views, disastrous results are certain to ensue." He said it was "beyond the power of Congress to pass the laws here proposed." He also criticized President Eisenhower's proposal to create a civil rights commission. Such a commission would, he said, "seek to enforce and impose its views on civil rights and social relations on the citizens of the state, contrary to any constitutional authority to do so."

SOUTHERN OFFICIALS TESTIFY

June 12 -- Tennessee Attorney General George F. McCanless said civil rights legislation was "an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty" of the states. The legislation "is not needed, much of it is unconstitutional; it reflects discredit upon the governments of our states... and it will impair and will not improve the conditions it professes to correct," he said.

June 25 -- Attorney General Joseph T. Patterson of Mississippi said it was unfair to regard the Emmett Till case as typical of the people of his state. (Till, a Negro boy, was killed after allegedly making a "wolf whistle" at a white woman. Two white men were tried for murder but acquitted.) Patterson said the case was "an unfortunate occurrence that could happen in any state." He said proposed civil rights legislation was "wholly unnecessary."

Attorney John J. Wicker of Richmond, Va., a former State Senator and temporary chairman of the 1945 Constitutional Convention of Virginia, said regardless of "high and noble and honest" motives and intentions of the legislation's sponsors, "the results and effects... would be seriously and irreparably damaging to the constitutional rights of the states and of their governments and of many of their officials and citizens."

June 26 -- Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.) said the bills would "only result in raining chaos, bitterness and turmoil down upon areas which now enjoy harmony and unity." Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) said friendly Negro-white relations had been virtually destroyed in the South "by outsiders who come in for the express purpose of creating discord."

Attorney General John Ben Shepperd of Texas, in a letter to Chairman Eastland, said enactment of the bills "would be the largest single stride ever made toward an absolute federal police state." He said the proposals were "purely vote-buying gimmicks."

July 6 -- Tyre Taylor of Nashville, Tenn., Southern States Industrial Council general counsel, said civil rights legislation generally was aimed at the southern states. "Why," he asked, "is it that some Northerners...seem to hate the South and to be determined to destroy its civilization and way of life?" He suggested that the reason might be "resentment of the South's conservatism and a knowledge on the part of the northern so-called 'liberals' that on this the South is eternally right and will be proved so by history."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 12 -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) urged the Committee not to prolong its hearings. He said the Administration "bears a considerable share of the responsibility for the delay" in enacting civil rights legislation by failing to submit its

recommendations until April, 1956. "The Administration wanted to get the credit for making these recommendations without running the danger of having the legislation enacted," he charged.

SENATE PIGEON-HOLE

After House passage, HR 627 was received by the Senate July 23 and referred to the Judiciary Committee which failed to take any action on it.

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) July 24 led an unsuccessful attempt to bring the bill out of committee to the Senate floor for consideration. They asked unanimous consent to submit resolutions to discharge the bill from the Judiciary Committee, but objections were heard. (Under parliamentary rules, a discharge resolution must await action until the beginning of a "legislative day." Since July 16 the Senate had recessed instead of adjourning each evening, thereby holding to a single legislative day. A resolution or bill can be introduced in the Senate after a recess only by unanimous consent.)

Douglas subsequently offered a motion that the Senate adjourn, to reconvene five minutes later. This motion was defeated on a roll-call vote of 6-76. (See p. 183)

FUTURE ACTION

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) July 27 asked for action on civil rights legislation during the first session of the next Congress. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) reviewed the difficulties entailed in bringing up civil rights legislation at the end of a Congress, as was HR 627, and called for action on a civil rights measure within a maximum of three months following the opening of the 85th Congress.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said as Majority Leader he would take prompt action to bring proposed legislation to the attention of the Democratic Policy Committee. That committee, he said, would decide whether or not to schedule such legislation for consideration on the Senate floor.

Group Stands

Representatives of 50 organizations March 4 met in Washington to press for federal civil rights legislation in 1956. The three-day assembly was sponsored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights of which Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was chairman. Delegates visited their Senators and Representatives "to impress upon (them) the necessity of reporting out of committee and passing civil rights bills."

Among the organizations represented were:

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, plus affiliated unions
American Jewish Congress
American Veterans Committee
Americans for Democratic Action
American Civil Liberties Union
NAACP
National Bar Association
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Council of Negro Women
National Newspaper Publishers Association
Young Women's Christian Association.

The NAACP held its 47th annual convention at San Francisco June 26-July 1, and adopted resolutions requesting:

Fair employment practices legislation.

A bipartisan commission on civil rights.

Prohibition of racial discrimination in any federally aided housing, schools or health services.

Establishment of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

"Careful consideration" to non-violent resistance "for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

Coalition with "responsible trade unions for measures we favor;" in turn, NAACP would support "measures supported by organized labor" consistent with NAACP policy and program.

Americans for Democratic Action March 15 urged a five-point program of civil rights action on President Eisenhower. Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national ADA chairman, proposed:

A White House conference of state governors to obtain their pledge to "maintain law and guarantee constitutional rights."

A White House conference of "responsible leaders of Negro and white communities" to "rebuild bridges of communication."

"Whatever steps are necessary to secure the right to vote."

Amendments to strengthen the federal civil rights laws.

POSTAL RATES

HR 11380 -- Reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 2237) May 29.

- Passed by the House July 6, by a 217-166 roll-call vote. (See p. 216)

The Administration's efforts to put the Post Office on a sound business footing met with defeat when the Senate failed to go beyond the hearing stage on a House-passed bill providing for a $430 million annual increase in postal rates. House passage followed several months of hearings and delays by Democratic leaders.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Postal Rates." (See CQ Almanacs: 1953, p. 362; 1954, p. 385; 1955, p. 360)

President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 5 State of the Union message, said the Post Office Department faced an annual deficit of one-half billion dollars. He urged "study and action" on postal problems by Congress. On Feb. 1 he asked Congress to increase rates to provide approximately $406.5 million more annually.

He proposed that first-class rates be raised from three to four cents an ounce and air mail rates from six to seven cents an ounce. He also proposed two successive annual increases of about 15 percent for second-class mail, plus an average 30 percent increase for third-class mail. At a Feb. 8 press conference, the President said "self-respect demands a raise in postal rates," since this was "the one country in the world that doesn't balance its budget in its postal service or come close to doing it."

Requests for an increase in postal rates had been under unenthusiastic consideration by Congress since 1953. Legislation reached the hearing stage in 1953; went as far as the House floor in 1954 but was returned to the Rules Committee; and got no action in 1955.

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, in his Jan. 30, 1956, recommendations to Congress, said the Post Office Department's yearly deficit averaged almost $500 million, that costs in the past ten years exceeded revenues by about $5 billion. "We are losing money in these huge amounts because we are still charging 1932 rates but paying 1956 costs," Summerfield said.

He estimated the proposed increases in rates would yield: for first-class mail, $295 million a year in new revenue; for air mail, $16 million more a year; for second-class mail, $17 million more each year; for third-class mail, $77 million more a year.

Summerfield also sought approximately $780 million over a five-year period to modernize and maintain postal buildings.

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- March 13 - April 26 on HR 9228, to readjust postal rates.

TESTIMONY -- March 13 -- Postmaster General Summerfield said the Post Office deficit for fiscal 1957 was estimated at $470 million. Since 1932, postal costs had increased 107 percent, Summerfield said, while letter rates remained unchanged, second-class mail rates increased only 3 percent and third-class rates rose only 38 percent. Proposed increased letter rates would be derived 75 percent from business users and 25 percent from individuals, he said. Summerfield proposed establishment of a permanent rate-making commission, under control of Congress, to "develop and maintain equitable and reasonable postal rates."

Deputy Postmaster General Maurice H. Stans said a Post Office committee on cost allocation recommended in January, 1954, that second and third-class mail should bear half and three-fourths of their expenses, respectively, and the remainder of their costs, along with any special services costs, should be assigned to first-class and air mail rates because they are preferred services. These "differential pricing" formulas gave scientific support to the Department's proposals, Stans said.

March 14 -- Two newspaper publishers, Palmer Hoyt of the Denver Post and Preston Wolfe of the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch and the Ohio State Journal, said rate increases were justified even though they would mean added costs to them.

John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Corp., Detroit, Mich., said "business can afford to pay the reasonable increases proposed...."

Postmaster John F. Fixa of San Francisco, Calif., president of the National Assn. of Postmasters of the United States, said the proposed increase would cost the average family 10 or 12 cents a month. He said he was confident the increase would be "willingly" accepted.

March 15 -- Postmaster Bernard F. Dickmann of St. Louis, Mo., said the Post Office deficit was "a national disgrace" and affected the morale of department employees who worked "under conditions that are 20 years, at least, behind the times."

NEWSPAPERS FOR HIGHER RATES

March 16 -- Peyton R. Evans, executive secretary of the Washington (D.C.) Publishers Assn., said Washington newspapers "wish no subsidy" and support the proposed increases. The increases would cost the papers approximately $36,000 a year, Evans said.

Higher postal rates were also backed by spokesmen for the following newspapers: the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, the Birmingham (Ala.) News, the Pascagoula (Miss.) Chronical Star, the Flint (Mich.) Journal and the Pontiac (Mich.) Press.

John C. Allen, general traffic manager of Sears Roebuck and Co., said his company favored the increases but "we have been concerned...with a tendency to recover additional revenues and rates primarily from fourth class mail."

Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) March 19 said support for the proposed increases was greater than had been anticipated, that opinion polls indicated the public was not opposed to higher rates.

March 20, 21 -- Five small business firms' spokesmen said proposed increases would mean hardship to them.

March 22 -- Publishers of children's and specialized business magazines said increased postage would hurt their enterprises.

Arthur Z. Gray, president of Street & Smith Publications, said HR 9228 would "unjustly burden" the company's operations, and that the Post Office Department should not be required to pay its own way "any more than any other governmental department."

OPPOSITION VOICED

J.M. George, general counsel for the National Association of Direct Selling Companies, Winona, Minn., opposed HR 9228, said postal services "must be paid for from general revenue," and that a "studied effort is being made to prejudice members of the Congress against third class mail."

March 23 -- O.R. Strackbein, legislative representative of International Allied Printing Trades Assn., said rate increases would injure the printing trade and that there was no connection between postal rates and efficiency of the postal operation.

Bernard E. Esters, legislative chairman of the National Editorial Assn., said the public service function of small town publishers should be "realistically appraised when consideration is being given to imposing the greater hardships" of increased rates. The opinion of NEA membership on HR 9228 "varies all the way from emphatic objections to any increases whatsoever to a willingness to accept nominal increases," Esters said.

March 27 -- A.L. Cole, general business manager of Reader's Digest Assn., said proposed rate increases would mean an additional $2 million yearly in the company's postage bill. He said higher rates would necessitate increases in the price of either the firm's magazine, advertising, or books -- or all three. Congress should "insist on continued efforts to reduce the costs of operating the postal establishment," Cole said.

Vice President E.T. Meredith of the Meredith Publishing Co., publishers of "Better Homes and Gardens" and "Successful Farming," said publishers "must have an opportunity to assimilate rising costs gradually over a long period of time." Higher postal rates would reduce

circulation and minimize magazines' "tremendous contribution to our prosperous economy," Meredith said.

April 10 -- Robert E. MacNeal, president of the Curtis Publishing Co., said he felt it was possible to justify increases in some mail classes without altering the postal policy of public service.

April 11 -- Edward D. Becker, publisher of the Pittsburgh, Pa., Sun-Telegraph and representative of 15 Hearst newspapers: "We simply would not pay excessively high rates.... We might drop mail subscriptions almost entirely, we might use truck and carrier delivery to a greater degree...."

Herbert R. Mayes, editor of "Good Housekeeping" magazine, opposed any increase in postal rates.

Joseph A. Duffy, executive secretary of the American Booksellers Assn., said the average bookseller "just about makes the grade on a 3 percent average profit, before taxes." Booksellers would be willing to support increased first and third-class rates, Duffy said, but they wanted the book rate increase struck out.

NO POLITICAL HANDICAP

April 12 -- Ex-Postmaster General James A. Farley said he did not think there would be any "political repercussions" from raising rates in an election year. Farley, who was Postmaster General from 1932-40, said there had not been "a commensurate increase in rates" to offset increased post office costs since 1946.

April 13 -- Editor-in-Chief Walker Stone of the Scripps-Howard newspapers said "we're quite willing to pay our share" of the costs of sending newspapers through the mail.

April 17 -- Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said failure to increase postal rates "would, to all practical purposes, eliminate the very thin $400 million surplus that the President's January budget envisioned for fiscal 1957." He said suggestions that any substantial part of increased rates would be offset by reduced corporate income tax receipts was "not realistic." Postal rates should be considered a "user tax", he said, "in the same manner as toll highways."

April 18 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said business "not only should but can" absorb the costs of higher postal rates. "I think it fair to say that business generally favors the increase," he said.

April 19 -- Former Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson said rates of magazines, newspapers and other publications should be raised as much as 70 percent before ordinary letter rates were hiked.

April 24 -- Deputy Postmaster General Stans said it was a "persistent fallacy" that first-class mail paid for itself. "Even after the proposed increase of one cent per ounce there will still be a loss, in terms of a proper recognition of total costs to the government for its delivery," Stans said. He said representatives of the magazine industry had created "some confusion" by citing net profits as proof they could not meet increased postage rates. "If American business had attempted to meet its postwar increases in costs out of net profits there would probably not be a single solvent company... today," he said.

April 25 -- Summerfield said "at four cents an ounce, first-class letter mail will be one of the best buys in our economy." He added that charging first-class mail users "anything less than five cents still leaves a part of the actual costs charged to the taxpayers." Proposals for a rate differential between local and non-local first-class mail would be "discriminatory, costly, and extremely difficult to administer."

April 26 -- Summerfield appeared before the Committee to answer questions.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., at its annual convention April 30-May 2, favored increased postal rates to put the Post Office Department on a "non-profit, self-supporting basis."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee May 29 reported a clean bill (HR 11380 -- H Rept 2237) to readjust postal rates. Minority views by eight Democrats opposed to higher first-class and airmail rates were reported (H Rept 2237, Part 2) June 8.

The majority report said the postal service "should be operated in a businesslike manner but not as a commercial enterprise conducted for profit." There was immediate need, the report said, "for a clear and affirmative declaration of Congressional policy" on the creation and maintenance of "a sound and equitable postal-rate structure." The minority report said no action should be taken to increase rates until Congress had implemented a postal rate policy.

The House Rules Committee June 7 cleared the bill for debate on the floor.

Floor Action

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) June 14 said he had "deliberately refrained from programming" the bill for floor action and that he would "regret very much if any Democratic members of the Committee on Rules would undertake to force the leadership to do it.... If it is going to come, I hope it will come from the Republican side."

Rep. Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.) said he regretted that "the Majority Leader is going to make this a political issue." He named Democratic proponents of the postal bill, including former Postmasters General Farley and Donaldson, said any one of them "has forgotten more about the Post Office Department than the Majority Leader will ever know."

The bill was called up for consideration July 6 by a Democrat -- Post Office Committee Chairman Murray -- after the Republicans had forced the issue. The House passed HR 11380 by a 217-166 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 216)

Murray defended the bill against the attack of fellow Democrats who termed it an Administration measure aimed at forcing the "little fellow" to make up the deficit through raising the price of first-class stamps from 3 cents to 4 cents.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, the Postal Rate Increase Act of 1956:

Raised first-class mail rates from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce; domestic air mail from 6 cents to 7 cents an ounce.

Set a varying scale of increases for advertising in second-class mail, scheduled to reach, in five years, 120 percent more than current rates for mail sent long distances; raised second-class reading matter (5 percent advertising or less) from 1.95 cents a pound to 2.5 cents a pound over five years, a 27 percent hike; increased

third-class mail, by categories, up to 50 percent over current rates, books from 8 cents to 10 cents for the first pound.

Assigned lower rates to some fourth-class mail.

Excluded newspapers of 5,000 circulation or less from second-class rate hikes.

Declared it the policy of Congress that the Post Office be operated in a businesslike manner but not necessarily at a profit.

Directed the Postmaster General to review the postal rate structure every two years.

Made the legislation effective Jan. 1, 1957.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Exempt newspapers of 5,000 circulation or less from second-class postage hikes; July 6. Voice vote.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- Change enactment date from July 1, 1956, to Jan. 1, 1957; July 6. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John E. Moss (D Calif.) -- Delete hike for first-class mail; June 6. Teller vote, 114-182.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Make a 30 percent increase in second-class mail rates over a three-year period; July 6. Voice.

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- Exempt farm magazines from second-class postage increases; July 6. Voice.

George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) -- Delete air mail hikes; July 6. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Limit the use of the Members' frank on Congressional Record reprints to the Member's District; July 6. Standing, 104-110; teller, 81-162.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Exempt first 20,000 copies of a magazine from second-class rate increases; July 6. Voice.

Rhodes -- Delete book and educational film rate increases; July 6. Voice.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Design new 4 cent stamp to bear an elephant with a dollar sign on its side; July 6. Teller, 3-9.

DEBATE -- July 2 -- Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- "The increase urged by the Postmaster General is nothing more than a tax on the little fellow."

July 6 -- Rhodes -- "Before any thought is given to a boost in first class rates, substantial adjustment should be made in other classes of mail, particularly second class, where the major portion of the deficit occurs."

Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) -- "Let us stop the national disgrace of being the only free country in the world that is showing a deficit in its Post Office Department."

T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) -- "It is a sales tax.... I might call it (the hike for first-class mail) the Stamp Act of 1956 or, better still,...the Summerfield Raid on the Piggy Banks of America."

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

The House Government Operations Committee July 25 released a study, " Public Opinion Survey to Influence Postal Rate Legislation." The report stemmed from an inquiry by the Committee's Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee into a Dec. 21, 1953, contract between the Post Office Department and the Wengel Service Corp. of Princeton, N.J. The firm was to sound out public opinion on postal rates and service. The report said the contractor interviewed 2,067 persons between Dec. 12 and 23, 1953, and was paid $11,653.

The report concluded: the job done by Wengel was not necessary; the job was done "for the purpose of influencing the Congress in the matter of postal rate increases; there has been an increase in the taking of public opinion polls by the agencies despite the lack of Congressional authorization." The report recommended a study to determine if legislation were needed to curb outside contracts for such purposes as polls.

A minority report signed by Reps. Cecil M. Harden (Ind.), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) and Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.), Republican members of the Subcommittee, said there was nothing illegal about the contracting for the poll, adding: "The Post Office Department cannot be oblivious to public opinion either in its financial policies or its operating policies."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service, Special Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- July 17 - 25 on HR 11380, to increase postal rates.

TESTIMONY -- July 17 -- Summerfield said if postage rates were not raised, the postal deficit in 1957 would be half a billion dollars whereas boosting rates about $430 million would "contribute to tax relief or debt reduction." He said opponents of the bill "have deliberately confused the issue."

July 19 -- Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the bill was major legislation requested by President Eisenhower and that the full Senate should be given a chance to vote on it. He urged that the measure not be killed in Committee.

William C. Doherty, president of the National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), said "if increased postage rates are the only means to improve the postal service, install modern equipment and remedy poor working conditions," he would support the legislation.

(Summerfield July 19 offered a compromise on the disputed magazine rate increase in a letter to Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), senior Republican on the Committee. Summerfield said he would settle for two annual 15 percent increases in rates for second-class mail, magazines, and newspapers. The compromise would cut the total anticipated rate increase revenue from about $430 million to $400 million.)

POSTAL WORKERS SUPPORT BILL

July 20 -- John Fixa, president of the National Assn. of Postmasters, Daniel Jaspan, National Assn. of Postal Supervisors; and Ross A. Messer, National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, favored the bill. These witnesses opposed it: Theodore J. Gloisten of American Home Magazine; Robert E. McNeal of the Curtis Publishing Co.; Mrs. Dennis Jackson of Consumers Conference of Cincinnati; Frank E. Daniels of the Raleigh News and Observer; Charles E. Sweet of Capper Publications; Godfrey Hammond of Popular Science Monthly and Outdoor Life; and M.A. Williamson of American Metal Market.

July 23 -- David W. Brumbaugh, Time Inc. vice president, questioned the Post Office Department's estimate that it loses $86,600,000 a year on Life Magazine alone. J.M. George, president of the National Assn. of Direct Selling Co.'s of Winona, Minn., said increases already made in third-class mail had forced many small businesses to close.

July 25 -- Ivan Veit, director of promotion and research for the New York Times, said second-class mail raises proposed would more than double the paper's current mail expenses.

ACTION -- The Committee July 26 adjourned hearings without taking any action on HR 11380. Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said the five-member Special Subcommittee could not complete hearings in time for Senate action. Congress adjourned July 27.

SAFETY DEVICES ON SHIPS

HR 4090 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1618) Aug. 1, 1955.

- Passed by the House June 13, 1956, by voice vote. (For roll-call vote, see p. 208)
- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 2652) July 19.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, July 23 by voice vote.
- House agreed to Senate amendments July 25 by voice vote.

P.L. 947 -- Signed into law August 3, 1956.

The bill, as amended and enacted, authorized a joint study to determine the need for installing additional electronic safety devices on certain cargo ships. Proponents of the bill said installation of the devices would increase maritime safety. Opponents said one of the devices, the radio-telegraph call selector, was unreliable and installation costs excessive.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 4090:

Authorized a joint study by the Federal Communications Commission, Coast Guard and Federal Maritime Administration to determine the need for installing automatic radio-telegraph call selectors and other safety devices on cargo ships carrying less than two radio operators.

Required a report of the study findings and recommendations for necessary legislation by March 1, 1957.

Background

The Communications Act of 1934 requires that United States cargo ships carrying only one radio operator must install an autoalarm system. The autoalarm system alerts the radio operator to an emergency so that he may listen for a distress message. It was pointed out in testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee that approximately 97 percent of U.S. flag ships are cargo vessels with only one radio operator.

As introduced, HR 4090 would have required such ships to install a radio-telegraph call selector that could receive and reply to "S O S" and other international safety signals. Similiar legislation was reported to the House in the 83rd Congress (HR 6004 -- H Rept 1906).

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March, May and June, 1955, on a bill (HR 4090) to require the installation of an automatic radio-telegraph call selector on cargo ships.

ACTION -- The Committee Aug. 1, 1955, reported HR 4090 (H Rept 1618).

Floor Action

The House on June 13, 1956 passed the bill by voice vote. A motion to recommit it was defeated by a 151-228 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 208)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 4090:

Required United States cargo vessels of 1,600 gross tons or more to carry either two radio operators or an automatic radio-telegraph call selector capable of simultaneously receiving and answering five Morse code signals.

Specified that the Act would not take effect until the Federal Communications Commission determined that such a call selector was available and could be installed at reasonable cost, and that patents for it were available for license at a reasonable royalty.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) -- Specify that the act would not take effect until an international convention required installation of an automatic call selector; June 12. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 12 -- Congressmen disagreed on whether a practical call selector existed and actually would enhance the safety of a ship.

Pelly -- "I urge my colleagues to act on the merit of the bill and not on the merit of its author (Majority Leader John W. McCormack -- D Mass.) and his worthy motives." Pelly said the bill was "special interest legislation" for "the one family which owns the patents" on an automatic call selector. FCC tests on the selector showed it was inefficient, and most seamen and shipowners were opposed to the bill.

McCormack -- "Every piece of legislation on the statute books for safety at sea has been brought about as a result of Congressional action and against the bitter opposition of the steamship association."

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- Auto alarms, currently required on ships with less than two radio operators, receive only distress messages. The call selector "would supplement the autoalarm by alerting the ship radio operator during situations which, although not of a distress nature, do involve maritime safety."

Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- Enactment of the bill would "compel the use of a piece of equipment that today cannot pass the (FCC) tests" and might endanger seamen's lives.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARING -- June 28.

ACTION -- July 19 reported an amended bill (HR 4090 -- S Rept 2652) striking out the text of the House version and providing for a joint study of the need for installing certain safety devices on cargo ships.

Floor Action

The Senate July 23 passed by voice vote, without debate, the amended version of HR 4090.

PROVISIONS -- See those of the final version, above.

The House July 25 concurred by voice vote in the Senate amendments.

NATURAL GAS BILL VETOED, CAMPAIGN GIFT AIRED

HR 6645 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 992) June 28, 1955.

- Passed by the House, amended, on a 209-203 roll-call vote July 28. (1955 Almanac, p. 454)

S 1853 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1219) July 28.

HR 6645 -- Passed by the Senate, on a 53-38 roll-call vote, Feb. 6, 1956. (See p. 151)

- Vetoed by the President Feb. 17.

President Eisenhower in 1956 vetoed a bill (HR 6645) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control despite his support of the measure's "basic objectives." What decided his action, the President made clear, was an "arrogant" effort by agents of a natural gas producer to win favorable Senate votes for the bill by proffering campaign contributions.

Three days before the Senate voted to pass the bill, Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) stunned his colleagues by announcing that he would vote against the bill because of a $2,500 campaign contribution offered to him by a lawyer "interested in passage" of the bill. Immediately after passing the bill, the Senate set up a Select Committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) to investigate details of the contribution that Case had rejected. Hearings focused on activities of two agents of the Superior Oil Co. of California.

In a report April 7, the Committee concluded that the contribution proffered to Case "was for the purpose of influencing the Senator's vote," though not an attempt to bribe him. The Committee recommended revision of laws dealing with campaign contributions and clarification of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act -- both subjects that the Senate assigned to another Special Committee Feb. 22. (See p. 743)

VETOED PROVISIONS

The purpose of the natural gas bill was to nullify a 1954 Supreme Court decision which in effect ruled that independent producers who sold natural gas to pipeline companies were subject to federal regulation under the Natural Gas Act of 1938.

Supporters of the bill said utility-rate regulation was unsuited to the "high risk" industry and would discourage development of new gas reserves and the interstate sale of gas. Opponents contended the bill's indirect price regulations would fail to protect "captive" consumers and would bring huge "windfalls" to the already profitable oil and gas industry.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by House and Senate, HR 6645:

Exempted independent producers from federal utility regulation.

Empowered the Federal Power Commission to determine a "reasonable market price" for gas contracts after considering the competition involved, the supply situation and provisions relating to existing and future prices.

Authorized FPC to disregard field prices above the reasonable market price as grounds for rate increases that would be passed on to consumers.

Empowered FPC to determine the reasonable market price for new or renegotiated contracts between producers and natural gas companies (pipeliners).

Required producers to fulfill existing contracts without resorting to price boosts authorized in most kinds of "escalator clause."

Forbade producers to cancel contracts if their customers refused to pay more than the FPC-established market price.

Permitted FPC to suspend, for five months, rate increases on gas sold for industrial use (a provision already in effect for commercial and domestic gas users).

Background

REFERENCE -- "Natural Gas" (1955 Almanac, pp. 454-60).

The natural gas industry is divided into three distinct segments:

Producers -- Drill and gather natural gas in the field, often in conjunction with oil. Independent producers are those free of any ties with transmission companies. According to the General Gas Committee, there are about 8,000 independent producers. In 1954, the Federal Power Commission listed 5,557 independent producers selling in interstate commerce.

Pipeliners -- Engage in the interstate transportation of natural gas. Some of these companies also control production facilities.

Distributors -- Local utilities (estimated at more than 1,000) which buy gas from pipeliners at the city gate and re-sell it to the ultimate industrial, residential or commercial consumer.

PARTIAL REGULATION

Distributors of natural gas, operating as monopolies, long have been subject to local public utility regulation. Pipeliners were placed under federal utility regulation by the Natural Gas Act of 1938. Independent producers generally were held exempt from such regulation by the FPC.

To make this exemption explicit, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) introduced identical bills in 1949. The House passed the Harris bill in 1949 by a vote of 183-131 (D 93-97; R 90-34); the Senate passed the Kerr bill in 1950 by a vote of 44-38 (D 28-16; R 16-22). However, President Harry S. Truman vetoed the bill.

In 1954, the Supreme Court held, in the Phillips Petroleum case, all sales of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale subject to FPC regulation under terms of the Natural Gas Act. This ruling, in effect, made all independent producers who sold gas to pipeliners for resale in other states subject to federal regulation.

The Phillips decision prompted Rep. Harris to introduce a revised version of his 1949 bill. The House passed HR 6645 July 28, 1955, by a 209-203 roll-call vote (D 86-136; R 123-67). (1955 Almanac, p. 162)

A comparable bill (S 1853), introduced by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), was reported by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 28, 1955. The legislation was commonly called the Harris-Fulbright bill.

STAKES INVOLVED

According to the American Gas Association, natural gas in 1954 met 25 percent of total United States energy needs, up from 11.3 percent in 1940. Revenues from utility sales of natural gas totaled $2.6 billion, including $1.4 billion from residential users, $767 million from industrial users and $304 million from commercial users. Known reserves of 211 trillion cubic feet were worth (at the average wellhead price of about 10 cents a thousand cubic feet) more than $21 billion. Texas held one-half the reserves and accounted for one-half of 1954 net production of 9.5 trillion cubic feet. Another five states -- Louisiana, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and California -- held approximately 40 percent of the reserves, accounted for 40 percent of production.

Senate

Senate debate on the Fulbright bill (S 1853), which was high on the legislative list of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), began Jan. 16, 1956.

After adopting two minor amendments that made the text of S 1853 conform exactly to that of the House-passed bill, the Senate Feb. 6 passed HR 6645 by a 53-38 roll-call vote (D 22-24; R 31-14) and sent the bill to the President. (For voting, see charts p. 150, 151)

Final consideration of the bill was overshadowed by the Feb. 3 announcement of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) that he had rejected a $2,500 campaign contribution from a lawyer interested in passage of the bill. (See story on investigation, below)

Six amendments to the bill were rejected, four of them on roll calls. Acceptance of any of them would have sent the bill back to the House for reconsideration. A recommittal motion -- urged by Senators who said the Case issue should be settled before final action was taken on the bill -- was defeated on a 30-64 roll call.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Delete from S 1853 the definition of interstate commerce, which included commerce between a foreign country and a state; Feb. 6. Voice vote.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Delete a section of existing law that prevented the FPC from suspending rate increases on gas sold for industrial use; Feb. 6. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- Provide that the FPC, in determining the reasonable market price, consider the protection of consumer interests; Feb. 6. Roll-call vote, 40-53.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Substitute "fair and equitable" for "reasonable market" price and add new criteria for determining such a price; Feb. 6. Roll call, 33-59.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Prohibit certain types of "escalation clauses" in contracts for purchase of natural gas; Feb. 6. Roll call, 33-59.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Prohibit natural gas imports that would result in unemployment or injure competing fuel industries; Feb. 6. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- (substitute for the bill) Exempt from FPC utility-rate regulation independent producers who sell annually less than two billion cubic feet of natural gas in interstate commerce; Feb. 6. Roll call, 35-58.

Pastore -- Provide that pipeline companies need not pay more than the reasonable market price under contracts made after enactment of the bill; Feb. 6. Voice.

DEMOCRATS DIFFER

DEBATE -- Jan. 16 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "This bill will protect not only the present but future supplies of gas, and will at the same time through its regulatory provisions prevent unjustifiable increases in consumer prices for their gas."

Douglas -- Of 5,000 natural gas producers, "all but 200...sell less than two billion cubic feet of gas a year. One hundred and ninety-seven big producers sell 90 percent of the gas; all the others sell only 10 percent. That is the real issue."

Jan. 17 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Under the 1954 decision in the Phillips case, "for the first time in our nation's peacetime history, a highly competitive segment of our economy has been wrenched from the free enterprise system and converted into a public utility under the direct domination of the federal government."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "Increasing federal bureaucratic interference with the price mechanism of the market place will eventually bring on the totalitarian economy and state.... If the federal government can regulate the price of gas at the wellhead, it can regulate the price of any other fuel, of any agricultural or manufactured commodity."

Jan. 18 -- Pastore -- "This bill falls short of properly and adequately protecting the 26 million Americans who are consumers of natural gas...and who will find themselves at the mercy of the suppliers of their gas" unless protected by law.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Congress must choose between two types of regulation on natural gas: one based on the reasonable market price, the other the utility-rate type "whereby a producer would be allowed 6 percent on his depreciated cost."

Potter -- Determination of "reasonable market price" will not preclude "the escalation clauses which have brought about the constant rise in the cost of gas."

CONSUMER PROTECTED?

Jan. 19 -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Areas without natural gas must depend on pipelines running from other states which cannot be regulated by the consuming state. Overturn of the Supreme Court decision upholding federal regulation would throw the consumer "on the mercy" of the gas producer.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- "I have been unable to find...one instance when the federal government came into the picture that the ultimate cost to the consumer did not increase." If consumers were suffering from high gas prices, it was due to "poor regulations within the cities."

Jan. 20 -- Douglas began a four-day speech in opposition to the bill. While S 1853's proponents claim it "was intended to protect the consumer...in the back rooms word is being circulated that the bill will allow gas prices to go up very greatly.... Because the gas industry is

non-competitive, regulation is necessary to protect the public interest."

Jan. 23 -- Douglas -- The producers "already have tremendous inducements and incentives to drill for gas and oil.... They do not need increased income of from $600 to $900 million a year by way of increased prices at the wellhead, and they most certainly do not deserve from $12.5 billion to $30 billion in windfall profits for the increased value of their reserves which would follow if this bill is passed."

Jan. 24 -- Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- "Unless this bill is passed, all non-producing areas will sooner or later experience serious shortages of natural gas." S 1853 "restores competitive and risk-taking conditions at the field level." The consumer will be protected both by competition among producers and by the authority given the Federal Power Commission.

HIGHER PRICES CERTAIN

Jan. 25 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- "Enactment of the bill is certain to result in higher prices. No one disputes this." Adoption of Douglas' substitute exempting all but the largest producers from FPC regulation would meet the claim that regulation would seriously burden the small producer.

Jan. 26 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Considering how much the big oil companies stand to gain from enactment of S 1853, "the only wonder is...that they have not spent more than the $1.5 million which it is reported they have put into a public relations campaign to sell this legislation to the unsuspecting public."

Jan. 27 -- Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Announced the failure of his efforts to reach "a workable compromise" with the bill's supporters that would give "adequate protection" to consumers against "unjustifiable increases" in natural gas prices.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "This bill is not going to stimulate the exploration of new (gas) wells so much as it will stimulate the profits on those wells and those reserves now in existence." A five-cent increase in the cost of gas at the wellhead will cost consumers $300 million a year.

NEED FOR MORE GAS

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- "We in Maine have no natural gas at the present time and our people would like to have it.... I am definitely convinced, after talking with persons in all phases of the business, that if utility regulation (of gas producers) is continued...we will not get a supply at any price."

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- The "major fallacy" of the bill's opponents is in failing to realize that if it is defeated, producers will sell their gas within their state at higher prices than they could get under federal utility-rate regulation. Already, producers "are withholding their new reserves from interstate commerce...nine out of 16 major pipelines already are unable to acquire sufficient additional gas to replace the supplies that are depleted."

Jan. 30 -- Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- "We (in Vermont) want gas and feel sure that we have a better chance of getting it if the pipelines are full than if new production is slowed down or diverted to intrastate uses, as may be expected from full...federal control."

Jan. 31 -- Pat McNamara (D Mich), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Spoke against the bill, arguing that consumers cannot be protected "by regulating one or two parts of a monopolistic system and leaving the other parts unregulated" (Hennings).

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Supported the bill on grounds that "free and unregulated competition in the production of natural gas would inevitably redound to the consumer's benefit" (Saltonstall).

Feb. 1 -- William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- Denied that the natural gas industry is "free enterprise as we Americans know it" and said the bill's regulatory provisions would tell the Federal Power Commission to "put the stamp of approval upon what the producers of gas have already determined shall be the price."

Feb. 2 -- Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- Charged the bill was contrary to the consumer's interest.

CASE CONTRIBUTION

Feb. 3 -- Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Announced that he would vote against the bill because a recent incident convinced him "there are some inordinate profits in sight for the owners of gas reserves" if the bill was passed. An out-of-state lawyer, "interested in passage" of the bill, who had learned that Case was favorably inclined to the bill, later left a $2,500 cash campaign contribution with a friend of Case in South Dakota. "That would be the largest single contribution I could remember for any campaign of mine." Case ordered the contribution returned. "I object (to) doing something so valuable to those interested in natural gas that they advance huge sums of money as a down payment, so to speak, on the profits they expect to harvest."

(The lawyer later was named as John M. Neff of Lexington, Neb., and a special committee was set up to investigate the contribution incident. See below.)

Fulbright, Monroney -- Demanded that Case give the name of the lawyer involved in what Fulbright said, and Case denied charging, was an alleged attempt to "bribe" the South Dakotan. They expressed concern that the situation might "deprive the bill of the votes of Senators who had already determined on the facts to support" the bill (Monroney).

Feb. 6 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- The issue raised by Case should be separated from consideration of the bill itself. "I intend to base my vote in favor of the natural gas bill on its merits."

George H. Bender (R Ohio) -- If the bill were amended to direct the FPC to consider the consumer interest in determining a reasonable price, "my constitutents will be protected and I will support...the bill."

Fulbright -- Protection of consumer interests "is essentially the object of the FPC" and the amendment is not needed.

SOURCE OF GIFT

After passage of HR 6645, the Senate set up a Select Committee which, from testimony Feb. 11 and 13, learned that the money offered Case came indirectly from the president of the Superior Oil Company of California. On Feb. 14 a federal grand jury began an inquiry into the incident.

Veto of Bill

President Eisenhower Feb. 17 vetoed the natural gas bill (HR 6645). In an obvious allusion to the $2,500 offered Sen. Case, Mr. Eisenhower said, "Since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities.

"These include efforts that I deem to be so arrogant and so much in defiance of acceptable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of governmental processes."

Noting that investigations of the situation could not be completed within the 10-day period he had to act on the bill, the President said that to approve the bill before "the activities in question have been fully investigated by the Congress and the Department of Justice" might "create long-term apprehension in the minds of the American people."

But he added that "legislation conforming to the basic objectives of HR 6665 is needed" because current FPC regulation would "discourage individual initiative and incentive to explore for and develop new sources of supply." Mr. Eisenhower proposed that new legislation "include specific language protecting consumers in their right to fair prices."

Campaign Gift Probe

The Senate Feb. 7 adopted, by a 90-0 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Res 205) setting up a Select Committee to investigate a campaign contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) from a lawyer interested in passage of the natural gas bill. (For voting, see chart p. 151)

An attempt by Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) to broaden the study to include "political contributions or other expenditures to influence the vote of any Senator" was sidetracked.

PROVISIONS -- S Res 205 authorized a bipartisan, four-member Select Committee to:

"Investigate the circumstances involving an alleged improper attempt through political contributions to influence the vote of" Case on the natural gas bill (HR 6645).

Report its findings and recommendations by March 1.

Spend up to $10,000, use subpenas if necessary and take testimony orally or by deposition.

MEMBERSHIP -- Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), who had divided evenly, pro and con on the gas bill, were named to the Committee. The first three ranked highest in party seniority; Thye ranked 14th among GOP Senators.

DEBATE -- Feb. 6 -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "If any effort has been made to subvert the conduct of the Senate's business, that effort should be condemned with the fullest force of the Senate's authority." But for the Senate to postpone consideration of the gas bill because of the Case incident would be to "prostrate itself before phantoms."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Agreed with Johnson's views.

Contributor Once State Lobbyist

John M. Neff, the Nebraska lawyer who made a "no strings attached" campaign contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), registered in 1955 in Lincoln, Neb., as a lobbyist representing the Superior Oil Co., of California and Texas. He was listed as opposed to a bill under consideration by the state legislature, to set up a commission to regulate the state's oil and natural gas industry. The bill was turned down by the legislature in March, 1955.

According to state records, the company paid Neff $532.94 in February, 1955, and $858.81 in March. Neff spent $448.75 in those months.

A Republican and city attorney of Lexington, Neb., Neff was not registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Nebraska's Sens. Roman L. Hruska (R) and Carl T. Curtis (R) Feb. 6 said Neff asked them late in 1955 to vote for the natural gas bill. "There was nothing untoward in the slightest in any of his suggestions or discussion of the bill," Hruska said.

Hennings -- The Senate should investigate "all the facts about money spent on both sides of this (gas) issue" and the role of the "giant oil companies" backing the bill. In view of "the undue influence which concentrated wealth in the hands of a few people...can have on federal elections -- undue influence which is altogether legal under the present obsolete laws" -- Congress should pass S 636, which would revise campaign spending laws. (1955 Almanac, p. 375)

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Saw no need for the Select Committee, argued that Hennings' Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the Rules Committee had jurisdiction over the Case incident.

Case -- Read a telegram from John M. Neff, Lexington, Neb., lawyer, who said he had made the $2,500 campaign contribution in behalf of "Midwest Republican policies" and "without any strings attached." Neff said he was "interested" in passage of the gas bill but was "incensed" that Case made "inferences that it was some kind of a shady deal."

Committee Action

The Select Committee met Feb. 7, elected George Chairman, conferred with Case, scheduled public hearings for Feb. 10 and issued subpenas for:

Neff.

E.J. Kahler, business manager of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, to whom Neff gave the contribution for Case's expected re-election campaign.

John Griffin, Sioux Falls druggist, authorized to receive Case's campaign funds and who received the Neff gift from Kahler.

Three members of Case's staff: Miss Opal Van Horn, legislative clerk, who Case said talked to Neff in December about the Senator's views on the gas bill; Miss May Aaberg, secretary; and Mrs. Mabel O. Connell, receptionist.

On Feb. 8 the Committee appointed Charles W. Steadman, Cleveland lawyer, as chief counsel.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 7 -- The Senate Elections Subcommittee asked Case to testify. He declined at the request of Sen. George who, in a letter, cited a ruling by Vice President Richard M. Nixon that the Select Committee had exclusive jurisdiction over the contribution incident.

Feb. 8 -- Elections Subcommittee Chairman Hennings announced his group would defer its "broad inquiry into campaign contributions and other expenditures" until the Select Committee concluded its work. He also said he would resign from the Subcommittee "shortly" -- before filing for re-election to the Senate.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee to investigate "an alleged improper attempt through political contributions to influence the vote of" Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill (HR 6645).

HELD HEARINGS -- Feb. 10-March 5 on the $2,500 campaign contribution reported by Case to the Senate Feb. 3.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 10 -- Case gave this chronological account of the incident:

- Jan. 25: Ernest J. Kahler, business manager of the Sioux Falls (S.D.) Argus-Leader, told Case John M. Neff, whom Case did not know, had left $2,500 in $100 bills as a campaign contribution for the Senator.
- Jan. 30: Case's legislative clerk, Miss Opal Van Horn, said Neff had called at the office earlier in January and talked to her about Case's views on the natural gas bill.
- Jan. 31: Case learned from Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) that Neff was a lawyer. "I didn't want anything to do with the money," Case told the Committee, said he thought Neff might be acting for a client.
- Feb. 2: Case's staff, searching the files, found a Dec. 7, 1955, letter from Kahler mentioning Neff's interest in Case's position on the gas bill.
- Feb. 3: Case told the Senate of the episode and said he would vote against the bill.

WAITED FOR EVIDENCE

Questioned by Committee Counsel Charles W. Steadman about the timing of his speech, Case said he spoke out as soon as he had "black-and-white evidence...confirming Mr. Neff's interest in the bill." He said it was up to the Committee to decide whether the contribution was "improper." He did not consider it a bribe, he added, because "there was nothing promised."

Steadman read copies of Dec. 22, 1955, and Jan. 4 letters from Kahler to Neff in which Kahler indicated Case was favorable, but not committed, to the gas bill.

Feb. 11 -- Kahler and members of Case's Washington staff -- Miss Van Horn, Mrs. Mabel O. Connell and Miss May Aaberg -- told of their parts in the incident. Kahler, who said Neff gave him the money Jan. 16, said he forgot to tell Case about it until Jan. 25.

John E. Griffin of Sioux Falls, in charge of Case's campaign funds in the eastern part of South Dakota, told of receiving the $2,500 from Kahler and of Case's instructions to return it to the donor, if possible. He turned the money over to the Committee.

NEFF NAMES SOURCE

Neff testified he received the $2,500 from Elmer Patman, an Austin, Texas, lawyer for the Superior Oil Co., after visiting Case's Washington office Jan. 12. Neff said he told Patman of the visit, said he wanted to contribute to Case's campaign, and Patman agreed, emphasizing there were "no strings" to it.

Patman told him the money was from the personal funds of Howard B. Keck, Superior Oil president, a producer of gas and oil, Neff said. Asked whether he would have made the gift if he had known Case would oppose the natural gas bill, Neff replied neither he nor Patman "would have been as interested" in contributing.

Neff denied his trips to Washington and Sioux Falls in which he asked about Case's views on the bill were made on behalf of the oil company. But he said the company paid his expenses for the trips. Neff said that since October, 1955, the company had employed him at $12,000 a year, plus expenses, to represent it in Nebraska.

Patman confirmed Neff's account and said for some eight years he had received from $4,000-$6,000 annually from Keck to spend for campaign contributions and political dinners. He said Neff was not hired for work in connection with the natural gas bill, adding he and Keck hoped for its passage.

Keck said he first learned of the Case contribution after the Feb. 3 Senate speech. He said the money came from his personal funds, was not "tied up with any legislation," and he did not consider $2,500 a "substantial" campaign contribution.

Feb. 13 -- Sheriff Paul Whaley of Dawson County, Neb., who accompanied Neff to Sioux Falls Nov. 2, 1955, when Case's position on the gas bill was discussed with Kahler, said he did not know then that Neff was employed by Superior Oil.

Neff reiterated that his trips to Sioux Falls were his own idea, though he thought the oil company "was interested" in any Senator's position on the bill. Asked if he had contributed to any other Senator since his employment by the company, Neff said he had not given to the "personal campaign fund" of any but Case.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- A federal grand jury Feb. 14 began an inquiry into the campaign contribution and subpenaed Neff, Patman and Whaley. The Justice Department assigned Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III and William A. Paisley, chief trial officer of the Criminal Division, to present evidence.

Route of $2,500

Howard B. Keck -- President of Superior Oil Co., Los Angeles, gave the money to

Elmer Patman -- Austin, Texas, lawyer for Superior Oil, who gave the money to

John M. Neff -- Another lawyer for Superior Oil who gave the money to

Ernest J. Kahler -- Sioux Falls (S.D.) Argus-Leader business manager who gave the money to

John E. Griffin -- Campaign fund manager for Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) who, after Case's Senate speech disclosing the contribution, turned the $2,500 over to the

Senate Select Committee investigating the incident.

Gifts to Both Parties

While John M. Neff, lawyer employed by the Superior Oil Co. of California, was contributing $2,500 each to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) and the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, associates also employed by the oil and gas firm were contributing to the Democratic party.

House records reported by Congressional Quarterly showed two gifts of $1,000 to the Democratic National Committee in 1955, one by Elmer Patman, Austin, Texas, lawyer for Superior Oil, and the other by Monroe Butler of Los Angeles, Calif., registered lobbyist for the company. (See p. 705)

Butler registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act on June 30, 1955, listing Superior Oil Co. as his employer. (1955 Almanac, p. 695) He filed a $2,435 spending report for the third quarter of 1955.

U.S. ATTORNEY QUESTIONED

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 20 -- Donald R. Ross, who resigned Feb. 17 as U.S. Attorney in Omaha, Neb., told about his connections with Neff. Ross said:

Neff, "an old friend," about Oct. 15, 1955, told him he had been hired by Superior Oil "to help represent" the company "in regard to the natural gas bill" and to "contact the two Nebraska Senators and ascertain their feelings toward" the bill. Neff also said, according to Ross, that his employers wanted to make campaign contributions of $5,000 to the two Republican Senators (Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis).

Ross said he told Neff not to mention campaign money in talking to the Senators, and Neff agreed. Ross then contacted Hruska and Curtis. Later, Neff talked to them in behalf of the gas bill. About Nov. 1, Ross said he learned that Neff had given $2,500 to the Nebraska Republican State Committee. In January, Neff told him he wanted to give another $2,500 to the Committee but Ross dissuaded him.

Neff asked him in October, Ross said, to help him in his work for Superior Oil but Ross said he could not accept outside employment. About two weeks later, he said, Neff sent him five savings and loan passbooks, each made out for $100 in the names of Ross' five children. Ross had Neff cancel the accounts, he testified.

Ross said he resigned as U.S. Attorney after Justice Department officials told him he had done nothing illegal but had "made a mistake of judgment" that might reflect on the Department.

COMMITTEE'S LIFE EXTENDED

On Feb. 21, and again March 9, the Senate extended the time for the Committee's report and gave it an additional $10,000 for expenses.

NEBRASKA GIFT DESCRIBED

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Chairman Joseph Wishart of the Nebraska Republican State Finance Committee said Neff, on Oct. 28 in Washington, D.C., gave him a $2,500 cash contribution, saying the persons providing the money wanted to contribute in states where the people were not unfriendly to the oil industry. When Wishart said state law prohibited gifts of more than $1,000 from an individual, as well as any contributions from corporations, Neff said the $2,500 came from four, five or six persons, Wishart testified. Neff denied telling Wishart the money came from several people.

In addition to inquiring about the views of Nebraska's Senators and Case toward the gas bill, Neff said he went to Montana in December and also telephoned to Wyoming to ask the positions of Senators of those states. He said he visited Iowa GOP National Committeeman Robert K. Goodwin in Des Moines Nov. 4 in an attempt to ascertain the gas bill views of Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa). He denied offering Hickenlooper a campaign contribution, said he saw Goodwin only once and telephoned him once.

Neff said he received $7,500 from Elmer Patman, Superior Oil Co. attorney, for campaign contributions and kept $2,500 after he was dissuaded from making a second gift to the Nebraska GOP. He said he had received $5,000 in salary and $1,260 in expenses from Superior Oil since Oct. 1, 1955, but agreed he had done no legal work for the company. He added, "I never asked any Senator to vote for the bill" and never "tried to influence any Senator directly or indirectly."

Patman said he could not explain why he wrote, on three vouchers for Neff's salary and expenses, "Natural Gas Act." He said he did not hire Neff to lobby for the bill, asked him to find out the views of only the Nebraska Senators. Patman said he made several trips to find out why there was opposition to the gas bill in northeastern states.

Neff's law partner, Paul J. Gerdes, said he went with Neff to see Goodwin in Des Moines. He said he did not recall any mention of a campaign contribution during the talk with Goodwin.

TESTIMONY CONTRADICTED

Feb. 29 -- Goodwin, an ex-Rep. (R Iowa, 1940-41), said Neff visited his office early in November, 1955, and again late that month or in December. On the first visit, Neff and Gerdes "said they had $2,500...to contribute to Sen. Hickenlooper's campaign," Goodwin swore. The second time, Neff "offered to leave $1,000" with him, Goodwin said, "pending the time when he could see Sen. Hickenlooper." Goodwin said he turned down both offers, which, he added, "seemed like a down payment on a purchase."

Neff said Goodwin was "wrong" in saying contributions to Hickenlooper were discussed. He also insisted he made only one visit to Des Moines.

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) said the conflicting testimony would be sent to the Justice Department.

Goodwin gave the Committee a list, dated Oct. 19, 1955, which tabulated all Senators as for the gas bill, against it, or doubtful. Neff left it, "apparently inadvertently," after his first visit, Goodwin said. Neff said he did not remember where he got the list but thought it may have been part of some papers he got from Patman. Asked about checkmarks next to the names of 10 (out of 15) "doubtful" Senators (including Case), Neff said he did not make the marks.

Howard B. Keck, Superior Oil president, produced records showing he gave Patman, for political expenses, $9,000 in 1954 and $8,500 in 1955, plus $3,000 Feb. 8 to pay expenses and legal fees in connection with the Committee's investigation.

March 2 -- Ivan D. Evans of Broken Bow, Neb., Neff's lawyer, offered three affidavits challenging the accuracy of the Feb. 29 testimony of Goodwin.

HICKENLOOPER VOTE SOUGHT

March 5 -- Wendell T. Edson, Storm Lake, Iowa, testified that Neff told him a $2,500 campaign contribution would be available for Hickenlooper if the Senator voted for the natural gas bill.

Edson testified Neff told him "his client was sufficiently interested (in the gas bill) that it would contribute $2,500 to Sen. Hickenlooper's campaign funds or any Republican campaign funds in Iowa if Sen. Hickenlooper voted for the bill." Edson said the "inference I got was that he meant if they understood Sen. Hickenlooper would vote for the bill."

Neff testified he did discuss with Edson a possible contribution to Hickenlooper but said "I did not put it that way" when asked whether the contribution was conditional on Hickenlooper voting for the bill.

Edson testified he never told Hickenlooper of the offer.

Sen. George (D Ga.) then adjourned the Committee's hearings.

PATMAN VISIT TO BRIDGES

Sen. Bridges, a member of the Select Committee, said March 7 Elmer Patman had visited him in Concord, N.H., in "October or November", 1955. "I talked to him once, as chairman of the (Republican) Policy Committee, as to how early the hearings would be held" on the natural gas bill, Bridges said.

Expense accounts Patman gave to the Select Committee listed trips to Concord in October and November.

The Nebraska Republican Finance and Budget Committee March 18 decided to return to Neff the $2,500 contribution which figured in Feb. 28 testimony.

Report Released

On April 7 the Select Committee filed its report (S Rept 1724) on the contribution incident.

The report said examination of the case emphasized the need for "substantial clarification" of the language of the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, because it was "too vague and loosely defined. Had the Act been clear, the course of events...might never have happened."

The report recommended that:

Congress make "a thorough and complete study" of the Lobbying Act and also re-evaluate the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Congress consider the advisability of amending the election laws to require that every candidate for federal office designate a fiscal agent officially authorized to solicit and accept campaign contributions and make this information a matter of public record; that every person, political committee or organization making more than $5,000 in campaign contributions in any one year be required to file a detailed accounting with the Secretary of the Senate.

The Justice Department examine the transcript of the hearings to determine if any federal statutes had been violated, and whether there had been any perjury.

NOT A BRIBE

The Committee said "the objective of the individuals who initiated and carried out this chain of events was to influence by political contribution the vote of a Member of the United States Senate."

The report said "there was neither a bribe nor an attempt to bribe," but that "this is a case of irresponsibility run riot."

The report "severely censured" Patman and Neff "for their failure to act a responsible citizens," adding Keck showed "a remarkable laxity in the supervision and direction" of the two lawyers' activities.

In four months Neff "covered five states and sought out the attitude of 10 United States Senators concerning a single piece of legislation. A sum totaling $10,000 was at least considered and spoken of by Mr. Neff as contributions and $5,000 of this was actually contributed. He exercised incredibly poor judgment."

The report said there was no intention by the investigation "to cast any reflection upon Sen. Case." It also absolved Ross as "merely a victim of an environment created by Mr. Neff."

KECK CRITICIZED

The report said Patman had been given "almost appalling latitude" by Keck in the handling of funds. Distribution of the funds by others did not relieve Keck of "a responsibility to take such steps as will reasonably assure the propriety of its use rather than permitting his resources to drift with uncertainty." Keck's testimony disclosed that Patman was given from $5,000 to $6,000 a year of his personal funds from 1947 or 1948, the report noted. In 1954, Patman received $9,000 and in 1955, either $8,500 or $9,500 from Keck, testimony showed.

The report traced the activity of Patman and Neff in connection with the natural gas bill, concluding that it could "only be characterized as galloping irresponsibility."

"Whatever the long-term purpose of Mr. Neff's employment might have been," the report said, "it is indelibly clear that the immediate objective was concentrated activity on the natural gas bill and such activity was ratified and condoned by Mr. Patman, whether or not all of it was directly ordered by him. In utter disregard of his legal knowledge and training, Mr. Neff acted with consummate indiscretion in making his promiscuous contacts."

CASE CONTRIBUTION

The report said evidence showed that the $2,500 contribution which Neff attempted to make to Sen. Case's campaign fund "was not conditioned upon the Senator's agreeing to vote for the natural gas bill. It is possible to conclude that the contribution was in the nature of a reward to Senator Case for his supposed intent to vote in favor of the legislation. Or perhaps a kind of insurance to the donor that Sen. Case would continue to think and act favorably, the contribution being the premium on the policy.... While Mr. Neff succeeded in not violating any law here, he appears to have had every intention to do so," the report said.

"The circumstances here partake of a meaning making almost inexorable the conclusion that the para-

mount motivation for this contribution was interest in the natural gas bill as contrasted with aiding Senator Case's campaign," the report said. "It thus follows that the offer of the contribution was for the purpose of influencing the Senator's vote."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 9 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of a special bipartisan committee to search out improper attempts to influence legislation said S Rept 1724 would be combed for "any loose ends" that would be useful in a broader inquiry. McClellan said his group also would make a thorough study of lobby laws and campaign spending.

Group Stands

Pressure activities for and against the natural gas bill began in the 1955 session of Congress (1955 Almanac, p. 459-60) and continued to build up steam in early 1956.

Favoring the bill were the General Gas Committee, Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee and Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association, representing oil and gas interests. These groups took the lead in the Washington fight with other oil and gas groups confining their activities to getting action from members. Less active in the publicity field were the Independent Natural Gas Association of America and the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

A late entry in the fight was the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Gas Producers.

Opposing the bill were such groups as the Council of Local Gas Companies, Mayors' Committee on Natural Gas, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, the National Farmers Union and the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO).

Profiles of leading pressure groups that took part in the natural gas controversy:

For the Gas Bill

• GENERAL GAS COMMITTEE -- Formed by individual oil men in October, 1954, to work for a "continuing consumer supply of natural gas by keeping the production of this commodity on a free and competitive basis." The Committee, which claimed 1,500 members, was headed by Maston Nixon, president, Southern Minerals Corp., Corpus Christi, Texas. Charles E. Simons, executive vice president, Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Dallas, served as executive secretary. A Publicity Subcommittee was chaired by Frank Rogers, legislative representative of Mid-Continent.

• JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL GAS PRODUCERS -- Mayor Alex M. Clark of Indianapolis Jan. 1, after completing his term as mayor, became chairman of the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Gas Producers. The Committee said it would "investigate and make public the full facts behind the beclouding propaganda which has thoroughly confused consumers." Clark named 11 other members of the Committee, 10 of whom were mayors. He said he received "written pledges of support from more than 500 mayors, small producers and consumers from more than 30 states." Assisting Clark as secretary-treasurer was P.K. Ward, former corporation counsel of Indianapolis.

• NATURAL GAS AND OIL RESOURCES COMMITTEE -- Claiming 1,500 individuals and companies as members, NGORC was organized in October, 1954, to do general educational and informational work on natural gas. The Committee operated with an executive committee of seven headed by L.F. McCollum, president, Continental Oil Co. of Houston. Acting as treasurer was J.C. Donnell II, president, Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio. Much of the work for the Committee was done by a New York public relations firm, Hill and Knowlton.

• TEXAS INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS & ROYALTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION -- TIPRO, with offices in Austin, Texas, was founded in 1946 as a trade association of oil and gas producers and royalty owners. The Association claimed 4500 members in 1955, was headed by A.P. King Jr. of Houston.

Against the Bill

• COUNCIL OF LOCAL GAS COMPANIES -- Gas distribution company executives Nov. 25, 1955, announced the formation of the Council of Local Gas Companies to fight the Harris-Fulbright bill (S 1853). The Council claimed a membership of 60 gas distributors serving 10 million of the 25 million natural gas consumers in the United States. John E. Heyke, president of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., headed the Council. He appointed Charles H. Frazier, executive engineer, Philadelphia Gas Works, and W.E. Himsworth, vice president, Brooklyn Union, to conduct Washington operations.

• MAYORS' COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS -- Originally formed in 1955 by Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh and then-Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr. of Philadelphia, who was chairman in 1955. Wagner later became chairman with an executive committee of Lawrence; Mayor Ben West of Nashville; Richardson Dilworth, new mayor of Philadelphia; and Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee. Operations of the committee were under Harvey Levin, a Philadelphia lawyer, and William R. Peer, executive assistant to Wagner in New York. Levin Jan. 11 said the Committee had 263 mayors or city chief executives supporting its cause.

• NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS -- An association claiming to represent 960 municipalities was formed to provide information to city attorneys on problems relating to local government. Dion R. Holm, San Francisco city attorney, was president and James H. Lee, assistant corporation counsel for public utilities, Detroit, was chairman of NIMLO's Committee on Gas, Electric and Telephone Rates. Backing a convention resolution, NIMLO entered the natural gas controversy early in 1955. It organized testimony for municipalities appearing before Congressional committees and played an important part in forming a group of "representatives of consumers" headed by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) which visited President Eisenhower March 18 for the purpose of "opposing destruction of consumer protections under the Natural Gas Act."

CHARGES, COUNTER-CHARGES

Charges of propaganda and pressure tactics featured the publicity battle waged by organizations on both sides of the gas issue. Samples of the publicity barrage:

On Jan. 9, 1956, the General Gas Committee released a statement by its president, Maston Nixon, in which he said the Council of Local Gas Companies was an "unrepresentative group of high cost utilities." He said this "lobbying group" claimed "only about 50 members among a total of more than 1,000 distributing companies in the nation." Nixon called on the Council to "answer with

Natural Gas Lobbyist Registrations

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INDEPENDENT NATURAL GAS ASSN., 918 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/19/48.

Legislative Interest -- "To promote and advance the welfare, progress and development of the natural gas industry in the U.S."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNCIL OF LOCAL GAS COMPANIES, 724 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose such bills as HR 6645 and S 1853" to amend the Natural Gas Act.

Expenses -- $30,000 annually.

1. Registrant -- C.H. FRAZIER, 724 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

2. Registrant -- W.E. HIMSWORTH, 724 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GENERAL GAS COMMITTEE, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed 1/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "For amendment of the Natural Gas Act."

Expenses -- "Approximately $75,000."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL PRODUCERS OF NATURAL GAS, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

1. Registrant -- ALEX M. CLARK, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

2. Registrant -- P.K. WARD, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- None listed.

• EMPLOYER -- Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Inc., New York, N.Y. and 14 other gas distribution companies. (1955 Almanac, p. 687)

Registrants -- EDWARD and RUTH M. FALCK, 1625 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- Amendments to the Natural Gas Act.

Compensation -- $6,250 per quarter, plus out-of-pocket expenses.

LOBBY SPENDING BY REGISTERED GROUPS

	1955 total	1st quarter 1956
Independent Natural Gas Assn.	$30,949.00	$ 7,575.00
Council of Local Gas Cos.	6,561.25	21,288.11
General Gas Committee	87,709.99	28,815.02
Joint Committee of Consumers & Small Producers of Natural Gas	---	37,686.00
Edward Falck & Co.	12,420.94	2,916.49

facts" what he called "an anti-consumer document of distortions" circulated by the group. In a letter written to "several hundred" members of the GGC Nixon said, "Faced with an attack so replete with dangerously specious arguments and plain falsification of the record by this selfish group I must appeal to the more than 8,000 independent natural gas producers of the nation to strike back at this propaganda campaign of the gas utility lobby."

In a Jan. 5, 1956, letter to all Senators, Robert Wagner said it was the purpose of the Mayors' Committee "on behalf of the unorganized gas consumers in our cities and towns, and without the means or the intention to engage in a propaganda barrage, to keep you informed of the vast consumer stake in this (Fulbright) bill which will, if it becomes law, have the practical effect of destroying the basis for fair and effective regulation of the householder's monthly gas bill."

Wagner Jan. 13 said: "The (natural gas) industry is admittedly spending at least $1.5 million in its fight to eliminate federal regulation."

Mayor Alex Clark of the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Gas Producers on Dec. 28, 1955, charged that "certain big eastern utilities have amassed many, many millions of dollars from the pocketbooks of their several million natural gas consumers by failing to give them proper rate reductions for heating their homes, cooking their meals and operating their businesses...My primary interest is to represent those whose voices have not heretofore been heard.

"GREAT GAS ROBBERY" CHARGED

The United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO) Jan. 30, in full-page newspaper advertisements, said "you have just this week to stop the great gas robbery." Urging that wires, postcards and letters be sent to Senators, the ad said "unless enough Senators can be persuaded to stand their ground now against the huge, rich oil lobby, American consumers are going to have to pay almost a billion dollars a year more for gas."

The TIPRO Reporter, organ of the Texas Independent Producers, in its final issue of 1955 said John E. Heyke of Brooklyn Union is "acting chairman of the nationwide campaign (against S 1853), which reportedly has already raised a $100,000 war chest. Also on the team are large labor organizations, particularly the CIO, which among other things already are distributing motion pictures, featuring panel-type talks by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Representatives Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.) and Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.).

"Cooperating in the national effort is the organized mayors' group" which it said was "hiring legal counsel to lobby against the Harris bill, and public relations representatives to propagandize consumers against the measure."

TIPRO praised the efforts of Alex M. Clark, who has "helped organize more than 200 of his fellow mayors the country over to support the bill."

In announcing formation of the Council of Local Gas Companies, Nov. 25, 1955, John Heyke said the group's "campaign will be carried on by local gas companies in their own communities. There will be no high pressure, expensive advertising campaigns such as used by the proponents of the bill who have already spent over a million and a half dollars for its passage. The powerful gas producers and oil interests who are pushing this legislation" misrepresented it as necessary to preserve the free enterprise system, Heyke said. Actually, it would "deliver to these producers huge windfall profits at the expense of consumers and their local suppliers."

Lobbyists Indicted

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. July 24 announced that a federal grand jury had indicted John M. Neff, Lexington, Neb.; Elmer Patman, Austin, Texas; and the Superior Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on charges of conspiring to violate the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in connection with their activities in support of the Harris-Fulbright bill (HR 6645).

Neff and Patman also were charged with "unlawfully" offering $2,500 to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) in an attempt to influence his vote on the bill. Neff and Patman Sept. 7 pleaded innocent to both charges. On Dec. 14 they pleaded guilty to failure to register (counts 3 and 4 against them); all other charges were dropped. (See p. 802)

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act requires registration with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of any person who "shall engage himself for pay or for any consideration" for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. Registrants are required to file quarterly reports of their receipts and expenditures.

SIX CHARGES

The grand jury charged:

- 1. "John M. Neff, Elmer Patman and Superior Oil Company...did unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly conspire together to commit offenses against the United States, that is, to violate Sections 261 to 270, inclusive, of Title 2, United States Code." The count said the defendants committed eight "overt acts" in the conspiracy.
- 2. Neff and Patman "did unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully offer...$2,500...to Francis Case...with intent...to influence the action, vote and decision of the said Francis Case on...a bill relating to and concerning natural gas," in violation of Section 204, Title 18, U.S. Code.
- 3. That Neff "did engage himself for pay...on behalf of Superior Oil Company," received money "to be used principally to aid...in the passage of legislation" and contacted Members of Congress, without registering under the Lobbying Act, in violation of Sections 267 and 269, Title 2, U.S. Code.
- 4. That Patman "did engage himself for pay...on behalf of Superior Oil Company," received money "to be used principally to aid...in passage of legislation" and contacted Members of Congress without registering under the Lobbying Act, in violation of Sections 267 and 269, Title 2, U.S. Code.
- 5. That Patman received the "sum of $3,000 from one Howard B. Keck...on the 23rd day of May, 1955...to be used principally to aid...in the passage of legislation" and failed to file "with the Clerk of the House of Representatives...a statement containing the information" as to such contribution as required by law, in violation of Sections 264 and 269, Title 2, U.S. Code.
- 6. That Patman received the "sum of $5,000 from one Howard B. Keck on the 9th day of November, 1955, and...$2,500 from Superior Oil Company...on the 5th day of December, 1955" and failed to file "a statement containing the information" as to such contributions as required by law, in violation of Sections 264 and 269, Title 2, U.S. Code.

The Justice Department said the penalty for conviction of conspiracy is a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment of not more than five years. Superior Oil was named a defendant only in the conspiracy count.

For conviction of giving money to a Member of Congress with intent to influence his decision, the law provides a fine of not more than three times the amount of money, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. For violation of the Lobbying Act, the law calls for a fine of not more than $5,000, imprisonment to a maximum of 12 years, or both.

1954 COURT DECISION

The last major prosecution under the lobby law was in 1954 when, in U.S. vs. Harriss, et. al. (347 U.S. 612), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law but limited its application to persons engaged in "direct communication with Members of Congress on pending or proposed federal legislation." (1954 Almanac, p. 674)

Ralph W. Moore, Washington commodity trader, had been accused of not registering as a lobbyist after taking money from Robert H. Harriss, New York cotton broker, to influence legislation. J.B. McDonald, Texas agricultural commissioner, and Tom Linder, Georgia agricultural commissioner, were accused of not reporting financial help from Moore to aid in influencing legislation. The National Farm Committee, the organization through which Moore operated, also was charged with violation of the Lobbying Act.

None of the defendants was convicted. McDonald died in the course of the proceedings and charges against Linder, Harriss and Moore were dismissed. The National Farm Committee was acquitted Nov. 2, 1955.

OTHER COURT CASES

Court cases which preceded the Supreme Court's decision in U.S. vs. Harriss:

1949 -- The U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., April 19 dismissed an indictment against the U.S. Savings and Loan League on grounds it was "too vague and indefinite" and failed to cite actual cases of lobbying. The League was indicted March 30, 1948 for allegedly failing to file expense statements under the lobbying law.

1950 -- The U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., April 17 acquitted ex-Rep. Roger C. Slaughter (D Mo., 1943-47) of a charge of violating the law. The government contended Slaughter, while employed by the North American Grain Assn. of New York, drew money from the group but failed to register. The trial judge held that the Act exempted persons testifying at Congressional hearings, plus those helping to prepare such testimony.

1952 -- A special federal court in Washington, D.C., March 17 declared certain key provisions of the lobby law unconstitutional. In the suit, filed Jan. 28, 1948 by the National Assn. of Manufacturers, the court ruled that Sections 303 through 307 and Section 310 were unconstitutional. The sections dealt with registration, reporting, applicability of the law and penalties. The court said:

"A criminal statute must define the crime with sufficient precision...that any person may be able to determine whether any action...is prohibited." The definitions of "lobbying" and "principal purpose" were "too indefinite and vague to constitute an ascertainable standard of guilt."

The Supreme Court Oct. 13 reversed that decision and left the lobby law in full force. The reversal was based on a technicality and left the path open for a new challenge of the law.

IMMIGRATION REVISION

HR 6888 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 1362) July 25, 1955.

- Passed by the House by voice vote July 30, 1955.
- Reported by Senate Judiciary (S Rept 2226) June 13, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote, July 27.

An attempt on the last day of the 1956 session to revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was approved by the Senate but failed to reach the floor of the House.

A 13-point program worked out by leaders on both sides of the aisle was introduced July 27 in the Senate. Submitted as an amendment to an uncontroversial bill to admit 350 sheepherders passed earlier by the House, the provisions would have increased immigration by transferring quotas and by cancelling future "mortgages" against quotas, and ensured the entry of refugees authorized but not admitted under the Refugee Relief Act, due to expire Dec. 31, 1956.

One provision of the compromise worked out under the auspices of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and submitted by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) provoked sharp opposition: the clause permitting redistribution of some 18,500 unused quota numbers among countries with quotas under 7,000. An amendment to delete the provision was defeated by standing vote and the Senate went on to approve the amendments and the amended bill by voice vote.

HOUSE FAILS TO ACT

The House, however, failed to take up the Senate-passed amendments. Despite the efforts of Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to get the House to consider the measure, the presiding officer refused to take up the Senate amendments without Judiciary Committee approval.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Judiciary Committee, co-author of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act, was reported opposed to the provision permitting redistribution of quotas.

The rejected compromise still would have fallen far short of President Eisenhower's 1956 program for revising immigration legislation. First touched on in his State of the Union message, and spelled out Feb. 8 in a special immigration message (see p. 73), the President's program was incorporated in bills introduced by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- S 3167-70.

Hearings on immigration law revision were held by the Senate Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee late in 1955 and in April 1956 (see below) but no bill was reported until the sheepherders measure June 13. A bill (S 3570 -- S Rept 2684) to increase the number of orphans eligible for entry under the Refugee Relief Act was reported July 20 but received no action.

No hearings on revising immigration law were held in 1956 by the House.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 6888:

Pooled unused immigration quotas and re-distributed them to countries with annual quotas of less than 7,000, in proportion to those countries' share of the total quotas. (Estimated effect: 18,500 more entries a year.)

Cancelled "mortgages", or future assessments against national quotas, resulting from entries under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. (Estimated effect: 8,000 new entries from Eastern Europe a year, and total entries of 328,000.)

Authorized use after Jan. 1, 1957, under regular immigration rules, of unused nonquota visas authorized under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, due to expire at the end of 1956. (Estimated effect: 40,000 entries.)

Raised from 4,000 to 9,000 the limit on the number of orphans to be admitted under the Refugee Act; increased the limit on their age from 10 to 14 years and extended the eligibility for entry under that law of orphans adopted by U.S. citizens abroad to the time of their return to the U.S.

Permitted entry of 1,200 tubercular immigrants under regular immigration law where necessary to keep families together.

Authorized waiver of fingerprinting requirements on a reciprocal basis.

Waived residence requirement for naturalization of children adopted by certain U.S. citizens employed abroad.

Provided for entry on a nonquota basis of 350 skilled sheepherders and their families; cancelled the mortgages against Spain's quotas due to entries of sheepherders under 1950 and 1952 laws; and declared eligible for entry sheepherders convicted once of a petty offense.

Amended deportation law to exempt persons who entered the U.S. between 1945 and 1954 and who misrepresented their identity or place of origin to obtain U.S. visas, if the falsehood was based on fear of repatriation and not evasion of U.S. immigration law.

Amended the definition of "child" under immigration law to give an illegitimate child with mother the same status as a legitimate child.

Gave preference in allocation of quota visas to families "following to join" as well as accompanying, immigrants.

Permitted aliens admitted to the U.S. in diplomatic status, whose status had lapsed, to qualify as immigrants.

Background

REFERENCES -- McCarran - Walter Act (1952 Almanac, p. 154; 1953 Almanac, p. 241) Refugee Relief Act (1953 Almanac, p. 242)

In 1952, Congress passed the Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act over President Harry S. Truman's veto. The Act retained the national origins system as the basis for establishing quotas, but simplified the method of calculation by making the quota equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of those in the U.S. in 1920 attributable to a given national origin. The law also continued the exemption from quota limitation for most natives of the Western Hemisphere.

The following priorities were established for allocation of visas within each nation's quota:

First 50 percent to skilled aliens and their families.

Another 30 percent to parents of U.S. citizens.

Another 20 percent to families of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

Unused quotas first to other preference groups, then to other qualified immigrants, with brothers, sisters, sons and daughters of U.S. citizens getting 25 percent of such visas.

Annual Quotas Under 1952 Law and Numbers Unused in 1956

Area	Annual Assigned Quota	Quota Numbers Unused In Fiscal 1956*	Area	Annual Assigned Quota	Quota Numbers Unused In Fiscal 1956*
Afghanistan	100	90	Libya	100	21
Albania	100	-	Lichtenstein	100	94
Andorra	100	100	Lithuania	384	-
Arab Peninsula	100	97	Luxembourg	100	42
Asia-Pacific triangle	100	38	Monaco	100	80
Australia	100	-	Morocco	100	-
Austria	1,405	-	Muscat	100	100
Belgium	1,297	-	Nauru	100	100
Bhutan	100	100	Nepal	100	100
Bulgaria	100	-	Netherlands	3,136	-
Burma	100	41	New Guinea	100	98
Cambodia	100	100	New Zealand	100	-
Cameroons	100	100	Norway	2,364	-
Cameroun	100	100	Pacific Islands	100	41
Ceylon	100	81	Pakistan	100	-
China	100	-	Palestine	100	-
Chinese (racial)	105	-	Philippines	100	-
Czechoslovakia	2,859	-	Poland	6,488	-
Danzig	100	-	Portugal	438	-
Denmark	1,175	-	Rumania	289	-
Eire	17,756	11,241	Ruanda-Urundi	100	100
Egypt	100	-	Samoa	100	75
Estonia	115	-	San Marino	100	-
Ethiopia	100	88	Saudi Arabia	100	99
Finland	566	-	Somaliland	100	99
France	3,069	-	Southwest Africa	100	99
Germany	25,814	-	Spain	250	-
Greece	308	-	Sweden	3,295	1,329
Hungary	865	-	Switzerland	1,698	-
Iceland	100	-	Syria	100	-
India	100	-	Tanganyika	100	91
Indonesia	100	-	Thailand	100	81
Iran	100	-	Togo	100	100
Iraq	100	-	Togoland	100	100
Israel	100	-	Trieste	100	-
Italy	5,645	-	Turkey	225	-
Japan	185	-	Union of South Africa	100	-
Jordan	100	-	U.S.S.R.	2,697	-
Korea	100	-	United Kingdom	65,361	41,863
Laos	100	99	Vietnam	100	71
Latvia	235	-	Yemen	100	29
Lebanon	100	-	Yugoslavia	933	-
Liberia	100	55			
TOTALS →				154,657	57,142

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Fiscal 1956 figures--Not Final

The 1952 law also tightened screening procedures concerning both immigrants and non-immigrant aliens desiring temporary admission to the U.S. The Attorney General's powers to exclude or deport aliens were expanded.

In vetoing the bill President Truman charged it "would perpetuate injustices of long standing against many other nations of the world, hamper the efforts we are making to rally the men of East and West alike to the cause of freedom and intensify the repressive and inhumane aspects of our immigration procedures."

QUOTA SYSTEM

Under the quota system in force, 77 percent of the 154,657 total is allotted to five nations, while 80 other countries share the remaining 23 percent. The five are the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 65,361; Germany, 25,814; Ireland, 17,756; Poland, 6,488; and Italy, 5,645. These quotas total 119,064. (See chart, adjoining)

Neither Great Britain nor Ireland has used up its quota in the past 25 years. In fiscal 1956, for example, Great Britain used 23,498 while Ireland used 6,515. In fact, in the 20 years between 1930 and 1949, quotas for all countries totaled 3,076,254, but quota immigrants totaled only 836,085. Of the 2,240,000 unused quotas, Great Britain alone accounted for more than one half.

Since the 1952 law continued the ban on transferring quotas from one country to another (and on carrying over unused quotas from one year to another), the practical effect has been to limit quota immigrants to a number well under the total allowed by law. However, the Displaced Persons Act did allow countries to mortgage their future quotas, up to 50 percent a year after 1954. Latvia, for example, used this privilege to send in 37,692 quota immigrants in the four years from 1949 through 1952. Yet Latvia's annual quota is only 235 (236 under the old law). The result is that Latvia's quota was reduced by half for the next 320 years, until the year 2274. Estonia's quota was similarly mortgaged until 2146, Lithuania's until 2090, Yugoslavia's until 2015, Rumania's until 2021 and Greece's until 2018. Even Poland, whose quota of 6,488 is the fourth largest, is in mortgage until the year 2000.

Another feature of the 1952 law that has been criticized is the preference system for visas to be issued within any given quota. Theoretically, half of 154,657, or more than 77,000 visas, should go to skilled aliens. Yet in the first full fiscal year (1954) following passage of the law, only 2,456 quota immigrants entered under this provision. For fiscal 1955 the figure was 3,012.

In another respect, however, the law eased restrictions by classing as non-quota immigrants all wives, husbands, and children of U.S. citizens. In 1954, for example, a total of 111,227 persons born in Europe were admitted. Of these 87,104 were quota immigrants and 24,123 non-quota. Of the latter more than 21,000 were wives, husbands, or children of U.S. citizens.

Most other non-quota immigrants entered the U.S. under the Refugee Relief Act or were so classified if they were natives of Western Hemisphere countries. A comparison of quota and non-quota entries:

Immigration 1951-1955

Fiscal Year	Total Immigration	Quota Entries	Non-quota Entries
1951	205,717	156,547	49,170
1952	265,520	194,247	71,273
1953	170,434	84,175	86,259
1954	208,177	94,098	114,079
1955	237,790	82,232	155,558

SOURCE: IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

REFUGEE RELIEF ACT

In 1953 Congress passed the Refugee Relief Act, admitting 209,000 refugees over a three-year period without regard to the quotas of the McCarran-Walter Act, and giving immigrant status to 5,000 refugees already in the U.S. Allocations were specified for 16 classes of aliens. (1953 Almanac, p. 242) The law was amended in 1954 to permit transfers of quota numbers in certain categories as needed. (1954 Almanac, p. 283)

President Eisenhower in 1955 and again in 1956 asked that the Refugee Relief Act be substantially amended. He sought permission to transfer unused quota numbers to areas where they were needed.

Most of the unclaimed quota numbers were expected from among the 90,000 assigned to expellees and escapees living in Germany and Austria. With economic conditions good in those countries, there were not enough takers to fill the quota. But in Greece and Italy U.S. consular officials stopped taking applications in 1955 for the limited number of visas authorized under the law.

The President's program for amending the Act was contained in a message to Congress May 27, 1955. (For summary of his 10 points, see p. 99.) He repeated the request in 1956.

In the sixth semiannual report on administration of the Refugee Relief Act, issued Sept. 17, Administrator Scott McLeod said that as of June 30, 1956, 122,000 of the 209,000 visas authorized under the Act had been issued. Of that number, 102,154 persons had actually entered the U.S. by the end of the fiscal year.

McLeod pointed out that "the pattern of applications did not match the geographic pattern provided in the law." Without amendments to the law, he said, "thousands of applicants fully qualified and sponsored...in one area...are without sufficient visas...while hundreds of visas...will go unused in contiguous areas." McLeod estimated that the full number of quotas authorized would be exhausted by the time the legislation expired Dec. 31, 1956, except for three categories: escapees and German expellees residing in Germany, West Berlin and Austria; refugees of Dutch origin residing in the Netherlands; and non-Asian refugees residing in the Far East.

At the end of August refugee officials estimated that 175,000 entries would be accomplished under the Act, with about 34,000 visas going unused.

Eisenhower Proposals

President Eisenhower in his 1953 State of the Union message urged changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act, said the law "contains injustices" and "does in fact discriminate."

Congress did not act on his recommendation in 1953, and in 1954 the President dropped it. However, in his 1955 State of the Union message, he recalled his earlier request. He said certain provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act "are inequitable in some instances and discriminatory in others" and "should be corrected." Congress took no action on bills to revise the Act in 1955.

President Eisenhower in his 1956 State of the Union message Jan. 5 cited an "urgent need" for revision of U.S. immigration and nationality laws. He asked for an increase in the number of quota immigrants permitted each year, to be based on the 1950 census instead of on the 1920 census, and for authority to re-distribute unused quotas where needed. He also asked Congress to amend "without further delay" the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to allocate visas unused by other countries to Greece and Italy and to Iron Curtain escapees.

In a special immigration message Feb. 8 the President again asked Congress to undertake a basic revision of U.S. immigration policies and, pending its enactment, to pass "interim measures to alleviate as much as possible inequities in the present quota system." (For text of the message, see p. 73)

The President recommended:

An over-all quota ceiling based on 1950, rather than 1920, census figures; this would raise the ceiling from 154,657 to about 220,000 immigrants annually.

Allocation of these additional quota numbers in proportion to actual immigration to the U.S. since the quota system was established in 1924.

Establishment of a "special pool" of 5,000 quota numbers "to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin."

Reallocation of unused quota numbers within a geographic area in the succeeding year.

Elimination of "mortgages" on quotas resulting from issuance of visas under special programs such as the Displaced Persons Act.

Substitution of administrative machinery for the private relief bill system of handling individual hardship cases; the President said 2,159 private immigration measures were pending at the beginning of the second session, and suggested the Attorney General be given "limited discretionary powers" to handle such cases.

Reciprocal waiving of fingerprinting requirements for aliens on temporary visits to the U.S.

Relaxation of admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining, in the U.S.

Elimination of inspection requirements for aliens admitted to the mainland from Alaska and Hawaii.

Repeal of provisions requiring aliens to specify race and ethnic classification in applying for visas.

Relief for refugees who obtained visas through falsification of identity in order to avoid forced repatriation behind the Iron Curtain.

Repeal of "inequitable provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children."

Waiver of proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization benefits.

Repeal of provision requiring one year's presence in the U.S. before marriage to a U.S. citizen; under existing law, if this requirement is not met, the alien spouse must leave the country to obtain a nonquota visa in order to gain permanent residence status.

Limitation of judicial appeal against deportation orders, "the only purpose of which is delay;" the President expressed concern over "the growing frequency of such cases involving as they often do the depraved and confirmed criminal."

Senate

1955 HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Nov. 21 to Dec. 1, 1955, intermittently, on immigration policies.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 21 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was

the "most blatant piece of discrimination in the nation's history." He said the law's national origins quota system "permits immigration to this country by those who do not wish to do so while it denies that right to those who have both the need and the desire." Kennedy said the whole Act should be scrapped.

Spokesmen for the CIO and AFL said more immigrants should be granted entry to the United States. They said current immigration formulas discriminate against southern and eastern Europeans.

Dr. Henry J. Whiting, executive secretary of the National Lutheran Council's Welfare Division, said the current quota system set up "arbitrary limitations to immigration, creates hardship and ill-will, and allocates quotas to countries neither needing nor using them."

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) said using 1950 as a base year for determining national quotas "would go a long way toward removing the senseless and serious discriminations against nationalities of southern and southeastern Europe."

Nov. 22 -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) called the law a "pyramid of unfounded fears."

Louis H. Bean, an economist, said "the growth of this country in resources, income, and wealth has been retarded by the immigration restrictions in effect over the past 30 years." He said immigration had decreased to about 200,000 a year, "compared with the more appropriate number of a million to a million and a half" needed.

Nov. 30 -- Paul G. Hoffman, former foreign aid administrator, said the McCarran-Walter Act was losing friends for the United States throughout the world. He asked that immigrants be selected by "individual quality" instead of by the national origin quota system. An American Veterans Committee spokesman supported Hoffman's stand, but Crete Anderson of the American Legion backed the national origin quota system.

Dec. 1 -- Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) said national origin quotas were "repugnant...to the very essence and spirit of our national traditions." Williams asked approval of the Lehman-McNamara bill (S 1206), which would abolish the national origins quota and raise the number of immigrants by 97,000 a year.

Victor F. Wisskopf of the Federation of American Scientists said existing visa regulations for non-immigrant visitors "seriously interfere with the healthy development of American science."

1956 HEARINGS

HEARINGS -- April 13 and 25, 1956, on amending the Immigration and Nationality Act.

TESTIMONY -- April 13 -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. said an increase of approximately 65,000 in the annual quota fitted President Eisenhower's description of a "reasonable increase in the quota." The increase would be distributed in three ways: "...the quota for each minimum quota area would be raised from the present 100 to 200. Five thousand quota numbers would be placed in a special pool...for persons having special skills.... The balance would be distributed among the...quota countries in proportions (reflecting) the ratio that immigration to the United States from such countries between July 1, 1924, and July 1, 1955, bears to the total immigration from all quota countries. This method...will do much toward relieving the problem of oversubscribed quotas...."

Brownell said that basically the current formula of the quota system goes back to a 1790 census in an effort to establish "colonial stock." He urged Congress "to appropriate the necessary funds to fully explore this difficult quota problem with a view toward establishing a new, basic immigration policy."

April 25 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said he fully supported as "fair and reasonable" President Eisenhower's recommendation for increasing the annual immigration quota. He said his primary concern, however, was that "whatever over-all quota is adopted by the Congress be apportioned equitably." Dulles said the current system was "offensive", because it "draws a distinction between the blood of one person and the blood of another...."

The system led to resentment, both in the United States and abroad, he said, among persons waiting but unable to reunite with their families. "The impact of this situation is felt in our relationships with friendly nations every day," he said. "It is particularly awkward and difficult to explain when, year after year, large numbers of authorized quota numbers go unused...."

Dulles said the State Department strongly supported recommendations for a special pool allotment, without regard to national origins.

He said the Refugee Relief Program was "still hampered by certain needless difficulties" but that visas were being issued at a rate of approximately 2,000 a week. "We can say with conviction that the available allotments of visas for most of the countries involved will be used before the Act expires," Dulles said.

ACTION -- The Judiciary Committee June 13 reported a bill (HR 6888 -- S Rept 2226) passed by the House July 30, 1955. It was the third of a series of bills providing for admission of Basque sheepherders. As reported by the Senate Committee, the bill omitted a provision of the House measure making eligible for visas persons convicted once of a crime classed in the U.S. as a petty offense. Other provisions corresponded to the House bill.

It provided for entry of 350 skilled sheepherders and their families on a non-quota basis, cancelled deductions made from Spain's future quotas by entries under sheepherders' bills passed in 1950 and 1952, and exempted from deportation persons who misrepresented their nationality or identity in obtaining U.S. visas because they feared repatriation to their homelands.

Floor Action

The Senate July 27, the last day of the session, passed HR 6888 by voice vote, after amending it by substituting a new text which went far beyond the scope of the original bill. The amended bill modified the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for increased immigration through the re-distribution of unused quota numbers, and by cancelling "mortgages" or deductions against future quotas by entries under the Displaced Persons Act. The 13-point program which constituted the amended text also ensured the entry of refugees whose entry was authorized but not accomplished under the Refugee Act of 1953, due to expire at the end of 1956. (See PROVISIONS p. 479)

The Senate first rejected by a standing vote an amendment to strike the provisions to redistribute unused quotas, then went on to approve the amendments and the amended text by voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 27 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Explained the amendments. Of the provision

to cancel "mortgages", he said: "When the Displaced Persons Act was passed (in 1948) it provided that one-half the quotas of the countries affected should be mortgaged, so that the number who came in would be charged to the quota. The net result was that the Greek quota...was mortgaged up to the year 2017. The Lithuanian quota...to the year 2090. The Latvian quota...to 2274...(The amendment) simply lifts that mortgage. Its net effect would be that an additional 8,000 quota numbers would be available." Of the provision to redistribute unused quotas: "The total number involved here would be roughly 18,224.... The country which would get the largest number out of this arrangement would be Poland, with 1,285. The second would be Italy, with 1,247. The third would be Sweden, with 1,313. The Netherlands would be fourth, with 1,250."

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Supported all the reforms in immigration law proposed by the President, and called the amendments "a modest but a definite step in the right direction."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- An attempt to find agreement between various views on revising immigration law had produced the amendments.

REVISIONS ATTACKED

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- The amendment to pool and redistribute unused quota numbers "strikes at the very basis of the national origins quota system, our whole immigration structure.... I am reliably informed that unless (this) section...is stricken from the bill, the House will not act on the measure."

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- The amendments would "weaken the basic immigration law of the U.S.... (The national origins quota system) is designed not only to assure maximum assimilation of the quota immigrants... but more important...to preserve and protect our American traditions, our American institutions, our American way of life.... (To redistribute unused quotas) is to change the cultural pattern of our immigration system from northern and western Europeans to southern and eastern Europeans."

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Supported the amendments although "they are not by any stretch of the imagination major enough to be called a fulfillment...of the President's request...."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Protested the procedure and haste under which the amendments were being considered. "The situation makes me feel that upon the broad shoulders and strong backs of 350 Basque sheepherders who would be admitted...we would be placing all of this tremendously large proposed change in the immigration laws of the nation."

Group Stands

The American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution went on record in 1956 in opposition to changes in the McCarran-Walter Act. In favor of revision were 12 other national organizations.

A "call to action" issued Jan. 9 by the American Legion urged its 2.7 million members to fight "the campaign to destroy the Immigration and Nationality Act." The Legion said "every Communist-front and leftist organization in the country will be part of the feverish drive to destroy this law." It urged members and posts to "send telegrams and letters to the members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees" to preserve the Act.

At its annual convention in April, 1956, the DAR went on record opposing revision of the law.

Favoring revision were 12 national organizations with a claimed combined membership of 20 million. In a pamphlet, "The Fence," issued Feb. 10 the groups called for reassignment of unused quota numbers to such areas as Southern Europe and the Far East, where there were long waiting lists.

The 12 organizations sponsoring the pamphlet were: the American Jewish Committee, Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Board of Peace and Social Concern of the Five Years Meeting of Friends, Brethren Service Commission, Church Peace Union, Commission on Christian Social Action of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Council for Social Action of the Congressional Christian Churches, Council on Christian Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention, General Department of the United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., National Council of Jewish Women, National Farmers Union and Women's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

In a post-session statement Aug. 4 Dr. Cordelia Cox, director of the Lutheran Refugee Service, said Congress' failure to amend the Refugee Relief Act had "put in jeopardy the immigration status of thousands of refugees."

BRICKER AMENDMENT

SJ Res 1 -- Reported, amended (S Rept 1716, Parts 1 and 2), by Senate Judiciary Committee March 7, 1956.

The 84th Congress failed to act on the controversial Constitutional Amendment (S J Res 1) concerning treaty provisions that Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) had proposed annually since 1951. The Senate in 1956 failed to take up a new, shorter version of the amendment reported March 7 by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The amendment in different form had come within a single vote of adoption by the Senate in 1954. No action was taken by either house in 1955.

Although the President did not express outright opposition to the 1956 text, which Bricker said had his own "wholehearted support", Mr. Eisenhower repeated at an April 4 press conference his opposition to any diminution of the Presidential treaty-making power. But he again said that if it would "reassure the American people", he would not object to an amendment that "no international agreement or any treaty that was in violation of the Constitution" could have any force or effect.

The President expressed doubt as to the meaning of three words in the revised text of the amendment. Generally regarded as the key words of the new version, they are underscored in the following excerpt: "A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with <u>any provision of</u> this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

Democratic leaders were reported in April as opposed to calling up the revised Bricker Amendment for Senate consideration unless the President specifically requested it. Opponents of the proposal said it would require many weeks' debate. The Senate in 1954 debated the amendment for nearly a month.

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, S J Res 1 read:

"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

"On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the journal of the Senate.

"This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission."

(For comparison with earlier texts, see 1954 Almanac, p. 255.)

Background

REFERENCES -- Bricker's first proposal, 1951 Almanac, p. 599; 1952 introduction, 1952 Almanac, p. 397; 1953 introduction, Senate debate and substitutes, 1953 Almanac, pp. 509, 233; 1954 Senate debate and action, 1954 Almanac, p. 256; new resolution introduced after Senate rejection, 1954 Almanac, p. 605.

Bricker first introduced his proposed amendment to limit the treaty power in the 82nd Congress in 1951, but no action was taken on it. The proposal was introduced again in 1953 and was considered by the Senate in 1954. A substitute version proposed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) was rejected on a 60-31 roll-call vote on Feb. 26, 1954. A two-thirds vote -- 61 yeas -- was needed for adoption.

Bricker introduced S J Res 1, his sixth personal version of the amendment, in the 84th Congress on Jan. 6, 1955.

1955 HEARINGS

The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee held hearings April 27-May 11, 1955, on the resolution.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, testifying May 2, said the amendment would make the President "unable properly to conduct foreign relations." He said 30 percent of the treaties entered into by the United States since 1789 "could not have been concluded and effectuated" under S J Res 1.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. May 5 said the proposed amendment would place "radical limitations" on the power of the U.S. and the President. He said the Supreme Court had affirmed repeatedly the supremacy of the Constitution over treaties and international agreements.

Organizations testifying in favor of the amendment included the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Bar Assn., National Assn. of Pro America, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Small Business Men's Assn., and Vigilant Women for the Bricker Amendment.

Opposed were the League of Women Voters, Minnesota Committee Against the Bricker Amendment, Friends Committee on National Legislation, New York City Bar Assn., American Veterans Committee, American Federation of Labor and Committee for the Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power.

RESOLUTION REPORTED

The Subcommittee May 23, 1955, by a 3-2 vote, approved the resolution. In favor were Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Price Daniel (D Texas) and William Langer (R N.D.). Opposed were Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.).

The resolution as reported to the full Judiciary Committee contained, in addition to the provision nullifying treaties and international agreements in conflict with the Constitution, a clause stating that treaties and international agreements "shall become effective as internal law in the U.S. only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement."

Bricker said Dec. 2, 1955, he would press in 1956 for a simpler, shorter version of his amendment. It read: "No treaty or other international agreement shall of itself be law within the U.S., nor shall it enlarge the power of the Congress to enact law." Bricker said it was "worthwhile...to continue the fight" because "as long as the issue is alive the treaty-making power will be exercised only within traditional limits."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 7, 1956, reported (S Rept 1716) by an 11-2 vote, a substitute version of the Bricker Amendment (S J Res 1). Voting for the substitute were Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Price Daniel (D Texas), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), William Langer (R N.D.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Herman Welker (R Idaho), John Marshall Butler (R Md.) and James O. Eastland (D Miss.). Opposed were Sens. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Sens. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) did not vote.

The key section of the substitute, sponsored by Sen. Dirksen, was:

"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

The key provision of the previous version read: "A treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement."

Sen. Bricker said the revised version had his "wholehearted support."

The majority stated in its report that the subject of the Bricker Amendment had been "discussed widely throughout the nation in the past several years." They said S J Res 1 had "evolved from a conscientious effort on the part of those who fear abuses of the international agreement-making authority." The Committee found that "the situation which this amendment seeks to alleviate is no less acute today than when last reviewed." The revised text, said the majority, sought to meet the "objections, some legitimate, some of undeserved currency, which have been raised in opposition to this proposal throughout the years."

A dissenting view by Sen. Kefauver that "the Constitution (was) better without" the proposed amendment was part of the report. Kefauver said it was "impossible

to tell from the text of the amendment whether it is intended to mean nothing or something...."

In a minority report (S Rept 1716, Part 2) filed March 27, Sen. Hennings said the majority report "can be boiled down to...two truisms and a power play. The first truism is that treaties cannot conflict with the Constitution.... (It) needs no establishment. The second truism is that treaties can cover only subjects that properly pertain to foreign relations...this line of argument is nonsense. The power play consists of demoting the President as leader in foreign affairs.... We would be foolish to deprive our President of his historic position as the nation's leader in its relation with other countries."

Hennings said the sentence nullifying a treaty provision "which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution" might be interpreted in ways that would seriously limit the President's authority in foreign affairs.

BRICKER STATEMENT

Bricker June 28 said he had given up hope that his proposed amendment would be voted on in 1956. Bricker said supporters of his resolution were "not going to bring it up this session. Next session we'll try again. We could probably get a favorable vote in the Senate now, but I'm not going to try."

TRADE ORGANIZATION

HR 5550 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 2007) April 18, 1956.

Congress failed in 1956 to act on a bill authorizing United States participation in a proposed international organization to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an international agreement to which the U.S. had been party since 1948.

President Eisenhower requested Congressional approval of membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation in 1955, but no action was taken. He renewed his request repeatedly in 1956. Although the bill (HR 5550) was reported April 18 by the House Ways and Means Committee, no action was taken by the House.

Lined up against the bill were strong protectionist forces who urged that its approval would commit the United States to further tariff reductions. Objections were voiced that, while Congress had never had an opportunity to approve or disapprove the General Agreement, enactment of the bill would constitute approval. U.S. participation in GATT was based on the President's authority under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. Three times in renewing that program, Congress had specifically written into the law that its extension did not indicate approval or disapproval of GATT. (1955 Almanac, p. 289)

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said July 8 it "would be useless to bring (HR 5550) up because it would be defeated." He said Republican polls showed about 2 to 1 against the bill. There also were Democratic opponents of the measure.

Background

The Organization for Trade Cooperation was a proposed international organization to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiated in 1947, and adhered to by the U.S. since 1948. GATT's aim was to foster trade by reciprocal tariff concessions and adherence to non-discriminatory standards. In 1956 GATT was adhered to by 35 countries representing 80 percent of the world's trade.

An international agreement embodying the constitution for OTC was drawn up March 21, 1955, in Geneva, Switzerland, at the ninth session of GATT. The organization was to come into existence when approved by nations representing 85 percent of total GATT trade. Since U.S. trade was 20.1 percent of the total, U.S. approval was necessary for OTC's establishment.

The proposed organization was to administer the trade rules of GATT, sponsor international trade negotiations and facilitate consultation on trade questions. It would study and make recommendations on international trade policy, and collect and publish information on international trade and commercial policy.

President Eisenhower submitted the OTC agreement to Congress for approval April 14, 1955. In the accompanying message the President hailed the accomplishments of GATT and warned that "failure to assume membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation would be interpreted throughout the free world as a lack of genuine interest on the part of this country in the efforts to expand trade." The same day, Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced HR 5550 to authorize U.S. membership in OTC. Congress took no action on the proposal in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 290)

Hearings on foreign economic policy held in November, 1955 by a Joint Economic Subcommittee resulted in a report Jan. 5, 1956, urging membership in OTC as "in the interest of the U.S."

1956 REQUESTS

In his 1956 State of the Union, Budget and Economic Report messages the President again urged U.S. membership in OTC. Jan. 5, in his State of the Union message, he said OTC membership would "provide the most effective and expeditious means for removing discriminations and restrictions against American exports and in making our trade agreements truly reciprocal." He said the Organization was "admirably suited to our own interests...in working for steady expansion of trade and closer economic cooperation. Being strictly an administrative entity, the OTC cannot, of course, alter the control by Congress of the tariff, import and customs policies of the U.S." (See p. 45)

GATT REPORT

The State Department June 7 reported the "successful" conclusion of four months of negotiation with 21 nations at Geneva to reduce barriers to international trade. Tariffs reduced by bilateral agreements among the 22 countries, all parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, would affect about $2.5 billion of the total $77 billion annual free world trade (based on 1954 figures).

U.S. tariff reductions on imports, which took effect June 30, totaled $677 million annually. Imports affected included Scotch whisky, vermouth, foreign cars, airplanes, synthetic rubber, copper, aluminum, woven silk and linen, carpets, certain cigarette tobacco and piano accordions. Other nations' tariff concessions on U.S.

exports totaled $400 million annually. They included beer, machine tools, tobacco and tobacco products, chemical products, heavy machinery, motor vehicles, airplanes and petroleum products.

The American Tariff League July 2 said the United States "gave far more than it received" in the tariff-lowering sessions in Geneva. The League said that most of the U.S. concessions consisted of 15 percent reductions in previous rates while a large number of other nations' reductions were less than 15 percent and many were nullified by import restrictions.

The United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce July 2 disagreed with the League's report. The Council said "reductions in U.S. tariffs in (the) negotiations were modest." The Council said a group of private citizens appointed by the President to serve as observers reported that "the interests of our country have been well served."

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- March 1-16, 1956, on a bill (HR 5550) to authorize U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

TESTIMONY -- March 1 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said refusal to participate in OTC would have "grave consequences." Economic problems have moved to the forefront in the cold war, he declared.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay endorsed HR 5550.

March 2 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said, "Creation of the OTC would enable American industry and trade to derive additional and increased benefits from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade .... U.S. interests are fully safeguarded."

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell recommended U.S. membership in OTC. Mitchell: "Foreign trade provides nearly as many jobs as do the automobile, textile, chemical, apparel and basic iron and steel industries combined."

March 5 -- John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, said "We feel strongly that OTC should concern itself with trade and not politics." He opposed U.S. membership in OTC if it became affiliated with the United Nations.

E.W. Gaumnitz, National Cheese Institute, said "The executive branch could enter into agreements with foreign countries...which would foreclose the possibility of Congressional action."

Edward W. Wootton, Wine Institute, said GATT and OTC would place "in the State Department the largest accumulation of uncontrolled and undelegated power that has ever been given to a government agency in this country in peacetime since the National Recovery Administration."

March 6 -- Dan Jones, Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, said membership in OTC would mean "a dangerous delegation of Congressional authority to an international body." GATT and OTC obligations would conflict with the national security amendment and escape clause in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955.

March 7 -- Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) said that if HR 5550 were passed, the House Ways and Means Committee "may as well disband as a committee that considers tariff and trade legislation.... The State Department will be in charge and...all of Congress will be on the sidelines."

SUPPORTERS TESTIFY

March 8 -- Richard N. Gardner submitted a New York Bar Assn. report stating the President had "the necessary authority to agree to U.S. adherence to...GATT under...the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act" and there was "no constitutional impediment to Congressional enactment of HR 5550."

Mrs. Oscar M. Ruebhausen of the U.S. League of Women Voters said OTC "would bring more efficiency into the operation of GATT.... The vast potential market for U.S. sales abroad is just beginning to be appreciated."

Eugene S. Gregg, U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, said "GATT is the most important agreement ever concluded for dealing with barriers to international trade."

March 9 -- Lloyd C. Halvorson of the National Grange said, "Farmers have a very direct financial interest in keeping down...barriers to trade and in expanding markets. In fiscal 1955 our country exported $3,143 million worth of farm products and imported only $1,515 million worth of supplementary farm products." He said he favored revision of HR 5550 or clarification elsewhere to state that the U.S. would be free as an OTC member to use the peril point and escape clause provisions of reciprocal trade law.

Rep. John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) said "the implications and potentialities of HR 5550 are frightening." By providing machinery for imposing "compensatory" penalties against quotas and other restrictions, "it invites and provides machinery for concerted international retaliation."

INDUSTRIES PROTEST

March 12 -- Karl H. Helfrich, American Tariff League president, said "HR 5550 should be rejected in its entirety (and) GATT should be replaced by an appropriate agency of the United Nations, for the purpose of serving as a consulting and advisory body" on trade matters.

W. Lunsford Long, president of the Tungsten Institute, said, "We must put an end to this continuing sacrifice of our living industries to the brutal gods of the foreign market places.... The tariff on manganese has been cut in half twice...and now amounts only to a nuisance tax...."

Clyde L. Flynn Jr. of the Independent Fluorspar Producers of America said that as a result of a tariff concession on fluorspar negotiated in 1951 under GATT, "the condition of the (fluorspar) industry has worsened steadily.... Over half of our mines and mills are closed, our miners unemployed, our equipment and machinery deteriorating, a vital domestic industry is being destroyed by imports."

Howard Petersen of the Committee for Economic Development said that "the U.S. has much to gain by strengthening GATT" through joining OTC.

Morris S. Rosenthal, president of the National Council of American Importers, said under GATT "there have been about 25 cases where the United States has succeeded in obtaining a lessening of restrictions against our exports." He said U.S. participation in OTC was a "must."

Mrs. A. Paul Hartz of the General Federation of Women's Clubs said U.S. membership in the OTC would mean "better housekeeping practices in our international reciprocal trade agreements."

AFL-CIO ENDORSES BILL

March 13 -- Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO said the Federation "wholeheartedly supports" U.S. membership in OTC. "...Restrictions...against our goods shipped abroad are substantially greater than those which we have placed against the goods of other nations coming into this country. Therefore...we will derive a far more than compensating advantage in the opportunity to secure a review of the restrictive measures of other nations against us." He said, "The AFL-CIO firmly believes that the failure to establish and maintain at least minimum labor standards in an exporting country should be considered a valid cause for withdrawal of U.S. tariff concessions."

Joseph M. Wells of the U.S. Potters Assn. said HR 5550 was "an obvious effort on the part of the Department of State to obtain an additional grant of power...to more completely control...foreign commerce (in) violation of the Constitution." From 1947-1954, he said, total shipments for the 23 companies in his Association dropped 34 percent, man hours of work 38 percent and earnings after taxes from over $4 million to a loss of over $1 million. "With the picture before them of a dying industry," he said, U.S. representatives negotiated duty reductions in 11 categories of Japanese tableware.

March 14 -- Philip K. Hills, Chrysler Corp. vice president, said GATT "has produced a very considerable number of concrete advantages which have made it easier for my own company to do business abroad.... The automobile industry...has a very vital stake in this issue.... We need raw material imports (and)...foreign markets.... Both Germany and England are outperforming us in the international market. We welcome free competition abroad...but without...GATT free competition might be less and less available to us."

Sidney C. Moody of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn. of the U.S. opposed HR 5550, said that import quotas, outlawed by GATT, "may be the only really effective long-term means of curbing serious injury in some areas of our domestic production."

March 15 -- J. Spencer Love, Burlington Industries board chairman, said "the net result under GATT has been the contraction of U.S. textile export markets and the opening of our domestic market to a full-scale attack by overseas industries operating western-type machinery at Oriental wage levels."

B. A. Rittersporn Jr. of the Committee on Foreign Trade Education said GATT "has made the greatest single contribution to the conduct of trade upon capitalistic principles." Under GATT liberalizations of Western European import controls, U.S. exports to those countries increased from 9.4 percent of the Western European market in 1953 to 11.6 percent in 1955, "a percentage increase worth hundreds of millions of dollars."

PRO AND CON VIEWS

March 16 -- George L. Bell, president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy: "The Committee favors a U.S. trade policy based on the broad national interest, rather than on particular and special interests of individual groups, areas, or industries...." Defeat of HR 5550 would "be interpreted by the rest of the free world as a definite swing away from the policy of cooperation...toward...less cooperation, less stability and less concern for the welfare of our allies."

Sidney A. Swensrud, Gulf Oil Corp. board chairman: "...GATT has served our country well. The evidence... is in the trade figures themselves.... An increasing number of businessmen...are coming to understand that foreign trade must be a two-way proposition -- that we cannot export without importing. However, in other countries...manufacturers...do not usually welcome competition from abroad.... The essential thing...is to work out trading arrangements which will give the greatest overall advantage to each nation."

Prof. Olin Glenn Saxon of Yale University: HR 5550, if enacted into law, would have "grave consequences to many domestic industries and...agriculture.... The overall public interest, and even our national security, demands its defeat.... Congressional approval of HR 5550 will constitute a doubtful double delegation of Congressional authority to regulate international trade. The line of delegation will run from Congress to the President... and then to OTC, over which Congress...will lose control as soon as OTC is organized.... Once OTC is organized, it can amend its charter -- without consent of the U.S. -- to incorporate the supra-national provisions of Chapters V and VI of the International Trade Organization.... The only recourse left to the U.S. would be withdrawal from OTC (which) could subject the U.S. to damaging retaliatory actions."

W.H. Holderness of the Southern States Industrial Council, Inc.: "The legal implications of HR 5550 are staggering.... U.S. participation (in GATT and OTC) would constitute an unprecedented delegation of administrative, judicial and legislative powers...to an organization controlled by foreign governments. This...strikes at the very roots of the Constitution."

Committee Action

ACTION -- The Committee April 18 reported (H Rept 2007), by a vote of 17 to 7, an amended bill (HR 5550) to authorize U.S. membership in OTC.

Amendments provided:

Nothing in the bill should be construed to repeal or modify by implication or otherwise any existing legislation of the U.S., or add to the President's authority to enter into foreign trade agreements to cut tariffs.

Congress was not committed to enact any specific legislation regarding any matter in OTC or GATT.

OTC's functions should be limited to administering GATT and facilitating intergovernmental cooperation solely in the field of trade.

OTC should not become a specialized agency of the United Nations.

An act of Congress would be required before U.S. accepted any amendment to OTC.

MAJORITY VIEWS

The majority report said the amendments assured that U.S. participation in OTC would "relate solely" to international trade matters and safeguards for domestic producers in existing law would be "maintained unimpaired." OTC would not have "any powers or authority not presently exercised through the GATT" but would provide "a new and better administrative mechanism."

The majority said the U.S. had "already obtained substantial benefits from the GATT" and that it was "important to our national economy that these benefits be maintained and enlarged."

MINORITY VIEWS

Minority views filed by Republicans Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.), Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio), Richard M. Simpson (Pa.), Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.) and Howard H. Baker (Tenn.) opposed HR 5550 on grounds that its approval would be "interpreted inevitably as constituting Congressional endorsement of GATT although the provisions of GATT itself have never been submitted to the Congress for approval." They said joining OTC would commit the U.S. to further tariff reductions and transfer Congress' authority over U.S. foreign commerce policy to an international organization. OTC would become, they said, a "permanent international bureaucracy susceptible to use as a powerful propaganda agency directed against the essential protection of U.S. industry."

Group Stands

Opposition to GATT and OTC had figured largely in the 1955 fight over the extension of the Trade Agreements Act, and veteran House Members said opponents of the measure mounted the "biggest pressure campaign" they could recall. The campaign was repeated in 1956 but this time it was successful.

Supporters of HR 5550 were led by the Committee for a National Trade Policy and the Committee for Foreign Trade Education Inc., leaders of the 1955 fight for extension of the reciprocal trade program.

Other major groups supporting HR 5550 included:

U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, Americans for Democratic Action, Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York, Committee for Economic Development, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., National Farmers Union, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, League of Women Voters, Council for Improved U.S.-Japanese Relations, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Council of American Importers, AFL-CIO and the American Assn. of Port Authorities.

OTC OPPOSITION

Opponents of the bill were led by the American Tariff League Inc., the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy and the textile and synthetic material industries.

The American Tariff League Inc., organized in 1885, is a group of more than 300 firms, associations and cooperatives supporting high U.S. tariffs.

Other groups opposing HR 5550 included:

Southern States Industrial Council, National Milk Producers Federation, National Wool Growers Assn., For America (a right-wing political organization), American National Cattlemen's Assn., National Council of Textile Industries, Wine Institute, U.S. Potters' Assn., International Brotherhood of Operative Potters (AFL-CIO), American Glassware Assn., Tungsten Institute and Florida Fruit & Vegetable Growers.

The American Tariff League May 7 said it was circulating petitions, signed by 488 companies and 16 union locals, urging Congress to keep the U.S. out of OTC.

PAYMENTS TO ILO, FAO

SJ Res 97-- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 1172) July 27, 1955.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote April 19, 1956. (For roll-call vote, see p. 163)

The Senate in 1956, by a 43-40 roll-call vote, in effect turned down a proposed increase in U.S. contributions to the International Labor Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations. By approving an amendment to a joint resolution (S J Res 97) to raise existing limits on annual U.S. contributions to the ILO and another specialized agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Senate said existing annual ILO payments should not be raised to $3 million, as proposed, unless Communist delegates representing employer and employee groups were unseated.

The joint resolution, which would have raised the ceiling on FAO contributions from $2 million to $3 million, failed to achieve House passage and did not become law. However, a rider attached to the foreign aid bill (HR 11356) authorized the $1 million increase for FAO providing, as did the amended resolution, that the U.S. share did not exceed 31.5 percent of the total budget. (See p. 418)

BACKGROUND -- Authority to increase U.S. payments to the ILO and the FAO was requested by the State Department on July 15, 1955. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously reported S J Res 97 July 27, 1955 (S Rept 1172). The report said the increases were necessary in order for the U.S. to meet its anticipated assessments for the expanding work of the two organizations.

Senate

The Senate April 19 passed S J Res 97 by voice vote, with amendments. By a roll-call vote of 43-40, the Senate agreed to an amendment sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to hold the U.S. payment to the ILO at the existing level until employer and employee representatives from Communist countries were unseated. (For roll-call vote, see chart, p. 163)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S J Res 97 would have:

Increased the ceiling on U.S. annual contributions to the FAO from $2 million to $3 million.

Increased the ceiling on annual U.S. contributions to the ILO from $1.75 million to $3 million, but specified that an increased payment could not be made until employer and employee delegates from Communist countries were unseated.

Specified that the annual U.S. payment to the FAO and the ILO could not exceed the existing percentage of the total annual budget for either organization (31.5 percent for FAO, 25 percent for ILO).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Bricker, modified -- Provide that the U.S. payment to ILO in any year after 1956 would not be increased beyond existing $1.75 million limit if, during the preceding year, delegates "allegedly" representing employers and employees in Russia or Communist-dominated nations were found by the State Department to have been permitted to vote in the ILO or at meetings held under its auspices; April 19. Roll-call vote, 43-40.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), substitute for Mansfield amendment -- Limit the percentage contribution of the U.S. to the total annual budget of the FAO to 31.5 percent and to the ILO to 25 percent; April 19. Division vote.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), (superseded by Fulbright amendment) -- Fix the annual U.S. payment to the FAO and the ILO at not more than 33 1/3 percent of the total assessed budgets of the organizations; April 16. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Debate centered on the Bricker amendment.

April 16 -- Bricker -- "So-called employer and employee representatives from Communist countries were seated and granted voting privileges" at the ILO conference in Geneva in 1955, over the "protests" of U.S. delegates.... "These phony delegates from Communist Russia do not resemble free employers or free employees any more than Outer Mongolia resembles a sovereign nation.... Why should the Senate reward the ILO by raising the statutory ceiling on U.S. contributions...?"

Mansfield -- "While it is true that so-called employee and employer delegates are fictions so far as the Soviet Union is concerned," if the U.S. "were to refuse the necessary funds and refuse to cooperate with other freedom-minded members of the organizations, I feel that the end result would be the creation of a vacuum into which the Soviet Union and its satellites would move."

April 19 -- William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "I believe it is fair to say that (the State Department)... would not be in favor of an amendment of the type (offered)...by the Senator from Ohio." Knowland said he intended to support the Bricker amendment.

CULTURAL VISITS, TRADE FAIRS

S 3116 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 1664) March 16, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote March 26.
- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 2509) June 28.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 23.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote July 24.

P.L. 860 -- Signed into law Aug. 1.

A law to promote foreign tours by American artists and athletes, and to authorize continued United States participation in international trade fairs was approved by Congress in 1956. Supporters of the bill (S 3116) said Russia had far outstripped the U.S. in the field of cultural and commercial exchanges.

U.S. participation in a few events in 1954 and 1955 had been financed through Presidential funds. The new law authorized whatever funds might be necessary to carry out the program.

An Advisory Committee on the Arts was established to assist in international cultural projects in which the U.S. might participate.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956:

Authorized the President to provide for tours abroad by U.S. creative and performing artists and athletes; U.S. representation in artistic, dramatic, musical, sports and other cultural festivals and exhibitions abroad; U.S. participation in international trade and industrial fairs in other countries.

Provided for the encouragement of private persons and organizations to participate in such programs and to contribute funds, property and services.

Provided that federal funds be used, as far as possible, toward meeting expenses of activities carried out through private channels and by private means.

Permitted the President, in carrying out the Act, to utilize certain provisions of the Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 USC, Sects. 1471-1473).

Created an Advisory Committee on the Arts to advise and assist all international cultural projects in which the government might engage, including the activities of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange and the Department of State.

Provided that the Advisory Committee consist of nine members appointed by the Secretary of State plus a chairman selected by the Educational Exchange Commission from its members.

Authorized participation in the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition in 1958 and provided that the President appoint a Commissioner General and two other U.S. representatives.

Authorized the appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary" to carry out the Act.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

HR 11708 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2380) June 18, 1956.

S 3903 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 2290) June 22.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote July 3.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a 389-2 roll-call vote, July 18. (See p. 220)
- Conference report (H Rept 2903) agreed to July 25 by both houses, by voice votes.

P.L. 962 -- Signed into law Aug. 3.

A program of selling farm surpluses abroad for foreign currencies -- begun in 1954 -- was doubled by Congress almost without opposition in 1956. Both houses completed action July 25 on a bill (S 3903) amending the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, 83rd Congress) to increase from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the limit on government-financed sales of farm surpluses abroad for foreign currencies.

Struck from the bill by the House, and not retained in the final version, was a clause permitting the Administration to barter surpluses with Communist satellite nations. The President had sought such authority. The final bill contained a provision permitting the use of foreign proceeds of foreign currency sales for American educational projects abroad.

An attempt to amend the bill to exempt surpluses shipped under the program from the requirement of the Cargo Preference Act that at least 50 percent be sent in American flag vessels was turned down by the House. Both the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee

and the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee filed reports in 1956 strongly defending the American flag rule. (See p. 492)

Included in the final bill, however, was a clause exempting fruits and fruit products from the preference requirement.

OTHER 1956 CHANGES

Other amendments to PL 480 were made in 1956 in the omnibus farm bill (Public Law 540, the Agricultural Act of 1956). These included increased authority to ship surpluses for relief purposes and provision for paying costs of shipments by private agencies. The Act provided also for the duty-free entry of strategic materials acquired through barter, for storing them in a supplemental stockpile and for reimbursing the Commodity Credit Corp. for them. (See p. 375)

The Department of Agriculture Aug. 29 announced signature with India of the largest agreement yet reached under PL 480. The contract called for disposing of surpluses worth $305.9 million at export market prices (cost to the CCC -- $550 million) and for paying $54.2 million toward shipping costs. Of the $360 million total (using foreign prices), $234 million would be a loan and $54 million a grant. The remaining $72 million would be for U.S. uses or purchases in India.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 3903:

Increased from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the limit on sales of farm surpluses for foreign currencies requiring appropriations by Congress, and stated that the $3 billion should be "an objective as well as a limitation."

Permitted foreign currencies derived from such sales to be used for Smith-Mundt Act projects -- to aid schools, libraries and community centers abroad founded or sponsored by U.S. citizens and serving as demonstration centers for American methods and practices.

Exempted sales of fruit and fruit products for foreign currencies from the requirement of the Cargo Preference Act that 50 percent be shipped in American flag vessels.

Background

PL 480, a law to finance the sales of farm surpluses abroad, was approved July 10, 1954. (1954 Almanac, p. 120) Up to $700 million was authorized to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corp. for surpluses to be sold abroad for foreign currencies. That amount was increased to $1.5 billion in August 1955.

Sales of agricultural surpluses for foreign currencies were also authorized under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (PL 665, 83rd Congress).

PL 480 authorized the President to use up to $1.5 billion worth of surplus commodities for sales to "friendly" nations during the period ending June 30, 1957. CCC would be reimbursed by appropriations. Quantities sold under PL 480 must be in addition to the usual quantities that the U.S. would sell. The program was carried out through private trade.

PL 665 provided that not less than $300 million of annual Mutual Security funds be used to finance the sale of surplus farm commodities for foreign currencies. Such transactions were in addition to those under PL 480. The 1956 foreign aid bill earmarked $250 million for the purpose. (See p. 418)

EISENHOWER VIEWS

President Eisenhower in his farm message Jan. 9, 1956 requested, as part of a program to step up disposal of surpluses, that Congress repeal the prohibition contained in PL 480 on sales to Communist countries. He also suggested seeking expanded opportunities for bartering surpluses. (See p. 52)

The President July 11 submitted to Congress his fourth semiannual report (H Doc 447) on the administration of PL 480. He said that from the inception of the program in 1954 to June 30, 1956, all operations under the law (sales, relief shipments, donations and barter) totalled nearly $3 billion.

In that period 59 sales agreements or supplements to agreements (Title I of the law) had been entered into with 27 countries. The commodities involved were valued at nearly $1.5 billion at Commodity Credit Corp. cost, and about $1 billion at export market prices. Included were agreements to sell $526.1 million worth of wheat and wheat flour, $357.9 million of cotton, $165.7 million of fats and oils, $123.8 million of rice and $109.2 of feed grains (all CCC cost).

Authorized relief shipments (Title II) totalled $218 million though fiscal 1956, and commodities approved as donations for domestic and foreign relief through private and international agencies - (Title III), $681 million.

Total barter transactions (Title III), mostly for strategic materials, totalled $587.1 million at export market value.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- June 22 reported a bill (S 3903 -- S Rept 2290) to increase from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the limit on government-financed sales of surplus farm products for foreign currencies and permit the use of the proceeds for American educational projects abroad. The Committee amended the bill to permit barter, but not sales, of farm surpluses to Communist satellite nations. However, the amendment did not allow transactions with Russia, Communist China or North Korea.

Another amendment exempted the sales of privately held fruit stocks under the program from application of the Cargo Preference Act requirement that at least 50 percent be sent in American flag ships.

The Committee, reporting 59 agreements signed with 27 countries for the sale of agricultural commodities said it had been informed that "additional agreements totaling several hundred million dollars are being held up...awaiting additional authorization."

Floor Action

The Senate July 3 passed S 3903 by voice vote, with an amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3903:

Increased from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the limit on surplus sales for foreign currencies requiring appropriations by Congress to the CCC and stated that the $3 billion limit should be "an objective as well as a limitation."

Permitted foreign currencies derived from such sales to be used for Smith-Mundt Act projects -- to aid schools, libraries and community centers abroad founded or sponsored by United States citizens and serving as demonstration centers for American methods and practices.

Permitted barter with Communist satellite countries, but not with Russia, Communist China or North Korea.

Exempted sales of fruit and fruit products for foreign currencies from the Cargo Preference Act.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Extend Cargo Preference Act exemption to government-owned stocks of fruits and fruit products as well as privately owned stocks; July 3. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 3 -- Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "...the amount of the authorization (under PL 480) is just about exhausted.... The Department (of Agriculture) believes that agreements which we might expect to enter into by June 30, 1957, would bring the total of the program on the basis of CCC cost, since the beginning of operations, to approximately $3 billion, which is the amount asked for in the bill."

Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- "The export of fresh fruits and their products has been a problem under the so-called 50-50 legislation (Cargo Preference)...because of the lack of refrigerated shipping space in American vessels.... Under existing law the Department of Agriculture could, if it so desired, excuse the movement of these commodities from the 50-50 requirements but...it (has) not done so.... Positive action is necessary by the Congress to force the Department to recognize the problem."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "Of all the enormous amounts which have been moved under PL 480, only three very small amounts of fruits or fruit products have been included...a total of only $1.7 million worth...."

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

ACTION -- June 18 reported a bill (HR 11708 -- H Rept 2380) containing the same basic provisions as S 3903.

Floor Action

The House July 18 passed S 3903 by a roll-call vote of 389-6, after substituting an amended text of HR 11708 for the language of the Senate bill. (For voting, see chart p. 220)

The House first amended HR 11708, by a teller vote of 92-62, to strike out a provision permitting barter of surpluses with Communist satellite countries. The provision had been requested by the Administration and approved by the Senate July 3.

Stricken from the bill on a point of order was a section permitting the use of foreign currency proceeds of the program for the support of American schools abroad. The presiding officer, Prince H. Preston (D Ga.), ruled that the provision was not properly part of the bill because it should have been acted on by the Appropriations Committee.

An amendment by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), to permit American textile mills to buy 750,000 bales of surplus cotton a year for four years at favorable prices for manufacture for export, was withdrawn after a point of order was raised that it was not relevant to the bill.

An amendment to exempt all sales of surpluses under the program from the Cargo Preference Act was defeated on a 30-50 standing vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to conference, S 3903:

Increased from $1.5 billion to $3 billion the limit on surplus sales for foreign currencies requiring appropriations by Congress to the Commodity Credit Corp. and stated that the $3 billion limit should be "an objective as well as a limitation."

Exempted fresh and frozen fruits in private stocks shipped under the surplus disposal program from application of the Cargo Preference Act, except as suitable American vessels should be available.

Restricted surplus transactions under Public Law 480 to "friendly countries."

Specified that publicly financed transactions should be in addition to sales of farm commodities through normal trade channels at competitive prices.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Restrict surplus transactions to "friendly countries" only; July 18. Standing vote, 81-53; teller, 92-62.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Specify that transactions under Public Law 480 must be in addition to sales of farm commodities in normal trade channels at competitive prices; July 18. Voice vote.

D.R. (Billy) Matthews (D Fla.), as modified -- Exempt privately owned stocks of fresh and frozen fruits disposed of under Public Law 480 from application of the Cargo Preference Act, except as suitable American ships are available; July 18. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- Exempt sales of surpluses for foreign currencies from requirement of Cargo Preference Act that at least 50 percent be shipped in American flag vessels; July 18. Standing, 30-50.

DEBATE -- July 18 -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Under PL 480 "we first authorized the expenditure of $750 million.... At a later date we increased that authorization...to $1.5 billion. That authorization has now been reached and exceeded, and the (Agriculture) Department is without authority to proceed further and to consummate many important transactions which are now pending. In this bill we increase the authorization...to $3 billion.... Despite the President's Jan. 9 request for repeal of restrictions on transactions with Communist countries, "our Committee (felt) it was too broad and comprehensive and...perhaps too dangerous.... Later... we did decide to modify the section...to authorize barter transactions with satellite nations."

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- "I think we should offer to give (the satellites) food but it is a mistake...to barter or trade with them so they will have food and make it appear they are successfully operating their economy in these captive countries and make profit at our expense."

Cooley -- "I do not like the idea...but in executive session there was a discussion of this important subject behind closed doors.... It was not contemplated we would carry on commerce with Communism or that we would do anything to strengthen the war potential of either the satellites or the Soviet Republic.... Once food is delivered to Poland we will...lose complete control over final disposition...of that food. It is anticipated...that in...exchange for these vital foods...we are to receive something of strategic importance to us. Frankly...I do not contemplate that much trading will be done."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- "As a matter of principle I resisted (a proposal to trade with the satellites under the Democratic Administration), and as a matter

of principle I must resist it equally under the leadership of my own party.... I believe the net result will be that you will not get food to the people who need it, but instead you will greatly enhance the influence and power of the government that is oppressing the people."

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- "...we probably made a mistake in passing Public Law 480.... It was used as a substitute for normal sales through normal channels at competitive prices and as a means to hold our commodities off world markets so as to give an umbrella to expand production in foreign countries...."

Conference

REPORT -- The conferees on S 3903, in a report filed July 24 (H Rept 2903), deleted the Senate provision for barter with Communist satellites and agreed on a Senate provision that foreign currencies derived from surplus sales might be used to support American schools, libraries and community centers abroad. It had been deleted in the House on grounds it required action by the Appropriations Committee. In effect, the conferees said foreign funds were not subject to the appropriations process unless the terms under which they were available so stated.

ACTION -- The House and Senate July 25 agreed to the conference report by voice votes, without debate.

CARGO PREFERENCE ACT

House Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 31 - Feb. 16 on administration of the Cargo Preference Act (PL 664 -- 83rd Congress). (See 1954 Almanac, p. 515)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Gwynn Garnett, Foreign Agricultural Service Administrator of the Department of Agriculture, said he favored repeal of the Act. He said it would remove foreign objections to buying surplus American commodities.

Feb. 1 -- Garnett denied Committee charges that the United States was the victim of a "gigantic squeeze play" by some foreign nations refusing to buy American surplus unless they could handle it in their own ships and get the freight charges. He proposed the Act be made permissive and not mandatory, with the United States paying the freight bill on all cargo moved in American vessels. "There's nothing moving now, anyway, so there would be no loss to American shipping," he said.

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) suggested the Agriculture Department give away the surplus and pay all the freight as well.

Feb. 2 -- Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, said the State Department "historically" objected to cargo preference laws, but would not make any statement now of its position because it was still "gathering experience" on the law's workings.

Feb. 9 -- Donald G. Ward, Chamber of Commerce of the United States spokesman, said the law was needed to keep the U.S. Merchant Marine healthy at a time of increased competition from lower cost foreign vessels which receive help from their governments.

Feb. 15 -- Vice President Joseph H. Ball of the States Marine Lines, an ex-Sen. (R Minn., 1943-49), said any weakening of the law "would deprive United States flag berth services of a substantial percentage of the cargoes they are now carrying."

Feb. 16 -- President Francis T. Greene of the American Merchant Marine Institute said "no significant and demonstrable harm" had been done to the surplus disposal program by the operation of the "50-50" law.

President Robert E. Mayer of the Pacific American Steamship Lines said the real "root of opposition" to the law came from the "historic maritime nations" of Europe.

REPORT ISSUED

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 27 issued a report (H Rept 1818) on the Cargo Preference Act and its relation to the farm surplus disposal program.

The Committee concluded that the Act had "definitely not" impaired the success of the surplus disposal program, nor had it "established an undesirable precedent in world trade." The Committee also held that the Act was "vitally necessary" to the American merchant marine and that "to substitute direct subsidy for cargo preference would be wholly unfeasible and unjustified." The Committee said U.S. vessels were carrying less than 20 percent of the nation's exports and recommended that the Federal Maritime Administration make a study of ways of protecting the American merchant fleet and increasing its efficiency in the field of cargo solicitation.

Senate Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 19-26 on a bill (S 2584) to exempt sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from application of cargo preference requirements.

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Kalijarvi said the Department had withdrawn its previously announced support of the bill. "Subsequent experience," he said, indicated that application of the 50-50 principle "would hamper the surplus disposal program in only a few countries. In view of this fact and the fact that the Department of Commerce has testified to the urgent need for the continued application of cargo preference to agricultural commodities...the Department is withdrawing its support of S 2584."

April 20 -- Ward of the Chamber of Commerce said: "There is no question but that we should dispose of our surplus agricultural commodities as soon as possible. However, the question of additional shipping charges or the use of American flag vessels does not appear to have interfered unduly with such disposal." He said the Chamber opposed the legislation.

Garnett, Foreign Agricultural Service Administrator, urged "that a way be found...to give adequate support to our merchant fleet without limiting sales or hampering efforts to establish and maintain commercial markets for our agricultural products in other maritime nations. We...urge that any such program include the removal of the compulsory aspect of cargo preference from commodity sales" for foreign currencies.

Louis S. Rothschild, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, recommended against enactment of the bill. "Over 25 vessels, with crews and officers totaling over 1,000 persons, would be rendered inactive by passage of S 2584," he said.

April 26 -- James B. Stuart, American Tramp Shipowners Assn. president: "If the applicability of the 50-50 law to agricultural surplus is nullified by passage of S 2584, I feel that a major portion of the American tramp fleet will disappear."

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative: "The AFL-CIO supports the position taken by its Maritime Committee and the unions affiliated to that Committee in opposition to S 2584 and any weakening of the so-called '50-50' law governing the shipment of surplus agricultural products to recipient nations.... Much better still, why not award the carrying of these giveaway programs to American flag vessels 100 percent?"

ACTION -- In a report (S Rept 2376) June 27 on proposals to allow more farm surpluses to be exported in foreign ships, the Committee said proposals to amend the Cargo Preference Act would not be in the public interest. Loss of these preference cargoes, the Committee said, would have a disastrous effect upon the American merchant marine.

GROUP STANDS

Farm groups in 1956 expressed opposition to application of the Cargo Preference Act to shipments of farm commodities.

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives Feb. 3 voiced "vigorous opposition" to application of the Act to farm shipments.

The American Farm Bureau Federation Feb. 7 urged Congress to exempt farm commodities from the law. The Bureau said Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Denmark bought $694 million in farm products from the U.S. in 1954 and "since then the only sale to these countries has been one of $15 million to the United Kingdom." Most of these countries are maritime nations and will not buy U.S. commodities "when we try to dictate... how they are to be shipped," the Bureau said.

SUGAR QUOTAS

HR 7030 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1348) July 22, 1955.

- Passed, amended, by the House July 30, 1955, by a 194-44 standing vote. (1955 Almanac, p. 173)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee, amended (S Rept 1461), Jan. 26, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Feb. 8. (For roll-call vote, see p. 151)
- Conference report (H Rept 2174) adopted by the House and Senate May 17, by voice votes.

P.L. 545 -- Signed into law May 29.

The much-disputed sugar legislation, which failed to clear the Senate in 1955, was agreed to in 1956 when conferees set a 55-45 percent division of sugar marketing quotas between domestic and foreign producers, after annual requirements were met. The House measure had called for a 50-50 split.

Compromises also were made in the length of extension of the Sugar Act of 1948, allocations among foreign suppliers and the formula for allocating increased domestic quotas.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 7030:

Extended through Dec. 31, 1960, the Sugar Act of 1948.

Provided that any increase in U.S. consumption above 8,350,000 tons annually would be supplied 55 percent by domestic producers (instead of the 50-50 percentage in the original House version and 100 percent for foreign producers in the expiring law).

Apportioned the first 165,000 tons by which domestic quotas could be increased as follows: 51.5 percent to the domestic beet area; 48.5 percent to the mainland cane area; the next 20,000 tons to Puerto Rico; the next 3,000 tons to the Virgin Islands. (The House version allocated the first 188,000 tons of increase to the various areas in proportion to their existing share in the sugar quota.)

Provided that subsequent increases in domestic quotas be shared proportionately among all domestic producing areas, including Hawaii.

Continued existing fixed quotas for domestic and Philippine growers.

FOREIGN QUOTAS

Allotted 45 percent of U.S. sugar requirements exceeding 8,350,000 tons as follows after 1956: Cuba, 29.59 percent; Peru, 4.33 percent; Dominican Republic, 4.95 percent; Mexico, 5.10 percent; other foreign countries, 1.03 percent. Percentage of the foreign quota for each country would be: Cuba, 93.75 percent; Peru, 2.3 percent; Dominican Republic, 1.75 percent; Mexico, 1.2 percent; others, 1.0 percent.

(House and Senate bills provided these percentages of the foreign quota for the four years: House -- Cuba, 92.4; Peru, 2.5; Dominican Republic, 2.6; Mexico, 1.4; Others, 1.1. Senate -- Cuba, 94.4; Peru , 2.2; Dominican Republic, 1.2; Mexico, 1.2; Others, 1.0.)

Continued the existing foreign share of allotments up to 8,350,000 tons -- Cuba 96 percent; other foreign countries, 4 percent.

Set up this system for proration of the 4 percent quota for 1957 and subsequent years:

Countries that exported less than 1,000 tons of sugar during 1953-54 would get a fixed quota equal to their average share in the U.S. market during those years.

Countries that exported between 1,000 and 2,000 tons in 1953-54 would be allotted 3,000 tons.

Countries that exported between 2,000 and 3,000 tons during 1953-54, would receive quotas equal to their average imports in those years, plus 2,000 tons.

Countries that exported between 3,000 and 10,000 tons during 1953-54, would receive quotas equal to their average exports within their quotas in those years.

The balance would be allotted to countries whose exports in 1953 and 1954 exceeded 10,000 tons on the basis of average exports during 1951-54.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Set up a quota curtailment system as a penalty for foreign countries with quotas exceeding 10,000 tons that failed by more than 10 percent to meet their U.S. quotas in order to benefit from higher sugar prices outside the U.S.

Provided that any deficit in a domestic sugar area should be apportioned to other domestic areas, before Cuba would be allowed to fill the quota.

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SUGAR QUOTAS

HR 7030 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1348) July 22, 1955.

- Passed, amended, by the House July 30, 1955, by a 194-44 standing vote. (1955 Almanac, p. 173)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee, amended (S Rept 1461), Jan. 26, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate Feb. 8. (For roll-call vote, see p. 151)
- Conference report (H Rept 2174) adopted by the House and Senate May 17, by voice votes.

P.L. 545 -- Signed into law May 29.

The much-disputed sugar legislation, which failed to clear the Senate in 1955, was agreed to in 1956 when conferees set a 55-45 percent division of sugar marketing quotas between domestic and foreign producers, after annual requirements were met. The House measure had called for a 50-50 split.

Compromises also were made in the length of extension of the Sugar Act of 1948, allocations among foreign suppliers and the formula for allocating increased domestic quotas.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 7030:

Extended through Dec. 31, 1960, the Sugar Act of 1948.

Provided that any increase in U.S. consumption above 8,350,000 tons annually would be supplied 55 percent by domestic producers (instead of the 50-50 percentage in the original House version and 100 percent for foreign producers in the expiring law).

Apportioned the first 165,000 tons by which domestic quotas could be increased as follows: 51.5 percent to the domestic beet area; 48.5 percent to the mainland cane area; the next 20,000 tons to Puerto Rico; the next 3,000 tons to the Virgin Islands. (The House version allocated the first 188,000 tons of increase to the various areas in proportion to their existing share in the sugar quota.)

Provided that subsequent increases in domestic quotas be shared proportionately among all domestic producing areas, including Hawaii.

Continued existing fixed quotas for domestic and Philippine growers.

FOREIGN QUOTAS

Allotted 45 percent of U.S. sugar requirements exceeding 8,350,000 tons as follows after 1956: Cuba, 29.59 percent; Peru, 4.33 percent; Dominican Republic, 4.95 percent; Mexico, 5.10 percent; other foreign countries, 1.03 percent. Percentage of the foreign quota for each country would be: Cuba, 93.75 percent; Peru, 2.3 percent; Dominican Republic, 1.75 percent; Mexico, 1.2 percent; others, 1.0 percent.

(House and Senate bills provided these percentages of the foreign quota for the four years: House -- Cuba, 92.4; Peru, 2.5; Dominican Republic, 2.6; Mexico, 1.4; Others, 1.1. Senate -- Cuba, 94.4; Peru, 2.2; Dominican Republic, 1.2; Mexico, 1.2; Others, 1.0)

Continued the existing foreign share of allotments up to 8,350,000 tons -- Cuba 96 percent; other foreign countries, 4 percent.

Set up this system for proration of the 4 percent quota for 1957 and subsequent years:

Countries that exported less than 1,000 tons of sugar during 1953-54 would get a fixed quota equal to their average share in the U.S. market during those years.

Countries that exported between 1,000 and 2,000 tons in 1953-54 would be allotted 3,000 tons.

Countries that exported between 2,000 and 3,000 tons during 1953-54, would receive quotas equal to their average imports in those years, plus 2,000 tons.

Countries that exported between 3,000 and 10,000 tons during 1953-54, would receive quotas equal to their average exports within their quotas in those years.

The balance would be allotted to countries whose exports in 1953 and 1954 exceeded 10,000 tons on the basis of average exports during 1951-54.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Set up a quota curtailment system as a penalty for foreign countries with quotas exceeding 10,000 tons that failed by more than 10 percent to meet their U.S. quotas in order to benefit from higher sugar prices outside the U.S.

Provided that any deficit in a domestic sugar area should be apportioned to other domestic areas, before Cuba would be allowed to fill the quota.

Background

REFERENCES -- For a history of sugar legislation and provisions of the 1948 Sugar Act, see 1955 Almanac, pp. 173-177.

HR 7030, as passed by the House July 30, 1955, provided for a four-year extension of the Sugar Act and granted domestic producers a 50 percent share of market demand over annual requirements. Existing quotas to supply the estimated annual U.S. need remained unchanged. Foreign quotas, except for Cuba and the Philippines, were revised, beginning in 1957. The bill also provided for government purchase of 100,000 tons of domestic sugar in 1955 for disposition outside the United States.

Senate consideration of the House-passed bill was blocked in 1955 by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.). He maintained it was too controversial a measure to be brought up on the last day of the session (Aug. 2) and said there was "no real occasion" for its extension at that time. Fulbright continued his strong opposition during 1956 floor action on the bill.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 16-17 on HR 7030.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 16 -- Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) said Cuban objections that the proposed quota changes would penalize its producers by allocating a greater share of the market to U.S. producers were "not borne out by the facts." He said failure to grant U.S. producers the larger share proposed in the bill "will mean that our sugarcane farmers, who already have lost nearly one-third of their total acreage since 1949, face still further drastic cuts in acreages." Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse also supported that view.

Henry F. Holland, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said "care is obviously required to avoid action which would materially worsen Cuba's present economic position, particularly since Cuba has always been our largest source of sugar as well as our most readily expansible source of additional sugar in event of emergency."

Jan. 17 -- Oscar Chapman, former Secretary of Interior, appearing for Mexican producers, said HR 7030's formula would increase Cuba's market annually by 220,000 tons compared with an 18,000-ton annual increase for Mexico. He said Mexico urgently needed the sugar trade.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) supported Cuba's position, said that the Caribbean area was better suited for sugar production than the U.S. He said letting Cuba supply more sugar would save the taxpayer money.

Lawrence Crosby of the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council said "Cuba cannot maintain its standard of living unless it sells more sugar to the U.S. or on the world market." The island's economy was being kept afloat currently by large government public works programs, he said.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee Jan. 26 reported an amended bill (S Rept 1461). The report said a 55-45 percent division for supplying sugar requirements exceeding 8,350,000 tons would "open the way for United States producers to participate in the larger market constantly being created by the growth of our consumption of sugar, and to a lesser extent other foreign suppliers would enjoy a part of this expanding market along with Cuba...."

The report said Cuba's assignment in 1948 of "virtually all" U.S. sugar increases was "of a temporary nature", with the understanding that "at the appropriate time the domestic areas should resume participation in market growth." "The Committee is of the opinion that 1956 is the appropriate time," the report said, because all domestic areas were producing at or above their quota levels.

Floor Action

The Senate Feb. 8 passed HR 7030 by voice vote, with committee amendments. An Administration-sponsored amendment on foreign sugar quotas, offered by Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), was defeated by a 30-56 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 151)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 7030:

Extended through Dec. 31, 1962, the Sugar Act of 1948, and through June 30, 1963, the excise tax on sugar provided in the Internal Revenue Code.

Continued existing fixed quotas for domestic and Philippine growers.

Provided that any increase in U.S. consumption above 8,350,000 tons annually would be supplied 55 percent by domestic producers.

Apportioned the first 165,000 tons by which domestic quotas could be increased as follows: 51.5 percent to the domestic beet area and 48.5 percent to the mainland cane area; the next 20,000 tons to Puerto Rico; the next 3,000 tons to the Virgin Islands.

Provided that subsequent increases be apportioned according to existing quotas.

FOREIGN QUOTAS

Allotted 45 percent of U.S. sugar requirements exceeding 8,350,000 tons as follows after 1956: Cuba, 33.8 percent; Peru, 4 percent; Dominican Republic, 2 percent; Mexico, 4 percent; and other foreign countries, 1.2 percent.

Continued the existing foreign share of allotments up to 8,350,000 tons -- Cuba 96 percent and other foreign countries 4 percent.

Set up the following system for proration of the 4 percent quota for 1957:

Countries which exported less than 1,000 tons of sugar during 1953-54 would get a fixed quota equal to their average share in the U.S. market during those years.

Countries which exported between 1,000 and 2,000 tons in 1953-54 would be allotted 3,000 tons.

Countries which exported between 2,000 and 10,000 tons during 1953-54 would receive quotas equal to their average exports in those years, plus 1,000 tons.

The balance would be allotted to countries whose exports in 1953-54 exceeded 10,000 tons on the basis of average exports within their quotas in 1951-54.

For 1958 and subsequent years the 4 percent quota would be allotted according to 1953-54 averages for countries exporting less than 1,000 tons; according to 1957 quotas for the remaining countries.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Set up a quota curtailment system as a penalty for foreign countries with quotas exceeding 10,000 tons which failed by more than 10 percent to fill their U.S. quotas in order to benefit from higher sugar prices outside the U.S.

Provided that any increase in the domestic quota which could not be filled by specific U.S. areas be shifted to other domestic areas, before Cuba would be allowed to fill them.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Allot domestic growers 55 percent of requirements above 8,350,000 tons; Cuba, 27 percent; Dominican Republic 4.9 percent; Mexico, 1.9 percent; Peru, 8.4 percent, and all others 2.8 percent. Feb. 8. Roll-call vote, 30-56.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Give Puerto Rico an immediate share of any 1956 quota increase for domestic areas. Feb. 8. Voice vote.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Limit price supports on sugar to 90 percent of parity. Feb. 8. Voice.

Fulbright -- Extend the Sugar Act to 1958 instead of 1962 and taxes on sugar to 1959 instead of 1963. Feb. 8. Voice.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Establish percentage quotas for countries other than Cuba at 11.2 percent and allot them on the basis of average exports in 1951-54. Feb. 8. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to set aside a reasonable amount of increased domestic sugar quotas as a reserve for adjusting the proportionate shares for new acreage. Feb. 8. Voice.

DEBATE -- Feb. 7, 8 -- Aside from discussions of specific quotas, the only strong opposition to the bill came from J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.).

Fulbright -- "The Sugar Act, through a complex, crazy quilt maze of regulations, governs the sugar economy of the United States, for the benefit of a relatively few thousand producers, and to the detriment of the nation's 165 million people.... As might be expected, the quota system has been rigged so as to favor producers in domestic areas."

Conference

A Senate-House conference committee May 16 reported (H Rept 2174) agreement on provisions of HR 7030.

The conferees adopted the Senate formula for allotting the first 188,000 tons of increase in quotas among domestic producers and also adopted the Senate formula of 55-45 percent division for supplying excess annual demand. A compromise was worked out for distribution of the 45 percent excess among foreign suppliers which was substantially halfway between the maximum and minimum quantities allocated the countries in the two bills. The House provision for a four-year extension of the Sugar Act was agreed to instead of the Senate's six-year extension.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate May 17 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report on HR 7030.

DEBATE -- May 17 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "...this is a good bill.... (It) will enable sugar producers to get rid of the stored up surplus...."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The Filipinos were not discriminated against by their omission from participating sugar consumption because "...their participation on the American sugar market is on the basis of a treaty. If the State Department wishes to increase the (Philippine) allotment of sugar...it should...open up the general Philippine treaty and handle it through the regular channels...."

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) -- "I am especially pleased about (the) provision...(that)...the estimate for this year is in excess of 165,000 tons increase, and consequently, the domestic producers will receive some benefit immediately from this legislation."

HOUSE ACTION

The House May 17 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report on HR 7030.

DEBATE -- Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) -- May 17 -- Although "...there has been an increase in Mexico's allotment above (the present)...it is...(still)...much too low...We have been very derelict in our treatment of Mexico in this matter of sugar allotment...which would have been to our mutual benefit."

E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) -- "The 55-45 agreement reached in conference will go a long way in alleviating the desperate situation which exists in the beet and cane areas in this country. Cuba is entitled...to even more liberal treatment than that contained in this report... $676 million has been accumulated in balance of pay - ments with the U.S., (because)...Cuba imports more goods ...from the U.S. than (we) buy in sugar and other commodities from her."

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- "...I have felt that the 50-50 division that we have long had between domestic and foreign growers was rather sound." Congress is wrong in trying "to provide as much acreage as the American farmers would use and then support the crop at 98 percent of parity.... If we (have) a high support price we ought to accept some restrictions in production, just as we do with all other commodities."

IMPORTED WOOL DUTIES

HR 12227 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 2868) July 21, 1956.

- Rejected by the House on a 216-123 roll-call vote July 23, under the procedure of suspension of the rules. (See p. 222)

Rejected by the House in 1956 was a last-minute effort to exempt certain imported wools from customs duty. The measure received majority approval on a 216-123 roll-call vote but not the two-thirds margin necessary for passage under the procedure of suspension of the rules. (For voting, see chart p. 222)

The bill (HR 12227) would have exempted from customs duty for three years coarse wool and hair imported for certain uses, chiefly by carpet manufacturers. Several Members objected to the bill's being brought up so late in the session under suspension of the rules. The bill also was opposed on grounds it would harm the domestic wool industry.

House

DEBATE -- July 23 -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- The Ways and Means Committee "was informed that the bill would be of particular benefit to the domestic carpet industry.... There is very little domestic production of unimproved wools and none of camel's hair.... By making the raw materials more economically available to the domestic carpet industry, we will be improving (its) competitive position...and assuring the utilization of American labor in the production of such carpets."

Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) -- "This bill...is premature. There have been no public hearings held on (it).... Foreign wool could displace from 2 to 5 percent of our coarser domestic wools.... (The grade of wool exempted under the bill) is usable for overcoats and rough apparel. If we take away the tariff on this type of wool for carpets, then the apparel people are justified in coming in to ask that we take away the tariff on their wool.... If we say yes, then we have ruined our sheep industry."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- Already rug manufacturing factories "are beginning to close up because they cannot get a supply" of coarse wool. "If this were a case where it was going to hurt our woolgrowers, that would be one thing. But that is not the case."

E.Y. Berry (R S.D.) -- "This...is far too important a matter to be given a hurried and half-considered decision...." HR 12227 "will only further damage a sick domestic wool industry.... The CCC stockpile today contains more than 11.5 million pounds (of coarse wool) and they are trying to tell you that these wools are not produced in the U.S."

PANAMA BRIDGE

HR 9801 -- Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 2267) June 6, 1956.
- Passed by the House, on a 325-59 roll-call vote, July 2. (See p. 212)
- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 2628) July 18.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 20.

P.L. 753 -- Signed into law July 23.

Congress in 1956 enacted, on the day of President Eisenhower's departure for an international conference in Panama, a law to carry out a long-standing promise to that country to build a bridge over the Panama Canal.

Delay in implementing a 1942 commitment made in return for use of Panamanian defense sites in World War II had, according to the State Department, become a source of friction with Panama. The U.S. commitment had been renewed in 1955. Committee reports stressed that though traffic did not justify building a bridge, the commitment should be carried out.

While HR 9801 authorized either a bridge or tunnel to be built at Balboa, Congress expressed preference for a high-level bridge which would cost an estimated $20 million compared with the tunnel's $38 million. Either would require a Congressional appropriation rather than financing from Panama Canal Company revenues.

Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) told the Senate July 20 the President was "very anxious to have action taken on the bill" before he left that day for Panama for the meeting of Presidents of the American Republics. The Senate concurred without opposition. The House had approved the bill July 2 by a 325-59 roll-call vote, with opponents protesting the cost to U.S. taxpayers. (For voting, see chart, p. 212)

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 9801:

Authorized construction of a tunnel under, or a bridge over, the Panama Canal at Balboa.

Declared a high-level bridge would be more desirable than a tunnel.

Specified that construction, maintenance and operation of the bridge and its approaches should be administered by the Panama Canal Co.

Declared that the costs should be treated as extraordinary expenses incurred through a directive based on national policy and not related to the operations of the Panama Canal Company.

COMMUNIST CHINA

H Con Res 265 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 2733) July 16, 1956.
- Adopted by the House, by a 391-0 roll-call vote, July 18. (See p. 220)
- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 2697) July 20.
- Adopted by the Senate, by an 86-0 roll-call vote, July 23. (See p. 183)

Congress in 1956 adopted by unanimous roll-call votes in both houses a concurrent resolution re-stating its opposition to the admission of Red China to the United Nations as the representative of China. (For voting, see charts, p. 183 and 220) Similar statements were appended as riders to the State Department and Mutual Security Appropriations bills passed earlier in 1956 (Public Laws 603 and 853). (See p. 623 and 427.)

In reporting H Con Res 265, the House Foreign Affairs Committee said it was important to "re-state and re-emphasize the overwhelming sentiment of the United States" on the subject at a time when efforts by Red China to gain admission to the UN were being intensified.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by both houses, H Con Res 265:

Re-stated and re-emphasized previous expressions by Congress that the Communist regime in China should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies as the representatives of China.

Expressed Congress' conviction that Red China's admission would gravely injure the United Nations and impair its effective functioning.

BACKGROUND -- Since House Resolution 96 was adopted in 1951 by the 82nd Congress opposing the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, Congress has frequently repeated the sentiment, in the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and in various appropriations bills.

House

DEBATE -- July 18 -- Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- Attempts apparently would be made after Congress adjourned to gain UN admission for Communist China, but Congress must head off such a "squeeze play."

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) -- Hailed reports that Great Britain had decided not to press for a resolution admitting Communist China to the UN.

Senate

DEBATE -- July 23 -- William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Urged unanimous approval of the resolution "because at the United Nations there are groups which say that after our national elections in November the Communist (members)...and some of the so-called neutralists...will make a major attempt to have Red China admitted."

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Congress should "let the world know we are opposed to letting an outlaw shoot his way into the society of nations."

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- Suggested "there is a preponderance of sentiment in the State Department today in favor of recognizing Communist China.... The pressure from the State Department has continually been for more trade with Communist China with eventual recognition."

Knowland -- "That is not the policy" of top State Department officials or the Administration.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

S 1271 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 227) April 25, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate April 28.
- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 576) May 10, 1955; recommitted May 17 and re-reported (H Rept 1254) July 19; recommitted July 30 and re-reported (H Rept 1802) Feb. 21, 1956; recommitted March 6 and re-reported (H Rept 1870) March 12.
- Passed by the House March 21 by a standing vote of 185-35. (For roll-call vote, see p. 192)

Private Law 538 -- Approved by the President March 29.

S 1272 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 228) April 25, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate April 28.
- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 577) May 10, 1955; recommitted May 17 and re-reported (H Rept 1255) July 19; recommitted July 30 and re-reported (H Rept 1803) Feb. 21, 1956; recommitted March 6 and re-reported (H Rept 1871) March 12.
- Passed by the House March 21 by voice vote.

Private Law 539 -- Approved by the President March 29.

The House acted March 21, 1956, on private bills (S 1271, 1272) to allow two retired Army generals to serve as Assistant Immigration and Naturalization Commissioners. Passed by the Senate in 1955, the bills were recommitted three times by the House to the Armed Services Committee on calls of the Private Calendar. Before the final vote on S 1271, the House defeated a motion to recommit the bill again by a roll-call vote of 80-311. (For voting, see chart p. 192)

S 1271 exempted Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard (ret.) and S 1272, Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge (ret.), both of whom had served as consultants to the Immigration Service, from application of the dual-employment law of 1894. Under that law retired military officers receiving a pension of $2,500 or more a year, unless retired for combat disabilities, could not hold civilian government posts except when confirmed by the Senate. Opposition to the private bills was expressed on grounds the Service already was headed by a retired Army general, J. M. Swing. (1955 Almanac, p. 666)

DEBATE -- March 21 -- Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "There is no present civilian serving in the Department of Justice who is qualified to take either position to which the two generals would be appointed. The two Acting Commissioners are civilians, but they do not want the appointments because they would have to surrender their civil service status.... There is ample precedent for the passage of both bills."

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- "I am opposed to (the bills) first on the principle of filling these jobs with ex-generals; and, second, I am suspicious of the men in question because they were picked by Gen. Swing who is the Commissioner. I have met a lot of arrogant people in my time, but what I could say about Gen. Swing and the arrogance that he shows in that position would only be limited by what would be printable in the Congressional Record."

Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) -- "Gen. Swing is a fighting general. There is no creampuff diplomatic approach with him.... When he is confronted with a tough problem he will fight fire with fire."

EXPORT CONTROLS

HR 9052 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1998) April 12, 1956.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote May 21.
- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 2147) June 6.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote June 14.
- Conference report (H Rept 2485) agreed to by the Senate June 27 and the House June 28, by voice votes.

P.L. 631 -- Signed into law June 29.

The 84th Congress extended for two more years, through June 30, 1958, the law under which the Commerce Department regulates exports of scarce and strategic commodities. Congress completed action on the extension bill (HR 9052) June 28, just two days before the Export Control Act was due to expire. The Administration had sought a three-year extension.

Committee reports and debate on the bill stressed concern that iron and steel scrap were being exported in such quantities as to endanger the national security and harm small steel mills and foundries. Both houses agreed that a survey of scrap supplies should be made but disagreed over whether the Commerce Department or Interior's Bureau of Mines should make it. Finally accepted was the House's choice of the Commerce Department.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 9052:

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to make a complete survey of the iron and steel scrap available and potentially available and report to Congress within three months, with a final report by Jan. 31, 1957.

Permitted the Secretary, in making the survey, to use the services of private organizations to secure information, but required that full-time Commerce employees make any conclusions or recommendations and prohibited use of workers without compensation (WOCs) in the survey.

Extended the Export Control Act of 1949 through June 30, 1958.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Export Controls" (1949 Almanac, p. 403); "Export Controls Extended" (1953 Almanac, p. 229).

The Export Control Act of 1949, administered by the Secretary of Commerce, authorized the regulation of exports to the extent necessary (1) to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce commodities, (2) to safeguard the national security against exports of strategic materials and (3) to further U.S. foreign policy. Controls are basically of two types: "security" controls and "short supply" controls. Security controls are imposed on strategic goods such as electronics equipment, aviation gasoline, aluminum and certain machine tools. Short supply controls are used when foreign demand is so great as to drain U.S. domestic supplies or create an inflationary rise in U.S. prices.

President Eisenhower Jan. 16 requested extension of the Export Control Act for three years.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- April 12 reported an amended bill (HR 9052 -- H Rept 1998) to extend the Export Control Act for two years, until June 30, 1958. Although the Administration had requested a three-year extension, the Committee felt the next Congress should have a chance to review the law.

The Committee report said the U.S. must continue to take "special precautions" to prevent strategic goods from going "unchecked to the trouble spots of the world," particularly the European Soviet bloc, Communist China and North Korea.

Citing an increase in exports of iron and steel scrap from 1.6 million tons in 1954 to over five million tons in 1955, the Committee said it shared the "grave concern" of small steel mills and foundries that were "apprehensive" about a possible shortage of steel and iron scrap. The Committee recommended that the Department of Commerce undertake a survey to find out if an adequate domestic supply existed.

Floor Action

The House May 21 passed HR 9052 by voice vote, with an amendment.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Direct the Secretary of Commerce to make a survey of iron and steel scrap and report findings to Congress; prohibit him from using workers without compensation (WOCs) for that purpose; May 21. Standing vote, 28-8.

DEBATE -- May 21 -- Debate centered on the implications of increased exports of iron and steel scrap.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Supplies of scrap are being exported without regard to U.S. requirements. "I do not want the jobs of (steel workers)...to be jeopardized because of a shortsighted (federal) program."

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) -- "While scrap exports have been at a relatively high level, it does not appear that the mills or foundries have had any difficulty in getting supplies."

Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "It might be very dangerous to our friendship and to our future relations" with U.S. allies if scrap shipments were curtailed sharply.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, International Finance Subcommittee.

HEARING -- April 30 on a bill (S 3238) to provide continued authority for regulation of exports.

TESTIMONY -- April 30 -- Robert W. Wolcott, board chairman, Lukens Steel Co., said: "The Export Control Act is a sound law, but because of the manner of administration by the Department of Commerce, it appears to me that the will of Congress has been frustrated. Under these circumstances, two reasonable courses of action would appear to be open to Congress -- one would be to clarify its intent in extending the Act; the second course of action would be to modify the Act itself by establishing quantitative limitations upon scrap exports."

Lowell D. Ryan, managing director, Malleable Founders' Society, recommended: administration of the Act consistent with the intent expressed by Congress; "immediate restriction on the export of the better grades of scrap;" establishment of a program to encourage foreign countries to increase their pig iron producing facilities and to require foreign users to use low grades of scrap; and a survey "to obtain factual information concerning the potential supply of obsolete scrap which may be available in the next five to 15 years."

ACTION -- The Committee June 6 reported HR 9052 (S Rept 2147) with an amendment directing the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines to conduct the scrap survey. The House had provided for the survey to be made by full-time employees of the Commerce Department.

Floor Action

The Senate June 14 passed the bill by voice vote with the committee amendment.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Despite opposition by the Commerce and Interior Departments, the Committee felt the Bureau of Mines, which collects information on consumer use of scrap, should conduct the survey, using private research organizations if desirable. The Commerce Department's "Business and Defense Services Administration, which would ordinarily be responsible for the survey, is manned largely, in the top positions, by employees of the steel companies which are the principal scrap consumers (and) have been arguing vigorously for limitations on exports of scrap.... In my judgment, a more objective survey would be conducted by the Bureau of Mines."

Conference

REPORT -- A conference report on HR 9052 (H Rept 2485), filed June 26, substantially followed the House version of the bill. It called for a scrap survey by the Secretary of Commerce, forbade him to use workers without compensation (WOCs) for the purpose, but permitted use of private groups to gather information.

ACTION -- The Senate June 27 and the House June 28, by voice votes and without debate, agreed to the conference report.

HELLS CANYON

S 1333 -- Reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 2275) June 19, 1956.

• Rejected by the Senate on a 41-51 roll-call vote July 19. (See p. 180)

HR 4719 -- Reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 2542) June 29.

The Senate July 19 rejected, by a 41-51 roll-call vote, a bill (S 1333) to authorize construction, operation and maintenance of a single high federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. The vote appeared to have ended 10 years of argument as to whether public or private power should develop the deepest natural gorge left undeveloped on the North American continent. Estimated cost of the federal dam was $500.4 million.

Eight Democrats crossed party lines to vote with 43 Republicans against the bill. Two Republicans crossed party lines to vote with 39 Democrats for the federal dam. (For voting, see chart p. 180)

PROVISIONS -- S 1333, as finally rejected by the Senate, would have:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain a single, high dam on the Hells Canyon reaches of the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon.

Authorized construction of the Scriver Creek power plant.

Provided that electrical energy available from the Hells Canyon Dam and power plant and the Scriver Creek power facilities be marketed through the Bonneville Power Administration.

Authorized appropriations required to pay for construction of the dam.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Hells Canyon" (1955 Almanac, p. 449)

The question of whether Hells Canyon's power potential should be developed by public or private sources had been argued since 1947. President Eisenhower's Administration withdrew previous Democratic objections to private development and sent the Idaho Power Co.'s application for permission to construct three small dams on the river to the Federal Power Commission. After 18 months of hearings the FPC Aug. 4, 1955, approved the Idaho Power Co.'s plan. On Nov. 3, 1955, FPC authorized the Company to build two of the three proposed dams and on June 14, 1956, approved the issuance of unsecured promissory notes amounting to $20 million for interim financing of the project.

Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Dec. 22, 1955, said that, according to legal views cited by the Library of Congress, the federal government could build power projects in Hells Canyon even though the FPC had given the right to a private company. The opinion said Congress was not bound by the FPC's ruling of Aug. 4, 1955.

Senate and House subcommittees in the first session of the 84th Congress held hearings on bills (S 1333, HR 4719) authorizing federal construction of a high dam. Neither bill reached the floor in 1955.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 19 reported S 1333 (S Rept 2275) with amendments. Approval of the bill was by voice vote but the following Senators asked that their votes be recorded: For the bill -- Democrats James E. Murray (Mont.), Richard Neuberger (Ore.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.); Against -- Republicans Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.) and George W. Malone (Nev.). Approval came after Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), who opposed the bill, switched to the Foreign Relations Committee and W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.), who favored the federal dam, rejoined the Committee.

Floor Action

Senate debate on the bill began July 18. On July 19 the bill was defeated, 41-51. (For voting see chart p. 180)

DEBATE -- July 18 -- Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- The Federal Power Commission authorized the three-dam project "by unanimous vote...after the most extensive investigation ever. No committee of Congress can match the experience, know-how and informational background" that went into the FPC's consideration.

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "No matter what the FPC may do about private applications, only the Congress can and must exercise the judgment, and the minority's songs of praise for the Federal Power Commission cannot alter that responsibility."

James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- Idaho Power's plan is backed by an Administration bent on "emasculation of comprehensive resource development under the guise of so-called 'free enterprise or partnership' proposals."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Idaho Power "offers less storage, less flood control, less power, less recreation and imperils fish and wildlife conservation."

July 19 -- Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Proponents of the federal dam have made "astronomical" claims as to how much power it would produce. The project's production would be about half the million-plus kilowatts claimed and the cost of the dam would be double that claimed.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- "Subordinates in the White House" have been "marshalling their forces" against the bill, apparently on the theory that "if Hells Canyon can be defeated, Wayne Morse can be defeated."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "I believe the measure is of the utmost importance for the long term economic development of our country."

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) -- "Some people would have us believe that the Idaho Power plan is wholly inadequate...the smallest (dam) is twice as high as Bonneville. The second is higher than Niagara Falls and the highest is more than 100 feet higher than the dome of the Capitol."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 26 ordered HR 4719 reported by a 15-13 vote after a recommittal motion by Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) was rejected. Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), who reportedly traded his vote for a promise of House action on the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in his state (see p. 502), voted with 14 Democrats to report the bill favorably. Rep. George A. Shuford (D N.C.) and 12 Republicans opposed it.

The Committee June 29 reported an amended bill (H Rept 2542). It called the federal dam "a more feasible project than the plan licensed by the Federal Power Commission." Minority views said the project could be developed more economically by "local interests, whether public or private." James A. Haley (D Fla.) joined in the minority views of the 13 other Congressmen who opposed the bill.

The House Rules Committee had not cleared the bill for floor action when the Senate July 19 rejected the companion measure. There was no further House action on the issue.

NIAGARA POWER

S 1823 -- Reported by the Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 1408) Jan. 19, 1956.
• Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 48-39 roll-call vote, May 16. (See p. 166)
HR 11477 -- Reported by the House Public Works Committee (H Rept 2635) July 6.

Congress in 1956 failed to authorize power development at Niagara Falls -- a project hanging fire since 1950, when the Niagara Treaty was ratified by the United States and Canada. Although the Senate completed action on its bill, an identical House measure died in the Rules Committee.

As in previous years when proposals died short of passage, groups favoring private development strongly opposed the public development bills as unjustified and discriminatory. Proponents of development by the New York State Power Authority said the proposed $440 million enterprise would yield the maximum total benefit to the nation, bring lower rates to the northeast and be consistent with national power policy.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Niagara Power." (1953 Almanac, p. 431; 1955 Almanac, p. 452)

A 1950 treaty with Canada determined the U.S. share of Niagara waters for power development and, under a Senate reservation, required Congressional approval of any development project. In 1953 a private enterprise bill passed the House, but the Senate took no action. (1953 Almanac, p. 431) In 1954, a Senate bill sought to give the Federal Power Commission authority to further development plans, with preference given public bodies. (1954 Almanac, p. 511) The bill did not reach the floor before adjournment.

In 1955, both the Senate and House held hearings on rival bills, but none reached the floor. (1955 Almanac, p. 452)

During the 84th Congress these measures again were considered: S 6, introduced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.); HR 142, by Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.); HR 420, by Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- all outlining private enterprise development plans; S 1823, introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), with two companion bills, HR 5878 and 8109, introduced by Reps. Irwin D. Davidson (D N.Y.) and Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), respectively -- all favoring public development. Also considered were: HR 5706, introduced by Buckley and leaving the choice between public and private licensee to the Federal Power Commission under terms of the Federal Power Act; and HR 5377, introduced by Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), providing for immediate construction by the Corps of Engineers, with Congress to determine disposition of power upon the project's completion.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HEARINGS -- July 13, 14 and 15, 1955, on S 6 and S 1823. (1955 Almanac, p. 454)

ACTION -- The Committee Jan. 16, 1956, reported by a 6-5 vote Sen. Lehman's S 1823 (S Rept 1408), providing for development of the United States' share of the Niagara River by the N.Y. State Power Authority and directing that public agencies and rural electric cooperatives have priority over private groups in access to power from the project, which was estimated to cost $440 million. About 10 billion kilowatt hours of energy would be generated annually.

The majority report said:

The New York Power Authority was "willing and eager" to carry out the development without any cost or risk to the federal government.

The Capehart bill (S 6) to develop the river by private enterprise "reverses a national policy of half a century by turning over to a private corporate monopoly a major public resource whose benefits belong to all the people."

State development would result in lower power supply costs for public systems and lower rates for consumers in the area.

Minority views were expressed by Sens. Edward Martin (R Pa.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.) and Strom Thurmond (D S.C). They recommended passage of S 6, said private enterprise had pioneered the project, that public development would be "tantamount to saying that all public resources must be publicly developed" and recommended a state referendum.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) said Congress was overstepping its limits in deciding a state issue and that a state referendum should be held.

Floor Action

The Senate May 16 passed S 1823, with amendments, by a 48-39 roll-call vote, after three days of debate. The Senate defeated, by a 38-48 roll-call vote, a recommittal motion by Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.). (For voting, see chart p. 166)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 1823, the Niagara Redevelopment Act of 1956:

Authorized the Federal Power Commission to issue a license for the project to the New York State Power Authority, subject to terms of the Federal Power Act.

Provided that the Power Authority, in contracting for disposition of project power, give equal preference to: counties and municipalities; state departments and agencies; rural electric cooperatives; and defense agencies.

Stipulated that the Power Authority make flexible arrangements in its contracts with private utility companies so sufficient power would be available to meet the future needs of preference customers.

Directed the Power Authority to obtain use of necessary transmission lines by contract, lease, purchase or construction.

Stipulated that "a reasonable portion" of power be made available to neighboring states within economic transmission distance; the Federal Power Commission would determine the portion of power to be available in case of disagreement.

Directed that project power be sold and distributed primarily for the benefit of the people, particularly domestic and rural consumers, at the lowest possible cost, to encourage the widest possible use.

Provided that when power was sold for resale, contracts must include provisions for establishing resale rates, to be approved by the Power Authority.

Directed the Power Authority, in cooperation with the appropriate state agency, to construct a scenic drive and park on the United States side of the Niagara River at a maximum cost of $15 million. The cost was to be considered a part of the net investment, and plans were to be approved by the Federal Power Commission.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Directed the New York State Power Authority to reimburse the federal government for its expenditures for remedial works at Niagara Falls (approximately $6,400,000); May 16. Voice vote.

PRIVATE CONTROL DEBATED

DEBATE -- Private vs. state development of Niagara power and the question of granting preference to public agencies were the main points in dispute.

May 14 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- During his 10 years as governor of New York "there never was a time when the private utilities were not using every device to gain control of the remaining undeveloped power of the Niagara."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Completion of the power project would add threefold to the total amount of power, "in addition to getting for ourselves some of the potential power now used by Canada."

May 15 -- Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Was "unalterably opposed to S 1823" because: it was "in direct conflict with the law and policy" of New York State; it would discriminate against over 95 percent of the state's residents by granting a preference "to the few isolated cooperatives and municipally operated power plants scattered throughout the state;" every segment of the state's economy was opposed to it. The bill should be returned to committee to "work out some kind of compromise.... We have no business trying to pass a bill which, based on our past experience, we know will not be acceptable to the House of Representatives."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- "It is simply a question of private versus government enterprise and I believe in private enterprise." The remedial works in the Niagara River should be paid for by the power project and not "loaded onto the taxpayers."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- People in New York and New England had "about the most outrageously high electric rates of any group of consumers in the entire United States," and it was "high time" to give them lower rates.

May 16 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Called S 1823 "weak, objectionable and discriminatory."

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- The bill's preference provision "is inclined toward socialism, insofar as the distribution of power is concerned."

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HEARINGS -- June 8, 9 and 10, 1955, (1955 Almanac, p. 453) and June 28, 1956.

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Witnesses were: Maj. Felix R. Garrett and Leonard T. Crook, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army; Thomas F. Moore Jr. and Col. William S. Chapin, N.Y. State Power Authority; and Lauman Martin, vice president and general counsel of Niagara Mohawk Power Co.

Martin said a June 7 rock slide had crushed Niagara Mohawk's powerhouse on the Niagara River below the Falls and reconstruction would cost more than $100 million. The Committee was told an agreement would be worked out whereby the Power Authority would develop the project and sell Niagara Mohawk a prescribed amount at the same rates comparable companies would pay.

ACTION -- The Committee July 6 reported without amendment a bill (HR 11477 - H Rept 2635) identical to S 1823. The Committee rejected, by a 14-20 vote, a substitute proposal to authorize private power companies to build the project. The Committee said it "strongly favors" Niagara Mohawk's suggestion of an agreement with the Power Authority for replacement of the power lost by the June 7 disaster.

Eighteen Committee members said the legislation was needed to reduce electric rates in the Northeast and also to meet the power crisis caused by the collapse of Niagara Mohawk's powerhouse, with its installed capacity of 365,000 kilowatts. The majority said two other bills (HR 142, HR 420) which would permit private firms to develop Niagara power would "unjustifiably reverse a national policy of half a century by turning over to a private corporate monopoly a major public resource whose benefits belong to all the people."

The majority defended the public preference provision of HR 11477 by citing federally authorized water power developments in Oklahoma, Nebraska and South Carolina. According to the report, "These were public power agencies which were chartered and dedicated to the marketing of power in the best public interest. Their preference status did not render them uneconomical or interfere with their financing arrangements for construction of the projects. The Committee does not believe that the preference provisions of HR 11477 are unreasonable or that they will prejudice the conduct of operations of the New York Power Authority. On the contrary, it believes it desirable and wise and within Congressional authority to include such preference in the bill."

MINORITY REPORT

A 14-member minority opposed HR 11477 and recommended passage of HR 142. The minority complained that Committee procedure prevented them from amending the bill to delete the "so-called preference clause, which might be more appropriately called the discrimination clause."

"The issue here at stake is unmistakably clear and distinct," said the minority. "On the one hand is the development of Niagara Falls electric power by taxpaying private enterprise, and on the other, development by a state government organization which pays no taxes and must be supported by the taxpayer.... Against the tax-free status of government utility operations, privately owned companies cannot compete. Carried to its logical

conclusions, the philosophy behind HR 11477 would doom private utilities in America."

Other objections to HR 11477 cited by the minority: "The project is not a multiple-purpose project, and HR 11477 would, for the first time in the entire history of electric power development in this country, authorize by federal legislation public development of a pure power project.... The public project which HR 11477 would authorize would bear no relation to any existing public project and would actually displace private enterprise.... The power cost (under public operation) is low to those who consume it only because the rest of the people will pay the differential in taxes.... In the past, government projects, attended by tax subsidies, may have been justified in areas asserted to have been underdeveloped or otherwise in need of economic rehabilitation. No such assertions are or can be made here.... Although 95 percent of the people of the state of New York receive their electricity from taxpaying distributing agencies, this bill would discriminate against them. They would receive project power only after the needs of public agencies are satisfied...." The minority also said the public preference provision of HR 11477 would "abrogate" state law. Finally, the minority said more than 200 organizations in the state supported its position and public opinion polls within the area showed the people "by an overwhelming margin, want private development."

Members signing the minority report: George H. Fallon (D Md.), Brady Gentry (D Texas), Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.), George A. Dondero (R Mich.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.), Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.), Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.), Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio), William C. Cramer (R Fla.), Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), Bruce Alger (R Texas), Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.) and Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.).

EISENHOWER ISSUE

On July 10 President Eisenhower gave his Congressional leaders a "priority" list of legislation he hoped Congress would pass before adjourning. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said the list included 14 measures, one of which was the Niagara power bill.

The bill had not been cleared by the House Rules Committee for floor debate when Congress adjourned.

Group Stands

The existing hydroelectric development on the American side of the Niagara River is owned and operated by the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., under a 50-year license granted by the FPC in 1921. Niagara Mohawk and four associated utility companies supported the Capehart private development measure (S 6) until the rockslide crushed Niagara Mohawk's principal plant. Then the suggestion for a compromise with the Power Authority was made.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO in 1956 expressed its approval of the public power measure, but the N.Y. State Assn. of Electrical Workers (AFL) opposed it, said "fair and lasting labor agreements with government agencies are almost impossible."

The New York Power Authority Aug. 20 applied to the FPC for permission to start the power project. The application sought both to by-pass the Senate's 1950 reservation as illegal and to assure Niagara Mohawk a large share of the power over a long period.

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS

S 300 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 233) April 28, 1955.

- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, July 12, 1956.

HR 412 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1749) Feb. 7, 1956.

- Resolution to consider bill (H Res 641) rejected by the House July 26 on a 179-194 roll-call vote. (See p. 226)

Congress' action in 1956 on the proposed $156.5 million reclamation project in Colorado paralleled its 1954 action, when the House voted down floor consideration of a bill (HR 236) and the Senate passed a similar measure (S 964). The proposal also was considered in 1955, but there was no floor action. In 1956 its opponents declared the project "economically unsound and unfeasible," and no final action was taken.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Fryingpan Project" (1955 Almanac, p. 447)

The Fryingpan-Arkansas project was designed to import water from the Colorado River Basin across the mountains to the Arkansas River Basin and to regulate flows in the Arkansas basin so they could be used to greater advantage. Studies of the project were begun in 1936 by the Department of the Interior, with a final report recommending it submitted to Congress in June, 1953.

President Eisenhower, both in his Jan. 5 State of the Union message and his Jan. 16 Budget message, urged Congress in 1956, as he had in 1955, to authorize the project. In 1955, the Senate bill (S 300) did not undergo any floor action and a similar House measure (HR 412) did not get out of committee. (1955 Almanac, p. 447)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- March 16-25, 1955, on S 300, to authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. (1955 Almanac, p. 449)

ACTION -- The Committee reported the bill April 28 (S Rept 233). The report said the Committee found it "unbelievable that the diversion of a mere 69,000 acre-feet -- an 'insignificant' and 'nominal' quantity, as opponents of the project have characterized it -- will cause any appreciable diminution in the quality of the remaining water," as charged by some opponents.

Floor Action

The Senate July 12, 1956, passed S 300 by voice vote, with committee amendments. Action came after a unanimous consent agreement to limit debate on both the Fryingpan bill and a bill (S 1333) to authorize federal construction of the Hells Canyon dam in Idaho. (See p. 499)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 300:

Authorized the construction, operation and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of a project to

import 69,200 acre-feet of water annually, on the average, from the Fryingpan River and Hunter Creek in the Colorado River basin to the Arkansas River basin and to regulate the flow of the Arkansas River. (The project would provide supplemental water to 322,000 acres of land already under irrigation in the Arkansas River valley, provide municipal and industrial water for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Manzanola, Rocky Ford, La Junta, Las Animas, Lamar, Crowley, Eads and Wiley in Colorado's Arkansas Valley; generate about 470 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy annually to be sold at six mills; and provide flood control, recreation benefits and fish and wildlife protection. The reimbursable costs of the project would be repaid within 51 years after completion of the last feature.)

Specified that the project was subject to a set of operating principles entered into by representatives from western Colorado and the Arkansas Valley to protect western Colorado water users.

Specified that the project was subject to the apportionments of the water allocated to the upper basin and Colorado under the Colorado River Compact and the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, to the terms of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the United States-Mexico Water Treaty of 1944, the Arkansas River Compact and to state water law.

Waived the excess land provision (160-acre limitation) of the federal reclamation laws on lands served by the project.

The breakdown in costs, estimated revenues and repayment periods for the project:

Estimated construction costs	$156,541,000
Tentative allocation of costs:	
Irrigation	67,653,000
Municipal water	
Basic project costs	8,200,000
Delivery system	16,328,000
Power	44,551,000
Flood control	17,911,000
Fish and wildlife	1,898,000
Estimated annual net revenues:	
Irrigation (average)	839,000
Power	1,720,000
Municipal water	
Water sales	270,000
Delivery system	585,000
Estimated repayment periods:	
Irrigation investment	59 years*
Municipal water investment	50 years
Power investment	47 years

*Includes an eight-year development period.

DEBATE -- July 12 -- Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), sponsor of the bill -- The "chronic" shortage of water in the Arkansas River basin in Colorado will be partially remedied by this project.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Since Congress authorized the Upper Colorado River storage project, "representatives of public agencies and water groups in California charged with the responsibility of providing water for the people whom I...represent have withdrawn their opposition to the (Fryingpan) project."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "I intend to vote for Fryingpan-Arkansas, as I have voted for Trinity (in California) and...Upper Colorado, even though" the Pacific Northwest "has not secured authorizations for its projects." He said that "captious and frivolous objections" had been raised against "our projects in the Pacific Northwest" and charged that the Administration "has almost totally neglected that area of the country.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- May 9-July 16, 1955, intermittently, on HR 412, to authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. (1955 Almanac, p. 449)

ACTION -- The Committee reported the bill Feb. 7, 1956 (H Rept 1749). The report said the project was sound from engineering, economic and financial standpoints and urgently needed. A minority report questioned its engineering feasibility, said the project was without economic justification.

Floor Action

The House July 26 killed the Fryingpan-Arkansas project by rejecting, on a 179-194 roll-call vote, the resolution (H Res 641) that would have enabled HR 412 to come up on the floor. (For voting, see chart p. 226)

The House Rules Committee July 24 had refused to clear the bill for the House, on a 5-5 vote. On July 25 the Committee reversed itself by voting 7-3 to send the bill to the floor.

DEBATE -- July 26 -- John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Opposed the bill as "the most fantastic thing I have ever seen." The cost "to put an inch of water" on farm land was excessive.

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.) -- The people in his district were in "desperate need of this water." The project was self-liquidating and not dependent on any other project.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- It was "pretty drastic" not to allow consideration of the bill.

D.C. BRIDGE

HR 7228 -- Reported by House District of Columbia Committee (H Rept 1285) July 20, 1955.
- Passed, amended, by the House, on a 284-8 roll-call vote, April 23, 1956. (See p. 196)
- Reported by Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 1963) May 10.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 14.

P.L. 534 -- Signed into law May 22.

Congress in HR 7228 amended Title II of PL 704, 83rd Congress, "An Act to authorize and direct the construction of bridges over the Potomac River at or near Jones Point, Va.", to authorize construction by the Bureau of Public Roads. The legislation was requested by President Eisenhower.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 7228:

Changed the authority for the bridge construction from the Department of Interior to the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads.

Changed the original type of draw span from a swing span to a vertical type span, and lowered vertical clearance by 30 feet.

Provided that the bridge would be maintained and operated by the states of Virginia and Maryland.

WATERSHED LAW

HR 8750 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1810) Feb. 23, 1956.

- Passed by the House by voice vote, with amendments, April 24.
- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 2585) July 16.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote, with amendments, July 20.
- Conference report (H Rept 2902) agreed to by the House and Senate July 25, by voice votes.

P.L. 1018 -- Signed into law Aug. 7.

An important and potentially costly law approved by Congress in 1956 broadened the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 to permit federal aid for all kinds of state and local water projects. Under the amended law, local groups could qualify for aid in planning and carrying out water projects for such purposes as municipal and industrial water supply, recreation, fish and wildlife improvement, pollution abatement by streamflow regulation and salt water intrusion control. Projects eligible for aid under the original law were limited to flood prevention and agricultural water management projects.

Like the original projects, the new ones would have to be part of a comprehensive, federally approved plan involving a watershed area of not more than 250,000 acres in which owners of at least half the land pledged cooperation in soil conservation. The amendments permitted reservoirs of up to 25,000 acre-feet capacity, rather than the 5,000 of the original law, but limited them as to purpose and federal share in construction.

UNLIMITED AUTHORIZATION

No new funds were authorized for the program as the 1954 law carried an authorization of "such funds as may be necessary" for carrying out its purposes. The Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service would continue to administer the expanded program in the 48 states and, under the new law, in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well.

In other changes, the amendments guaranteed 100 percent federal assumption of construction costs relating to flood control. Long-term federal loans were authorized to help local groups bear their share of a project's cost.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 8750:

Amended the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to make eligible for federal aid any local project for water development and use that is part of an approved over-all watershed plan.

Retained the limit of 250,000 acres for an eligible watershed area and the requirement that owners of at least 50 percent of the land area cooperate in conservation practices.

Increased the size of water structures permitted under the program from 5,000 acre-feet to 25,000 acre-feet, but limited capacity related to flood control to 5,000 acre-feet.

Permitted the federal government to extend technical assistance in conservation and to share costs of planning and of improvements for irrigation, drainage and other agricultural water management.

Required the federal government to bear the entire cost of contruction for flood prevention.

Required local organizations to bear the entire cost of other improvements, to secure all necessary land and rights of way and to operate and maintain works of improvement.

Authorized federal loans of up to 50 years' duration, not to exceed $5 million for any project, to help local groups bear their share of costs.

Provided that projects involving a federal contribution of not more than $250,000 and no larger than 2,500 acre-feet could be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture without submission to Congress.

Provided that larger projects up to 4,000 acre-feet capacity should be referred for approval to the Agriculture Committees of Congress; projects over 4,000 acre-feet, to the Public Works Committees.

Required local organizations to employ professional engineers to carry out projects that included water storage facilities for municipal or industrial purposes; on other projects local organizations could hire outside engineers if they chose to do so, with the government authorized to reimburse all or part of the cost and to advance funds up to 5 percent of the project's total cost.

Extended provisions of the Act to Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Background

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (PL 566 -- 83rd Congress) authorized federal assistance in planning and executing local conservation and flood control projects involving watershed areas of not more than 250,000 acres and water storage structures of not more than 2,500 acre-feet capacity. Federal construction grants were authorized only for flood control projects. Local groups were required to acquire all the necessary land and rights of way and to obtain agreement of owners of at least 50 percent of the land to carry out soil conservation practices. (1954 Almanac, p. 135)

The Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture said Sept. 24, 1956, that 600 applications had been received from local groups under the Act. Of these, 196 were approved for planning by the Service. Congressional approval necessary under the law had been secured in 27 cases when the 84th Congress adjourned, and four additional projects were approved by the Secretary of Agriculture after adjournment, under provisions of the new law. Federal assistance averaged $750,000 for each project ($125,000 a year for six years) for a total obligation of over $23 million. Federal assistance to individual projects ranged from a low of $18,000 for a Florida project to $2,200,000 for an Oklahoma project.

Appropriations granted under Public Law 566 were: for fiscal 1955, $1,750,000; fiscal 1956, $5,500,000; fiscal 1957, $9,800,000.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

ACTION -- Feb. 23 reported HR 8750 (H Rept 1810), to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. The report said HR 8750 would provide a multiple-purpose water and land-management program instead of one confined to flood prevention and agricultural water management. The report said, "Nothing in the bill

will change the basic principle of the Act that the planning and carrying out of such programs is the joint responsibility of the state and local governments, individuals and the federal government, and that the cost of such projects should be divided as equitably as possible among the participants on the basis of benefits received."

Floor Action

The House April 24 passed the bill by voice vote, with minor committee amendments.

DEBATE -- April 24 -- Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- "The water (problem)...is one of the most serious... confronting the country at this time.... The only way we are going to solve this great problem of making the...best use of our water is by storing (it) in the soil or in small reservoirs near the place where it fell.... That is the purpose of this legislation. It provides for multiple uses of water. There is a general realization that the original Act was too limited in providing only for flood control."

Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.) -- "Every citizen...has a vital stake in the conservation of our soil and water resources.... For this reason...I believe every citizen-taxpayer must share -- through federal aid programs -- in the cost of conserving our soil and water resources. Farmers alone cannot pay for the costs of maintaining the soil and we should not expect (them) to do so."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- July 16 reported HR 8750 (S Rept 2585) with amendments providing for clearance of plans to build projects under 2,500 acre-feet by the Secretary of Agriculture without submission to Congress, and for clearance of larger projects by the Public Works Committees instead of the Agriculture Committees of both houses. The Committee said in its report that limiting the capacity of reservoirs under the program to 25,000 acre-feet and the flood detention capacity to 5,000 acre-feet should mean "a minimum of conflict between federal agencies." The Committee urged "fuller cooperation and coordination in agency activities."

Floor Action

The Senate July 20 passed HR 8750 by voice vote, with amendments.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) (three amendments, considered en bloc) -- Require local organizations to retain private engineers for the construction, but not the original planning, of structures that included water storage facilities for municipal or industrial purposes; July 20. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 20 -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The bill should have been referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- "I saw...something during the hearings on the bill which I had never expected to see and had never seen before: The representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers' Union and the National Grange all...were unanimous in their endorsement and approval of the bill...."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee reported HR 8750 July 24 (H Rept 2902). Conferees clarified Senate language relating to employment of outside engineers and assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture in formulating plans. Conferees compromised on the question of which Congressional committees should clear project plans by dividing the responsibility between the Agriculture and Public Works Committees, depending upon the size of each project.

ACTION -- The House and Senate July 25 agreed to the conference report by voice votes.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

In signing HR 8750 Aug. 7 (PL 1018), the President expressed "regret that in one respect the new law is a step backwards." He criticized the provision that the federal government bear the entire cost of flood control construction, saying it was a burden the local groups should be willing to share. He said he would ask the next Congress to amend that provision.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS

HR 5881 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 481) May 4, 1955.

- Passed by the House May 26, amended, by a standing vote of 166-48.

S 2442 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1073) July 21.

HR 5881 -- Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 28, 1955, amended. (1955 Almanac, p. 460)

- Conference report filed May 23, 1956 (H Rept 2200), agreed to by the House June 13, and the Senate July 20, by voice votes. (For House roll-call vote, see p. 206)

P.L. 984 -- Signed into law Aug. 6.

Congress completed action in 1956 on a small reclamation projects bill which had been stalled in conference when Congress adjourned in 1955. In signing the bill into law Aug. 6, President Eisenhower said he did so only on the understanding that Congress would act early in 1957 to correct its "deficiencies." The President said "constitutional defects (were) inherent" in a provision giving Congressional committees the right to veto proposed reclamation projects under the law. But the bill had "general merit" despite that "seriously faulty" section, on which he said the Interior Department would not act until it was "removed or raised."

The President said delegation of the veto power to committees was objectionable either as an improper delegation by Congress of its legislative power or as a violation of the doctrine of separation of powers. Earlier in 1956 he vetoed a bill authorizing military construction (HR 9893) because it gave Congressional committees a veto power. (See p. 567)

The 1956 reclamation law provided $100 million for long-term federal grants and loans to spur small reclamation projects in the 17 western reclamation states. Earlier versions of the bill, as passed by both houses in 1955, would have extended federal aid to all 48 states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. A second bill (HR 8750) to extend federal aid to water projects in the other states was approved before Congress adjourned. (See story, above)

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 5881, the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956:

Authorized federal grants and 50-year loans for approved local reclamation projects.

Limited total assistance to any project to $5 million, or 75 percent of the total cost, though projects costing up to $10 million would be eligible.

Authorized grants for costs allocable to nonreimbursable functions (such as flood control and navigation) and loans for reimbursable functions (such as power, municipal water and irrigation), with interest charged in certain cases.

Authorized $100 million for the program.

Limited the program to 17 reclamation states -- Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Required an applicant for aid to put up $1,000 toward the cost of examining the project.

Required details of the proposed projects to be submitted to the Congressional committees concerned; if the authorizing committee disapproved the plans, specific Congressional approval would be required.

Made power produced by projects under the Act subject to the public power preference clause.

Instructed the Secretary of the Interior to administer the Act.

BACKGROUND -- HR 5881 was passed by the House May 26, 1955. The Senate July 28 passed the bill after substituting for the House text the wording of S 2442, which differed substantially from the House version. Both bills would have provided federal aid for reclamation projects in the 48 states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. The bill had not emerged from conference at the end of the first session of the 84th Congress. (1955 Almanac, p. 460)

Conference

On May 23, 1956, the Senate-House conference committee filed its report (H Rept 2200) on HR 5881.

The conferees adopted substantially the House version of the bill but limited its application to the 17 reclamation states. They approved two Senate provisions: that the project builders should not be required to put up more than 25 percent of the costs allowable to reimbursable functions under reclamation law; and that any power derived from a project should be available first for public uses. The conferees also modified the procedure for approving applications for aid. Instead of requiring Congressional approval of every project, they required it only when the authorizing committee specifically disapproved a proposed project.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 13, by voice vote, adopted the conference report after defeating, by a roll-call vote of 179-209, a motion to recommit it. (For voting, see chart, p. 206)

Opposition to the conference report was voiced by representatives of eastern states who charged HR 5881 had become a regional bill. Defenders of the conference action said the Administration had urged early in 1956 that the 31 non-reclamation states' needs be dealt with in separate legislation, and that a bill for that purpose (HR 8750) had already been passed by the House and was pending in the Senate Public Works Committee. (It subsequently was enacted. See story above)

DEBATE -- June 12 -- Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- Saw no reason "why we should vote $100 million to 17 states, eliminating the other 31 states in the East. (We have) no assurance that the Senate is going to take favorable action" on HR 8750, which would cover the other 31 states.

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- "(The pending bill) deals with physically small projects, permitting local agencies to build projects...rather than have the Bureau of Reclamation do them more expensively. There is no project which is authorized by this bill which cannot be built under present reclamation law, but we think more of them will be built, and be built more cheaply, if this bill goes into effect."

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- "If we pass this conference report...we have then given (the 17 western states) a needed tool with which to work out their problem;...if we can then pass the small watersheds bill (HR 8750)...we will have provided an effective tool for all of the U.S. and...between the two we will have a very effective program of water utilization throughout the country."

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- "What the conferees did... was to absolutely disregard the will of the House and... the Senate and write their own legislation. This bill now gives the same $100 million not to the 48 states and the two territories (but) to the 17 western states" which already have use of Bureau of Reclamation funds.... "But we in the Midwest, East and the South have had absolutely no help from the federal government for these identical projects.... The important thing is that...the 17 western states...will have the benefits of this bill and the Poage bill (HR 8750)."

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- "This is a bill to permit managers of local projects to handle their own planning, ...without a great deal of interference by the federal government."

June 13 -- William A. Dawson (R Utah) -- "In each of the western reclamation states there are feasible projects in the $1-$5 million class. The extensive engineering and supervision required for Bureau construction makes it uneconomic...for these smaller projects to be constructed under present law. However, if funds were available for non-interest loans, and if the local sponsoring groups could furnish the engineering data and supervision, many fine, feasible projects would be built. That is the purpose of this legislation."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 20 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- "For many years the people of the West have desired this kind of legislation so that small projects which are not under consideration by the Bureau of Reclamation may receive some attention." Because many required long-term financing, it was "difficult to get the money" from private sources, so federal aid was necessary.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Regretted that his amendment applying the 160-acre limitation on interest-free irrigation loans was dropped by the conferees.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "The conference report preserved the 160-acre principle as to all new land...which never had been irrigated." For land over 160 acres, interest must be paid "at the rate which the government is paying for its money."

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

HR 6040 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 858) June 18, 1955.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 22. (1955 Almanac, p. 425)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 2560) July 13, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote July 18.
- Conference report (H Rept 2866) agreed to by the House July 21 and the Senate July 25, by voice votes.

P.L. 927 -- Signed into law Aug. 2.

Congress in 1956 enacted only one of the major international trade measures sought by the Administration -- a customs simplification law. The Senate, in what amounted to a victory for trade expansionist forces, acted favorably in 1956 on a customs simplification bill which the House had approved in 1955. Before Senate approval was secured, however, the Administration put forward a compromise proposal which limited application of the new formula for valuing imports contained in the bill so as to avoid deep tariff cuts.

Exempted from the new valuation system, which was fought hard by protectionists as a back-door attempt to lower tariffs, were articles whose dutiable value would be reduced 5 percent or more by the change.

The law provided a single-valuation system, based on the price at which the goods were offered for sale as exports, instead of the old system under which the higher of two values was used, the export price or the price at which the goods would be sold in the foreign market.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 6040:

Changed the existing system of valuing imports subject to duty based on value: instructed the Treasury to assess such imports at "export value," the price at which the goods were offered for sale for export, rather than on the higher of that value or "foreign value," the price at which the goods were offered for sale in the foreign market.

Exempted from the new valuation procedure articles whose dutiable value would be reduced as a result of the change by 5 percent or more, and required the Treasury Department to make up a list of such articles, allowing 60 days for domestic industries to suggest additions.

Declared that no modification of the Antidumping Act was intended and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report within six months on antidumping enforcement and legislation.

Simplified the procedure for converting foreign currencies for customs valuation purposes by permitting use for three-month periods of a single certified exchange rate if the rate did not vary by 5 percent or more from the daily rate.

Repealed some 30 obsolete provisions of customs law.

Created a new customs collections unit comprising the state of New Mexico.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Customs Revision" (1955 Almanac, p. 425); "Customs Study" (1954 Almanac, p. 521).

The House passed HR 6040 on June 22, 1955, after first defeating, by a 143-232 roll-call vote, a motion to recommit the measure with instructions to delete the section on valuation procedures. (For voting, see 1955 Almanac, p. 154) Hearings were held in 1955 by the Senate Finance Committee, but the bill was not reported. (1955 Almanac, p. 426)

The President repeated in 1956 the requests he had made in 1955 for customs simplification legislation. In his Economic Report Jan. 24, he urged enactment of the customs simplification bill passed by the House in 1955, with "modifications...to avoid unintended reductions in individual duties that would result from the proposed change in valuation procedures." He said the bill's enactment would "constitute a significant advance in our foreign economic policy."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- June 25-27 on HR 6040.

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- H. Chapman Rose, former Under Secretary of the Treasury and spokesman for the Department, said the current cumbersome system of determining the value of imports had resulted in a six-month backlog of customs investigations. Rose said the Treasury Department favored amending the House-passed bill to limit application of the new system for five years to items which would enjoy a customs reduction of less than 5 percent under the change.

Harry S. Radcliffe of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said enactment of HR 6040 would be a "forward step" in eliminating delays in customs valuations. He supported the Treasury amendment as "an attempt at reasonable compromise."

June 26 -- John G. Lerch of New York, an attorney representing 11 trade associations, said the bill was a "vicious" effort to "destroy protection of American industry and labor."

O.R. Strackbein of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy said the bill would weaken the Antidumping Act by depriving the Treasury of information on domestic prices in countries where imports came from. Strackbein said he thought HR 6040 was an effort to live up to U.S. obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which Congress had never approved.

June 27 -- R. Buford Brandis of the American Cotton Manufacturing Institute, Richard F. Hansen of the Manufacturing Chemists' Assn., R.W. Hooker of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn. and Edmund Wellington Jr. of the National Federation of Textiles opposed the bill.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- July 13, by a 9-3 vote, the Committee reported HR 6040 (S Rept 2560) after amending it, along lines suggested by the Treasury Department, to exempt from the new single valuation system articles which would be reduced in value by 5 percent or more. The amendment required the Treasury Department to draw up a list of such articles, allowing time for additions to be suggested by domestic interests, at the beginning of each year for three years. Articles on the lists would continue to be valued under the old two-value system unless Congress decided otherwise after publication of the fourth list. The Committee also required the Treasury to make a report on antidumping enforcement after six months.

Voting against reporting HR 6040 were Sens. George W. Malone (R Nev.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and John J. Williams (R Del.).

A minority report filed by Malone said the amended bill assumed "that a 5 percent decrease in valuation will not significantly affect the tariff protection afforded by the existing valuation standards. Any such premise is invalid.... The amended bill provides for arbitrary and across-the-board tariff reductions rather than the 'gradual' and 'selective' reductions advocated by President Eisenhower."

Floor Action

The Senate July 18 passed the bill by voice vote, with amendments.

Three floor amendments were accepted by voice vote. One would require the Treasury to make only one list of articles exempt from the changed procedure, instead of four over a three-year period as in the Committee version.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, HR 6040:

Instructed the Treasury to value imports subject to ad valorem duty on the basis of "export value," the price at which the goods were offered for sale for export, rather than on the basis of that value or "foreign value," the price at which the goods were offered for sale in the foreign market, whichever was higher.

Exempted from the changed valuation procedure articles whose dutiable value would be reduced as a result of the bill by 5 percent or more, and required the Treasury Department to make up a list of such articles, allowing 60 days for domestic industries to suggest additions.

Required the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress within six months on antidumping enforcement and legislation.

Created a new customs collections unit comprising the State of New Mexico.

Repealed a provision of the Tariff Act of 1930 requiring that glass imported in boxes be packed in units of 50 square feet or multiples.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Repeal requirement in the Tariff Act of 1930 that glass imported in boxes be packed in units of 50 square feet or multiples; July 18. Voice vote.

J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) -- Require the Treasury Department to make only one list (instead of four over three years) of articles whose value would be decreased 5 percent or more by changed valuation system; July 18. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Create a new customs collection district comprising the State of New Mexico; July 18. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Thomas A. Wofford (D S.C.) -- Exempt from new valuation procedure articles on which tariffs have been reduced 5 percent a year under authority of the 1955 extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (HR 1); July 18. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 18 -- George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- "...the so-called customs simplification bill is just one more catch phrase title designed to mislead Congress and the American people.... HR 6040 would not simplify customs procedures, but would complicate them.... Every definition of value has been changed to the advantage of foreign producers...to flood our markets.... Exporters in many foreign countries operate on a two-price system -- high prices for their home consumers, and special... lower export price for goods they ship to the United States.... The present law protects American producers against foreign two-price systems,...a favorite device of foreign cartels.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Sen. Wofford's amendment "would exempt from the customs simplification procedure all articles which were the subject of tariff-rate reductions under the authority contained in HR 1.... The Treasury believes the result would be to eliminate from the operation of the Act...some 10 percent...of all ad valorem entries and would result in a serious emasculation of the simplification to be derived from the bill."

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- "(This) is the best measure we could devise for the simplification of customs procedures....(it) may lower the valuation on a few items, but 91 percent of the imports on an ad valorem basis were not affected...."

J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) -- Under the Committee requirement for four lists in a three-year period, "the trial period might be extended to six years.... This on-again, off-again character of the list would make it impossible for an importer to know from one year to another...under what system duties on his imported article might be assessed...(and) would create great confusion both at home and abroad."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Feared the bill would cause "some detriment, even though...slight...to New England industries. (They), like the camel's back, cannot stand any more strain...."

Conference

The conference committee on HR 6040 filed its report (H Rept 2866) July 21. The conference bill incorporated the Senate amendments exempting from the changed valuation procedure items whose dutiable value would be reduced under it by 5 percent or more. The conferees deleted the Senate amendment repealing the requirements of the Tariff Act of 1930 on the packing of certain glass imports. They accepted other Senate amendments creating a separate customs district in the state of New Mexico, and providing that the report on enforcement of the Antidumping Act by the Secretary of Treasury should be made in six months instead of a year.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 21, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report.

DEBATE -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- The amendment on packing glass imports "was opposed by the domestic glass industry and was deleted to permit more deliberate consideration of the proposal.... The simplification of customs procedures (provided in HR 6040) will do much to bring about an improvement in the handling of goods by the Bureau of Customs" and more certainty about the application of duties on imports.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "The basic provisions of the bill represent a victory for President Eisenhower of major proportion."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 25 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, without debate.

CIA 'WATCHDOG' COMMITTEE

S Con Res 2 -- Reported by Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 1570) Feb. 23, 1956.

- Rejected by the Senate April 11, by a 27-59 roll-call vote. (See p. 162)

An attempt to establish a joint Congressional committee to review the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and other foreign intelligence operations of the government was decisively defeated in the Senate April 11, 1956. The Administration opposed the move on grounds that CIA was "too sensitive" an agency to be submitted to such scrutiny.

Chief sponsor of the resolution, Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), had pushed the proposal for three years, but the Rules Committee reported it for the first time in 1956. On the final vote, 10 of Mansfield's 34 co-sponsors voted against the measure.

Failure to approve the resolution, which would not have required the President's signature, preserved the existing situation in which CIA was accountable to four subcommittees of the Senate and House Appropriations and Armed Services Committees.

Acting on the recommendation of the Hoover Commission, President Eisenhower Jan. 13 named eight private citizens to a Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. The Hoover Commission also had recommended that "Congress consider" creating a joint committee to exercise surveillance over foreign intelligence. (1955 Almanac, p. 371)

Background

The Central Intelligence Agency was established by the National Security Act of 1947. Its purpose was to collect and evaluate intelligence data and to coordinate, under the direction of the National Security Council, other intelligence activities of the government. (1947 Almanac, p. 457)

CIA was authorized to keep secret the names, salaries and number of its personnel, as well as its functions. The law stated that agency funds "may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of government funds; and for objects of a confidential, extraordinary or emergency nature, such expenditures (are) to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director." Its appropriations are never disclosed publicly and for the performance of its functions it is authorized to "receive from other government agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Rules and Administration.

ACTION -- Feb. 23 reported S Con Res 2 with amendments (S Rept 1570). The resolution provided for a joint Congressional committee of 12 members, six from each house, with membership limited to persons already serving on the CIA subcommittees of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of both houses. The joint committee would be responsible for making "continuing studies" of CIA and intelligence problems. The CIA would be required to keep the joint committee "fully and currently informed with respect to its activities." S Con Res 2 provided $250,000 for the proposed committee's first year of operation.

In its report, the Rules Committee recalled that CIA had been investigated four times by different Hoover Commission task forces which had found that "inadequacies and poor organization existed and had gone uncorrected." The report said CIA was "freed from practically every ordinary form of Congressional review.... It is difficult to legislate intelligently if there is a dearth of the information upon which Congress must rely...to protect the public welfare...."

In a minority report, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) said that through the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees Congress already was able to get necessary information from CIA without "endangering" security. "A new joint committee will only complicate the process," he said.

Floor Action

The Senate April 11 rejected the resolution by a roll-call vote of 27-59. (For voting, see chart p. 162)

DEBATE -- April 9 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- "Because of the very nature of the CIA...it is important that a joint Congressional committee be established for the purposes of making continued studies of the activities of the Agency and problems related to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security.... Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, may make no mistakes in assessing intelligence, but he should not be the lone judge in matters which have to do with the intentions of other nations with respect to war and peace."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "As a member of both (the Appropriations and Armed Services) Committees, I consider I have been informed of the activities of the CIA to the extent that...is wise.... At least twice a year (CIA briefs) the Armed Services Committee and at least once a year...the Appropriations Committee."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- No topic of government belonging to all the people...is too sensitive for the elected Representatives of a free people to handle.... What the President needs is a refresher course on the constitutional system of our country."

April 11 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "It would be more desirable to abolish the CIA and close it up, lock, stock and barrel, than to adopt any such theory as that all the Members of the Congress...are entitled to know the details of all the activities of this far-flung organization."

ADMINISTRATION OPPOSED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "I know that the President...and others in the executive branch...have very grave misgivings regarding the pending concurrent resolution, not only for the reason that the lives of Americans who may be seeking to obtain information which we need for the very defense of our country may be involved, but also because we have cooperative arrangements with other agencies and perhaps with friendly countries, and the slightest leakage of information regarding perhaps just one field of activity might result in the disclosure of all the agents who had been operating there, and might mean their death...."

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- The proposed committee "is not only not needed, but it would be very unwise on the part of Congress to establish it."

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- "Congress has no right...to regulate an agency...designed solely to provide the President...with information to enable him to make decisions."

CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

HR 9166 -- Reported by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1860) March 8, 1956.
- Passed by the House, on a 366-4 roll-call vote, March 13, (See p. 190)
- Reported by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1710) March 23.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote March 26.

P.L. 458 -- Signed into law March 29.

Congress in 1956 extended until April 1, 1957, the existing corporate income tax rate and certain excise tax rates scheduled for reduction April 1, 1956. The President approved the law March 29, only three days before the tax rates automatically would have been reduced had Congress failed to act. Estimated losses in revenue had the rate reductions taken place totalled over $3 billion.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 9166, the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1956:

Extended for one year the existing 52 percent corporate income tax rate (30 percent normal tax and 22 percent surtax on income above $25,000); tax of corporations whose taxable years overlap April 1, 1957, when the normal tax rate would drop to 25 percent, would be prorated under Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Extended for one year existing excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, gasoline, automobiles, trucks and buses, automobile parts and accessories and diesel and special motor fuel. (Under the Highway Revenue Act, Congress later raised gasoline, diesel and special motor fuel taxes to 3 cents a gallon and the manufacturer's tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers to 10 percent. See p. 398)

Postponed for one year "floor-stock refunds" or tax credits due to take effect April 1, 1956, on stocks of tax-paid products.

Extended for one year the existing "drawback" or tax refund on distilled spirits used in the manufacture of products unfit for beverage purposes, such as medicines and food products.

Background

Rates of the corporate income tax and certain excise taxes were scheduled for reduction on April 1, 1956, unless extended by Congress. The rates had been set in the Revenue Act of 1951 and extended in 1954 and 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 419)

Corporate income taxes, currently 52 percent, would have dropped to 47 percent through a reduction in the normal tax rate from 30 to 25 percent. Existing taxes on liquor, gasoline, special motor fuels, cigarettes and automobiles would have been substantially reduced.

Losses in revenue resulting from the reductions, calculated on a year's return, would have been $2,020,000,000 in corporate income taxes and $1,166,000,000 in excise taxes, for a total loss of $3,186,000,000.

President Eisenhower in his budget message Jan. 16 said, "To reach a balanced budget in the fiscal year 1956 and in the fiscal year 1957 it will be necessary...to continue all the present excise taxes without any reduction and the corporation income taxes at their present rates for another year beyond April 1, 1956."

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 28 on HR 9166.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey in an executive session urged continuation of existing corporate and excise rax rates in order to arrive at a balanced budget by the end of fiscal 1956.

ACTION -- The Committee March 8 unanimously reported HR 9166 (H Rept 1860). The Committee rejected a proposal by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) to give a $2 a barrel tax cut to small brewers.

Floor Action

The House March 13 passed the bill by a roll-call vote of 366-4. It was considered under suspension of the rules, which precluded amendment and required a two-thirds favorable vote for passage. (For voting, see chart p. 190)

DEBATE -- March 13 -- Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "It would be unthinkable to permit a revenue loss of this magnitude (over $3 billion) at the present time.... We must at all costs prevent the resumption of an inflationary trend."

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) -- "The automobile industry...is going to be seriously impaired by passage of this measure in its present form.... It is extremely difficult to get along without a car today and Congress should realistically consider removing automobiles from the luxury tax class."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- Favored the bill but was "opposed in principle to the passage of any major legislative proposal without full and adequate debate."

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- "I...hope...that come another year we can relieve the little people of our country, the ordinary men and women and children, of the excise taxes that restrict them in the enjoyment of the periods of relaxation that by their hard work they have earned."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- March 23 reported HR 9166 without amendment (S Rept 1710).

Floor Action

The Senate March 26 passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to the White House.

DEBATE -- March 26 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "Enactment of the pending bill would not preclude some subsequent (legislation on) other excise taxes, like the cabaret tax, the gas incinerator tax, the tax on ironers."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Said he would not seek action on two bills he had planned to offer as amendments, S 3128 and 3129, "designed to provide equitable readjustment of income tax rates in behalf of small corporations." He hoped for later hearings on the proposals.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "In view of the fact that at the present time the budget is barely on an even keel... Congress has no alternative but to extend" the tax rates. He said he would press at a later date an amendment to reduce the oil and gas depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent.

70,000 PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS IN 1956 ACT

S 3855 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 2005) May 15, 1956.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate May 24. (For voting on amendments, see p. 169)

HR 11742 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee June 15 (H Rept 2363).
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House July 25. (For roll-call vote, see p. 224)
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 25.
- Conference report (H Rept 2958) agreed to July 27 by voice votes of the House and Senate.

P.L. 1020 -- Signed into law Aug. 7.

As in previous years, controversy over the Housing Act of 1956 centered on public housing provisions. The final version was largely a compromise worked out between Democratic and Republican members of the House Banking and Currency Committee after the bill originally reported out became stymied in the House Rules Committee.

The Senate-passed bill provided for 135,000 public housing units a year until the 810,000-unit goal set in 1949 was achieved; the House Committee version called for 50,000 units a year for three years plus another 10,000 units a year for housing elderly persons. The compromise version, which embodied earlier Presidential requests, called for 35,000 units a year for two years, but made federal aid contingent on "workable" slum clearance programs in local communities.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted into law, HR 11742, the Housing Act of 1956:

Extended the Federal Housing Administration property improvement loan program from Sept. 30, 1956, to Sept. 30, 1959.

Authorized the Federal Housing Commissioner to waive the requirement that a home must have been occupied for at least six months to qualify for an FHA-insured home improvement loan.

Gave the FHA Commissioner permission to increase the maximum home improvement loan from $2,500 to $3,500 and the repayment time from three to five years and raised the improvement loan ceiling for multifamily houses from $10,000 to $15,000. Interest rate for the loans would be 5 percent for the first $2,500 and 4 percent on the amount above that.

Authorized $3 billion for fiscal 1957 to continue the FHA-insurance program and liberalized its terms.

Authorized a person outside the family to co-sign an FHA-insured mortgage for a person 60 years old or more.

Allowed the FHA to insure mortgages on houses built by non-profit organizations to 90 percent of their value or $8,100 per family unit, whichever was less.

Authorized the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to lower the stock purchase requirement of banks that sold mortgages to it from 3 to 1 percent if it desired. (Banks, in order to sell their mortgages to FNMA, had had to spend 3 percent of the unpaid principal of the mortgage on FNMA stock.)

Authorized FNMA to promise to buy mortgages on houses not yet built.

Authorized the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to advance money to a municipality intent on clearing a small area of slums instead of requiring it to submit a master slum clearance plan for the whole town first.

Redefined "urban renewal project" to include both slum clearance and rehabilitation of areas.

Permitted municipalities to count the cost of schools and other public facilities constructed to serve urban renewal areas as part of their contribution to the overall project.

Allowed municipalities to consider taxes they lose on publicly held land in redevelopment areas as part of the cost of the project.

Increased the urban planning grant authorization from $5 million to $10 million.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Authorized construction of 35,000 public housing units a year for persons of low incomes for two years, providing the municipality first had a "workable program" of slum clearance approved by the HHFA Administrator.

Increased the maximum portion of annual contributions and grant funds for public housing for any one state from 10 percent to 15 percent.

Specified that single, low income elderly persons, 65 years of age or more, should get priority in admittance to public housing projects.

Authorized increasing the per room maximum for public housing by $500 when it was designed specifically for elderly persons.

Extended the entire military housing program from Sept. 30, 1956, to June 30, 1958.

Increased the FHA authorization for military housing insurance from $1.3 billion to $2.3 billion.

Required the Defense Department to buy up Wherry houses when new Capehart houses are to be built on the same base.

Authorized a $50 million revolving fund to enable the Secretary of Defense to pay for the military housing.

Directed the Public Housing Administration to transfer farm labor camps to any local public housing agency nearby.

Increased the revolving fund for college housing loans from $500 million to $750 million.

Authorized hospital construction loans under the 1951 Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act in cases where loans were denied solely because of lack of funds. It authorized $5 million annually in fiscal 1957 and 1958 for that purpose.

Extended the farm housing program for five years.

Background

The Housing Act of 1954 contained provisions which, while authorizing 35,000 public housing starts for one year, tied in approval of these starts with slum clearance and urban redevelopment programs. The result of these restrictions was a slowdown of public housing to a point where only 142 starts were made in the ten-month period following passage of the Act. (1954 Almanac, p. 198)

The Housing Amendments of 1955 authorized 45,000 public housing starts to be made before July 31, 1956. The 1955 bill eliminated the 1954 proviso that extended public housing aid only to communities having slum clear-

ance and urban redevelopment programs. President Eisenhower signed the bill but said he had "serious objections" to some of its provisions. (1955 Almanac, p. 253) One objection he cited was elimination of the slum-clearance requirement.

1956 REQUESTS

President Eisenhower in his 1956 State of the Union message made the following housing requests:

Authorize contracts for 35,000 public housing units in fiscal 1957 and 1958 for communities participating in slum removal programs.

Assist private builders and non-profit groups to provide housing for elderly people.

Increase the Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance fund.

Liberalize the home improvement loan program.

Increase the authorization for urban planning grants.

Increase the Federal National Mortgage Association's special assistance authority.

Extend the FHA military housing program.

Support a college housing program without discouraging investment by private builders.

The President's 1956 Economic Report carried these additional requests:

Extend for two years the federal-state hospital construction program.

Authorize "exceptionally favorable terms" for federally insured mortgages for persons displaced by urban renewal and other public projects.

Permit older persons buying houses with federally insured mortgages to have third parties -- individuals or organizations -- guarantee interest and amortization payments.

Authorize FNMA to vary within wider limits its stock purchase requirement.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Housing Subcommittees of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees held hearings late in 1955 on housing problems. The following reports were issued by the subcommittees in 1956:

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 31 released a report (S Rept 1448) on housing stating:

"The (housing) outlook for 1956 appears less promising today than the outlook for 1955 appeared a year ago."

"More than 90 percent" of all the houses started in 1955 were single-family dwellings; the Federal Housing Administration insured 20 percent of the single-family house mortgages, the Veterans Administration 30 percent and private sources financed the remainder.

There was no evidence of significant overbuilding of houses.

Hikes in the Federal Reserve discount rate and decreased lending ordered by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in 1955 were factors in reducing the amount of long term mortgage money available.

Subcommittee Chairman John Sparkman (D Ala.) in a separate statement said the report demonstrated "we are not moving forward rapidly enough to meet the long term housing needs of the nation... The economy could absorb a minimum of 1½ million new starts each year."

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 4 released a study on slum clearance that stated:

The FHA slum-clearance program was "hopelessly bogged in administrative bungling," resulting in some families being "forced to move to dwellings inferior to those vacated."

The "almost total lack of activity" in the program was due to "the negative attitude and philosophy" of officials concerned.

More "realistic" profits should be allowed by the FHA for investors in urban renewal construction.

Easier mortgage terms should be extended to displaced slum dwellers.

ACTION -- Feb. 9 released a report on mortgage credit that said:

"A sharp decline" in building and real estate would be experienced in 1956 unless the government relaxed credit restrictions.

The increased down payment requirement imposed in July, 1955 should be dropped.

The Federal Reserve Board should reverse its policy of discouraging "mortgage warehousing" (commercial banks floating a mortgage until the regular long term mortgage is arranged).

A ceiling should be placed on mortgage discounts to prevent "abusive and excessive discounts."

FANNIE MAE

ACTION -- May 14 released a staff study on the Federal National Mortgage Assn. stating:

Raising the interest rate on money loaned to member banks by the Federal Reserve Board would have "repercussions upon the housing industry (that) can only be unfavorable."

The Administration's optimism that 1.3 million housing starts would be made in 1956 "is completely unfounded and unwarranted."

Fannie Mae (the FNMA) mortgage prices should be kept in line "with the market prevailing in different areas" but no change in the current Fannie Mae pricing law was necessary.

Banks selling mortgages to FNMA should be required to spend 2 percent instead of 3 percent of the mortgage amount on FNMA stock.

Fannie Mae should be authorized to commit itself to buy mortgages on houses planned but not yet erected "at a price high enough to provide production support to builders and yet sufficiently below the prices offered by the Association for immediate purchase to discourage excessive sales to FNMA."

Ten percent of the National Service Life Insurance funds should be spent by Fannie Mae on buying Veterans Administration guaranteed loans in areas where GI's pay extra high charges to get the loan privileges.

Senate -- S 3855

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 20-29, on housing legislation.

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, said the Administration's 1956 housing bill (S 3302) proposed 35,000 public housing starts in fiscal 1957 and 1958 because "frankly,

Congress wouldn't give us any more." He said a bill (S 3158) introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) was unrealistic and would be "in direct competition" with private enterprise. Lehman's bill would authorize building of 200,000 public housing units over a three-year period, with 10 percent reserved for elderly persons, and would provide a $1 billion fund for direct government lending to finance middle income housing.

Lehman said, "In my bill I'm going much further in protecting, stimulating and encouraging private enterprise than you are in your bill."

H.R. Northrup, executive vice president of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Assn., said the public housing program should be ended. In other respects he generally supported the Administration program.

March 21 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Roger W. Fulling supported provisions of the Administration bill which would extend and enlarge the authority to provide housing for servicemen, through the use of mortgage financing.

Owen Kane of the General Accounting Office said GAO thought the Title I home repair and improvement program should be extended, but not enlarged as it was in S 3302.

Cole said, "We are doing all we can" to break down racial segregation in the housing field, but "we haven't solved the problem -- we haven't even come close." He added: "Land is not available to the Negro and other minority groups.... They are restricted in many areas -- this is a fact known to everybody who has to do with housing." He said he saw some signs of progress in breaking down racial barriers in housing.

LONG-TERM PROGRAM NEEDED

March 26 -- Robert D. Sipprell, president of the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, said his group favored establishing the public housing program at an annual level of 10 percent of national housing production. "With public housing units allotted by Congress on a year-to-year basis, it is practically impossible for an authority to make commitments for a local housing project and be assured that this work will not be in vain," he said. The President should be authorized to change the percentage figure if conditions dictated it, Sipprell said. John R. Doscher, executive director of Operation Home Improvement, said the Federal Housing Administration home improvement loan program should be on a permanent basis and its ceiling for individual loans lifted from $2,500 to $3,500. He said repayment time should be extended from 36 to 60 months.

March 27 -- James W. Rouse of the Mortgage Bankers Assn. of America said the Subcommittee should consider giving the Federal Housing Administration a free hand to adjust its mortgage insurance rates according to the risk involved.

March 28 -- John W. Bates Jr. of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards said the federal urban renewal program should be changed to require cities to enforce sanitation laws before the U.S. gave them any money. He said rehabilitation under Section 220 of the Federal Housing Administration program "can probably cure a square mile of urban neglect and deterioration for every acre dealt with by complete redevelopment." He said the federal public housing program was a "discredited one" that should not be extended.

March 29 -- Joseph B. Haverstick and Thomas P. Coogan of the National Assn. of Home Builders said the government's Federal National Mortgage Assn. should be made more flexible "to assure a stable supply of credit for residential construction."

The home builders association recommended: reducing FNMA stock purchasing requirement from 3 to 2½ percent; requiring prospective borrowers to own at least $10,000 in Fannie Mae stock; authorizing FNMA to make loans to banks with mortgages as security instead of buying the mortgages outright; authorizing FNMA to make commitments in advance to buy mortgages; increasing the amount of money FNMA could loan to four times its current amount of $1 billion; adding three private citizens to Fannie Mae's board of directors; and establishing a 12 man advisory council.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The full Committee May 15 reported a clean omnibus bill (S 3855 -- S Rept 2005) calling for 135,000 public housing units a year until the 810,000-unit goal set by the Housing Act of 1949 was realized. An amendment, offered by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), to substitute the Eisenhower Administration 70,000-unit public housing program spread over two years was defeated by a 10-5 vote. The reported bill also contained a new mortgage-insurance program for the FHA to aid in construction of privately financed homes for elderly families.

Floor Action

The Senate May 24 passed S 3855 by voice vote, with amendments. An attempt to substitute the Administration public housing program was defeated on a 38-41 roll-call vote. Also defeated, 32-44, was an attempt to limit federal low-rent housing aid to communities with workable slum-clearance plans. (For voting, see chart p. 169)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3855:

Extended the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) home repair and modernization program for three years, through Sept. 30, 1959; home improvement maximum loans were raised from $2,500 to $3,500 for single-family dwellings, from $10,000 to $15,000 for multiple-family dwellings.

Authorized the FHA to write insurance on property it acquired through foreclosure or other means.

Raised the maximum FHA mortgage insurance for cooperative housing from 90 percent to 95 percent of its replacement cost providing half the cooperators were veterans.

Permitted FHA to insure $3 billion worth of mortgages in fiscal 1957.

Liberalized FHA terms for prospective home builders displaced by slum clearance projects to enable them to get 100 percent FHA insurance on a $10,000 home mortgage; repayment time for these mortgages was extended from 30 to 40 years.

Extended the 100 percent FHA insurance available to displaced persons to persons 60 years old or more and to non-profit groups and governments planning to build housing for the aged; private builders also could obtain up to 90 percent FHA insurance for housing for the elderly.

Authorized 15,000 public housing units to be constructed in each of the fiscal years 1957-61 especially for elderly persons; gave them higher priority for entry into other public housing projects.

Permitted the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (Fannie Mae) to reduce its stock purchase requirements from 3 percent to 1 percent whenever it saw fit.

Authorized the Public Housing Administration to let contracts until the 810,000 public housing units goal set in 1949 was realized; limited the maximum rate of construction for any one fiscal year to 135,000 units with the condition that the President could lower that figure to 50,000 or raise it to 200,000.

Increased the authorization for loans to colleges for housing construction from $500 million to $750 million.

Directed the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to conduct a study of overall housing needs authorizing him to spend $2.5 million over a two-year period on research projects.

Authorized $450 million for direct loans for farm housing over five years, an additional $50 million to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to pay up loans for farmers from fiscal 1957-61, and an additional $50 million over the same period for farm improvements.

Extended the 1951 Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act through fiscal 1957 by authorizing $10 million for such community construction as hospitals in fiscal 1956-57.

Extended the GI home loan program, slated to expire July 25, 1957, for an additional year.

Extended the military housing program through Sept. 30, 1959.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Extend the home loan program for one year; May 24. Voice vote.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Bar military personnel from housing built under the bill if there were more than a 10 percent vacancy rate in other housing in the area; May 24. Voice.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Provide government mortgage insurance for private housing built in small amounts near bases for military personnel; May 24. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Raise the interest rate on federal loans to colleges from 2-3/4 percent to 3-1/8 percent; May 24. Roll-call vote, 40-41. (A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 41-39 roll call.)

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Limit public housing to 35,000 units a year and make federal aid contingent upon workable slum-clearance plans in local communities (motion to reconsider was tabled); May 24. Roll call, 38-41.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Require municipalities to develop "workable" master slum-clearance plans to qualify for federal aid for low rent housing; May 24. Roll call, 32-44.

ADMINISTRATION DEFENDED

DEBATE -- May 24 -- John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- "The 35,000 units proposed by the Administration...are the number of units of public housing which can be programed, contracted for and constructed in an orderly administrative manner. They are the number which will be occupied by those now consigned to slum living through no fault of their own."

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- "The requirement for a workable program is not burdensome. Communities are not expected to undertake protracted and unrealistic slum prevention planning and other activities. Rather, they are merely expected to adopt sensible long-range programs within their capabilities and suitable to their local conditions."

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- "We had a 'workable' program tied into the legislation until last year. We ran for half a year with only 213 units accounted for, when there was authorization for 35,000." To require a workable slum-clearance program "would handicap the program for which we have voted. It would virtually limit it to the metropolitan areas...."

House -- HR 11742

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- May 7 - 25, on HR 10157, introduced by Housing Subcommittee Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.); HR 9537, introduced by Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.); and other bills.

TESTIMONY -- May 7 -- Housing Administrator Cole "strongly" urged enactment of HR 9537, which he said was "in accord with the program of the President."

Cole said he preferred authorizing 70,000 public housing units as provided in HR 9537 over a two-year period to the 150,000 units over three years authorized in HR 10157 because "it is better to gain acceptance for a modest and smoothly moving program than to engage in controversy over large-scale proposals which (eventually) emerge as modest stop-and-go programs which are difficult to administer.... It is my firm belief that communities undertaking public housing with the assistance of federal funds should adopt" a long-range housing development program to qualify for federal aid.

Cole favored liberalization of FHA terms to enable the agency to insure mortgages for elderly persons' housing up to 95 percent of value, but not to the 100 percent of value proposed in HR 10157. He said 100 percent insurance would end up as direct federal loans since such liberal terms could not be obtained from banks.

FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason favored extending FHA's authority to insure property improvement loans indefinitely, as proposed in HR 9537, rather than for just two years as in HR 10157. "Making this program permanent would avoid the confusion and expense to both FHA and participating institutions which have been occasioned in the past each time (the authority) neared its expiration date," he said.

J. Stanley Baugham, president of the Federal National Mortgage Assn., said "HR 9537 contains all the changes we believe are needed." He said it "might be possible" for Fannie Mae to make commitments on how high a mortgage it would buy on houses planned but not yet constructed, as provided in HR 10157, but "such a procedure tends to draw FNMA nearer to the originating or primary market and away from its basic purpose of providing supplementary assistance to the secondary mortgage market."

James W. Follin, Urban Renewal Commissioner, said, "There is no pressing necessity for increasing the existing capital grant authorization" for urban renewal for fiscal 1957 as provided in HR 10157.

COLLEGE, GI LOANS

John C. Hazeltine, Community Facilities Commissioner, favored raising the interest rate on college loans from 2-3/4 to 3-1/8 percent, as provided in HR 9374.

He said federal loans were being made at an "artificially low level" which private lenders could not match.

May 9 -- T.F. Daley, assistant administrator for legislation in the Veterans Administration, opposed using National Service Life Insurance funds to buy VA-guaranteed mortgages, as proposed in HR 10157.

May 11 -- Ira S. Robbins, National Housing Conference chairman, said the Conference endorsed most of HR 10157 but felt it did not carry adequate provisions for low-rent and public housing.

Charles W. Stevens of the American Legion opposed using 10 percent of National Service Life Insurance funds to buy up VA-guaranteed home loans in tight money areas.

Dr. Hurst R. Anderson -- representing the Council on Education; Assn. of American Colleges; Assn. for Higher Education; National Education Assn.; American Assn. of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities -- endorsed increasing the college loan program from $500 million to $750 million as proposed in HR 10157 and opposed increasing the interest rate on federal loans to colleges.

May 14 -- Boris Shishkin, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO housing committee, said Eisenhower Administration housing proposals neglected low income and elderly citizens. He recommended constructing 200,000 federally subsidized public housing units a year.

May 16 -- Cowles Andrus of the Mortgage Financing and Urban Housing Committee of the American Bankers Assn. opposed increasing Federal Housing Administration insurance from 80 percent to 90 percent for rental housing loans and liberalizing terms on relocation housing because it "would tend to encourage unsound credit practices." He said increasing the role of the Federal National Mortgage Assn. in mortgaging as proposed in HR 10157 would be "backward steps." Andrus also opposed investing National Service Life Insurance funds in mortgages and the special provisions for elderly persons in HR 10157, said he favored the elderly housing provisions in HR 9537.

Spokesmen for the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards advocated expanding the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to insure "a continuous and adequate supply of mortgage financing." The Association said public housing was "inherently dangerous to our free society" and should be terminated. It also opposed investing National Service Life Insurance funds in mortgages.

May 17 -- Americans for Democratic Action said guarantees against racial discrimination should be a prerequisite for federal housing aid. Edward D. Hollander, ADA national director, said the Eisenhower Administration was guilty of "scandalous" neglect of the racial problem in the federal housing program. He recommended building 200,000 low-income housing units a year.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEWS

May 18 -- George W. West of Atlanta, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said additional public housing was not necessary because of the "tremendous surge" of private home ownership since 1940. West said public housing "fosters special privilege groups who are given subsidized housing while other people of equal or lower incomes are forced to pay taxes to provide the subsidy." He opposed federal loans to states, municipalities and colleges for housing. He said the states and municipalities should finance public works programs themselves while private investors could supply money for college housing.

May 21 -- Nels G. Severin, representing Southern California home builders, said the tight money market necessitated: investing a portion of National Service Life Insurance funds into government-backed mortgages as provided in HR 10157; reducing from 3 percent to 1 percent the amount of stock a bank would have to buy from the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to sell a mortgage to the FNMA; encouraging mortgage warehousing; reducing the fee FNMA charges banks to enable them to repurchase mortgages.

Frances Levenson, executive director of the National Committee Against Discrimination, said the federal government should not grant money for public housing units until it was guaranteed they would be open to all qualified persons, regardless of race. She recommended a minimum of 135,000 public housing units a year; liberalizing house buying aids for persons "in the economic no-man's land between public and private housing;" establishing unified relocation standards for urban renewal and public housing; reviewing periodically federal housing projects to determine if segregation were practiced.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "Our experience shows that the executive branch of the government does not intend to act on this problem (of discrimination in housing). Housing remains today the one commodity sold in a discriminated market."

May 24 -- Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the Strategic Air Command, said military housing should be expanded. He said SAC needed 55,000 units, but would get less than 9,500 started before the existing housing legislation expired in September.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 15 reported a clean omnibus bill (HR 11742 -- H Rept 2363) calling for construction of 50,000 public housing units a year for three years. The bill authorized FNMA to promise builders in advance to buy mortgages on houses they wanted to construct and reduced the amount of FNMA stock a person wanting to sell a mortgage to the agency would have to buy. The bill also permitted construction over a three-year period of 30,000 public housing units for elderly persons and provided a $250 million revolving fund for direct government loans to non-profit corporations building homes for elderly persons. The Federal Housing Administration, military, college, farm and rental housing programs were continued, most of them on a more liberal basis.

The House Rules Committee June 29 voted, 6-4, to table HR 11742. The Committee acted after Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) testified that Housing Administrator Cole said the measure was "unrealistic, excessive and ill-conceived." Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.) of the House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee said the Administration charges were "completely unfounded and are deliberately attempting to deceive."

COMPROMISE REACHED

Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.) July 20 introduced a compromise bill (HR 12328) which had been worked out between Democratic and Republican members of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The compromise bill reduced the public housing authorization to 35,000 units a year for two years. It eliminated sections of the

Committee bill providing for government loans to non-profit organizations to build housing for the elderly and authorizing use of 10 percent of the funds in the National Service Life Insurance fund for GI mortgages.

The compromise retained a Committee provision requiring the Defense Department to buy up Wherry housing when new Capehart housing was to be built on the same base. Both bills authorized a $50 million revolving fund to enable the Secretary of Defense to pay for the military housing. (The 1949 Wherry Act authorized private construction and operation of rental housing at military bases and established a revolving fund to insure the mortgages. Capehart housing, authorized in 1955, is military housing built under government contract and operated by the government. Capehart housing is FHA-insured.)

On July 21 the Rules Committee granted a closed rule (H Res 618) on the Banking Committee bill, HR 11742, allowing two hours of debate on the measure. The rule specified that only one amendment was in order: to substitute the text of Widnall's bill, HR 12328, for HR 11742 "any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding."

Floor Action

The House July 25 passed HR 11742 by voice vote after substituting, by a 115-24 standing vote, the text of the Widnall compromise (HR 12328) for the text of the reported bill. Previously, an attempt to amend the rule under which the bill was considered to permit an amendment to strike out all public housing provisions was defeated by a 92-299 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 224)

DEBATE -- July 25 -- Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- "The rule is probably the most drastic gag rule that I have seen presented in my time here in the House.... It prohibits the offering of any amendment on the original bill and then it prohibits the offering of any amendment on the substitute bill."

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- "I am convinced if we do not have this bill (HR 12328) here before us, there probably would be no bill. That would be unfortunate because FHA-insured loans and other good features of the bill expire Sept. 30, 1956."

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) -- "The Senate bill, I think,...was the worst, although most comprehensive, housing bill that was ever passed. It was a worse type of bill than even the bill the House committee reported out, if that were possible."

Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- Listed "three outstanding faults with the Widnall bill" (HR 12328): it did not provide "real true helps for housing for the elderly," did not earmark funds in the National Service Life Insurance fund for the GI home loan program and did not provide enough public housing.

Senate Action -- HR 11742

The Senate July 25, by voice vote, substituted an amended text of its own bill (S 3855) for the one passed by the House.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Amend the Senate bill to provide 35,000 public housing units a year for two years; July 25. Standing vote.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Reduce the amount of military housing mortgages the government can insure from $3 million to $2.3 million up to Dec. 31, 1957; July 25. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Substitute the text of S 3855 for HR 11742; July 25. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 25 -- Fulbright -- "If Senators desire to uphold the right and dignity of the body in which they serve, they should vote to ask the House for a conference on this legislation."

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Requiring the Defense Department to buy Wherry projects "seems to me to have in it some features which would almost guarantee windfall profits...which the Department of the Defense would be required to pay."

CONFERENCE ACTION

The House and Senate July 27, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on HR 11742 (H Rept 2958). The conference report generally embodied the compromise provisions passed by the House.

Group Stands

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. May 4 urged Congress to deny HHFA's request for 35,000 additional public housing units in fiscal 1957. The Chamber said "federally subsidized public housing is not needed now to stimulate employment as...during the depression years ...(and) it is not necessary as a solution to housing shortages, since more than 10.5 million privately financed dwelling units have been built since World War II."

The National Housing Conference at its April 11-13 annual meeting urged Congress to resume "the public housing program of 200,000 units a year authorized by the Housing Act of 1949." The NHC also recommended establishment of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, with cabinet status; a return to local responsibility in housing administration; and equal opportunity for housing, regardless of "race, color, creed or national origin."

The National Association of Real Estate Boards at its annual convention Nov. 1-10, 1955 recommended liquidation of the public housing program on July 31, 1956, when the legislation would have expired; continuation of the urban renewal program, with federal assistance limited to communities with "minimum housing codes;" and Congressional investigation of public housing authorities and their "increased use" by middle income groups.

MORTGAGE CREDIT EASED

The White House Sept. 20 announced the government had taken three steps to loosen mortgage credit, and a fourth to reduce down payments for buyers of low-priced homes. According to the announcement, FNMA would reduce its stock purchase requirement from two to one percent and would also issue advance commitments to buy mortgages on housing not yet begun at 94 percent of value instead of the previous price of 92 (both moves were authorized under the new law). It was also announced that the Home Loan Bank Board would permit member savings and loan associations to borrow an amount equal to 12½ percent of their savings. The previous maximum had been 10 percent. Finally, the FHA reduced its down payment requirement from 7 to 5 percent on homes valued at $9,000 or less. Officials said about 16 percent of FHA-insured mortgages were in this category.

DEPRESSED AREAS

HR 11811 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 2543) June 29, 1956.

S 2663 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 2555) July 12.

• Passed, amended, by a 60-30 roll-call vote of the Senate July 26. (See p. 184)

The Senate completed action on distressed areas legislation July 26, one day before the 84th Congress adjourned. The House Rules Committee failed to clear a similar bill for House consideration in the last hours of the session.

The legislation passed by the Senate and reported in the House sought to establish a new Area Redevelopment Administration to provide federal assistance to industrial and rural areas subject to chronic unemployment and underemployment. The Senate version provided three revolving funds for loans: $100 million each for industrial and rural redevelopment areas and $75 million in loans for public facilities in these areas. It also authorized $50 million in grants and $4.5 million for a program of technical assistance to redevelopment areas.

President Eisenhower requested legislation to aid industrial areas with heavy unemployment in his 1956 State of the Union message and in the 1956 Economic Report. The Administration program contained no request for rural depressed areas and sought $50 million for a revolving loan fund to help finance industrial development projects in depressed areas.

Background

The principal index used in defining non-agricultural depressed areas in the United States is the Bimonthly Summary of Labor Market Developments in Major Areas, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. This report classifies these areas according to the degree of unemployment. The current classification system, adopted in May, 1955, groups areas into six major labor supply categories, designated as Groups A through F. These reflect the level of unemployment, expressed as a percentage of the total labor force, as follows: A, less than 1.5 percent; B, 1.5-2.9 percent; C, 3.0-5.9 percent; D, 6.0-8.9 percent; E, 9.0-11.9 percent; F, 12.0 percent or more. Areas in Groups D, E, and F, are considered to have a "substantial labor surplus."

According to the Bimonthly Summary for July, 1956, 23 of the 149 major labor market areas had a substantial labor surplus, ranging upward from 6 percent of the total labor force. Three of these were in Puerto Rico. The remaining 20 were distributed through 10 states, with four each in Pennsylvania and Michigan. There were 31 areas with a substantial labor surplus in July, 1955.

In addition, the July, 1956, report listed, as having a substantial labor surplus, 60 smaller areas in 18 states. In July, 1955, there were 101 smaller areas in the substantial labor surplus category. These areas are not part of the regular classification system.

Agricultural "depressed areas" were defined in the Senate bill (S 2663) as "those rural areas in which... there exists the largest number and percentage of low-income families, and a condition of substantial and persistent underemployment."

ADMINISTRATION APPROACH

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, Jan. 5, 1956, said:

"We must deal with the pockets of chronic unemployment that here and there mar the nation's general industrial prosperity. Economic changes in recent years have often been so rapid and far-reaching that areas committed to a single local resource or industrial activity have found themselves temporarily deprived of their markets and their livelihood."

The President outlined his plan to aid areas with heavy unemployment in the Economic Report, Jan. 24. He proposed establishing in the Commerce Department an Area Assistance Administration (provided with a $50 million revolving fund) which would:

"Provide technical assistance to communities or larger areas, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development." Aid would not be limited to areas with chronic unemployment.

"Extend capital improvement loans for projects that promise to improve a community's long-run economic outlook but for which financing cannot be obtained on reasonable terms from private sources." Loans would be made jointly with state or local agencies, the federal loan would be limited to about one-quarter the cost of the project, and the state or local share should be at least 15 percent. To qualify, communities must have had an 8 percent unemployment rate for most of the preceding 24 months.

In addition, the President proposed amendments to housing laws to:

Give priority to unemployment areas in financing public facilities.

Make urban renewal benefits available for industrial redevelopment in business sections.

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

The Administration's decision to propose a major depressed areas program reflected pressure brought by a number of Republican Congressmen from districts hard hit by chronic unemployment. This pressure increased following the 1954 Congressional election, when Democrats captured some seats by stressing the unemployment problem. Following the late 1955 announcement that the Administration would present a plan, Sen. Ralph Flanders (R Vt.) commented: "The Republicans...have at least as much at stake as the Democrats in some program to aid these distressed situations. I'm sorry its political possibilities as well as its human possibilities were not recognized sooner by Republicans."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- In January, February, March and April on two bills (S 2663 and S2892) to aid depressed areas suffering chronic unemployment.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 4 -- Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) said Congress should take action "promptly" to alleviate "this ugly condition of continuing and extensive joblessness." He said the problem was beyond the reach of local and state government.

Reps. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) and Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) supported S 2663, which would authorize $100 million in loans to help build industrial plants and $100 million in grants to finance construction of public works in depressed areas.

Jan. 6 -- Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.) told Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), sponsor of S 2663, that if a federal program were set up in Illinois it would cost in taxes "more than your state will get out of it."

Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) endorsed S 2663.

Jan. 9 -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) said only "state and community industrial development programs, with such federal assistance as may be necessary," could alleviate the situation. Any federal program, he said, should be designed "to create new job opportunities."

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said that loans and grants for construction of public facilities should carry a non-segregation provision.

Jan. 23 -- Govs. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.), Orville L. Freeman (D Minn.) and George M. Leader (D Pa.) backed S 2663. Leader said the problem of depressed areas required a "joint attack" by communities, states and the federal government. Williams said definition of a distressed area should be lowered to 9 percent of the labor force jobless for at least nine months, or 6 percent for at least 18 months.

Jan. 26 -- Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) said there was need for a permanent federal program to assist the nation's economically depressed areas.

Feb. 10 -- At a Wilkes-Barre, Pa., hearing, Vice President Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers said pending depressed areas legislation was inadequate to relieve unemployment and hardship in Pennsylvania's anthracite region. He said the UMW favored legislation which would emphasize aid in the form of new industries and public works.

Feb. 24 -- In Johnston City, Ill., State Representative Paul Powell said distress in the area was caused chiefly by abandonment of coal as a fuel by industry and railroads.

Hugh White of the United Mine workers said his union favored S 2663. Maurice L. Campbell of the Benton Civic Industrial Assn. said some of the mine unemployment in the area was due to technological improvements in the mines themselves.

ADMINISTRATION VIEWS

March 20 -- Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson said the Administration hoped Congress would approve S 2892, introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), rather than S 2663. Larson said he favored S 2892 because it followed more closely President Eisenhower's philosophy that "such legislation should be directed at helping communities to help themselves."

Mayor Charles P. Taft (R) of Cincinnati, chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, said neither bill would provide assistance for workers who lose their jobs as a result of import competition.

March 23 -- Charles H. Slayman of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce said S 2663 "is dangerous in that the federal government is getting out of its field and into competition with private enterprise when it attempts to further attempts to promote industrial growth of selected areas or towns.... This measure will bring about a condition in which industry in one area will be taxed to support its competition in another area."

Perry M. Shoemaker of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said: "Financial aid would not contribute to the objective of finding productive employment for the unemployed.... We look to enlightened local action as the key to meeting this problem."

March 28 -- Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) endorsed S 2663 and criticized S 2892, which he said "shows no understanding of the social devastation which is wreaked by these chronic unemployment areas...."

Louise Stitt said: "The National Consumers League heartily endorses S 2663 because it is the first and only measure to be brought before the Congress which presents a comprehensive program to deal with the problems of depressed areas...."

The National Assn. of Manufacturers, calling S 2663 a step toward the "welfare state," said "the problem of depressed areas is a state and local responsibility."

March 29 -- George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, said S 2663 "reflects a realistic and sufficiently comprehensive effort to launch a full-scale attack on the problem of area blight. The limited aid proposals of the Administration...are entirely inadequate and unrealistic."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The full Committee July 12 reported S 2663 (S Rept 2555), which would authorize $225 million in federal loans for areas hard-hit economically: $100 million would be loaned to industry, $50 million to rural areas and $75 million for public facilities in depressed areas.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said, in a minority report, "The extension of federal functions in the manner and to the degree proposed by S 2663 constitutes an unwarranted invasion of private rights...." Supplemental views were filed by four other Republican members of the Committee in support of many features of the Administration bill.

Floor Action

The Senate July 26 passed, by a roll-call vote of 60-30, the depressed areas bill which called for an independent Area Redevelopment Administration to handle the program. An amendment to place the proposed Administration in the Department of Commerce was defeated July 25, by a roll-call vote of 43-43. (Vice President Nixon, who can vote to break a tie, was absent when the roll call occurred. For voting, see chart p. 184)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, S 2663:

Established an independent Area Redevelopment Administration to be headed by an Administrator appointed by the President.

Established a Government Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment, consisting of 12 agency heads.

Directed the Administrator to designate industrial and rural redevelopment areas meeting certain criteria.

Provided three revolving funds for loans: $100 million each for industrial and rural redevelopment areas and $75 million for loans for public facilities.

Authorized $50 million in grants to such areas.

Authorized $4.5 million for a program of technical assistance to redevelopment areas.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), two amendments considered en bloc -- Raise from $50 million to $100 million the loan fund for rural areas; strike from the bill provisions limiting the maximum size of rural redevelopment areas, requiring borrowers to demonstrate that their proposed operations would not lead to unemployment in other areas and stipulating that bidders in redevelopment areas receive priority consideration in government procurement programs; July 25. Voice vote.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Bar redevelopment assistance to public service projects unless state regulatory bodies certify services being rendered are inadequate; July 25. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- Establish Area Revelopment Administration in Department of Commerce, under an Assistant Secretary of Commerce; July 25. Roll call, 43-43.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- Require participation of private lenders in redevelopment loans when available; July 25. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 25 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- "A national policy...is long overdue. These communities cannot escape from the economic doldrums unless some federal aid is extended to them."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "The agency to do the job is an independent agency, where there is some imagination, where there is some perspective, where there is some drive."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "I believe we will regret this sort of legislation.... All we do is to take from one section of the country and give to another...."

July 26 -- Smith -- "The provisions we had all agreed upon to protect workers in highly industrialized areas were deleted by the acceptance of the Fulbright amendment. My enthusiasm...is further decreased by the unwillingness...to accept my amendment and the guaranty-loan amendment.... In the light of these conditions I feel it is necessary to oppose the bill."

Kennedy -- "This is the best bill we can have passed at this session."

House

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- April 11-26 on a bill (HR 8555) to assist depressed areas.

TESTIMONY -- April 23 -- Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), said HR 8555 represented "cynical gestures" by the Administration. "The continued emphasis on local affairs reflects an inadequate grasp of the difficulties and the size of the problem," he said. He endorsed S 2663.

April 24 -- President Perry M. Shoemaker of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said HR 8555 "would not contribute to a sound revival" for depressed areas.

ACTION -- The Committee June 21, by a 15-8 vote, approved HR 8555 with several amendments.

June 29 -- A "clean" bill (HR 11811 -- H Rept 2543) to authorize federal aid to areas suffering large-scale unemployment or low income was reported. The bill was similar to the Senate bill (S 2663) but differed substantially from the Administration-supported bill in which loan funds were limited to $50 million.

BILL STYMIED

The House Rules Committee failed to clear the bill for House consideration.

On the last day of the session, July 27, Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) said "the failure of the Administration and the Republican leadership of the House to agree by unanimous consent to permit the aid to distressed areas bill to be called up...prevented the passage...of that bill.... Department of Commerce spokesmen and the Republican leadership...refused even to agree to consider the Administration bill as proposed by the President....it is a crying shame that the Administration leadership, who were 100 percent against this bill, once more rejected a direct request from their own President...."

EISENHOWER COMMENTS

At President Eisenhower's Aug. 1 press conference, a reporter mentioned that the Senate had passed a bill to aid distressed areas but:

"In the House, the Commerce Department representatives and the Minority Leader were charged with failure to agree to bring such legislation to the floor of the House by unanimous consent. Has the Republican leadership explained to you their refusal to back such legislation?"

The President answered: "No. You are telling me something now that I didn't know. As a matter of fact, it is one piece of legislation I was disappointed was not passed, and I don't know the reason lying behind it."

In a campaign speech at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 1, Mr. Eisenhower said his proposals "for financial and technical aid to areas suffering chronic local unemployment...were sidetracked by the opposition in Congress." He said he would renew his request in 1957, if re-elected.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

HR 9852 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee March 29 (H Rept 1983).

- Passed by the House, amended, May 31, by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee, amended, June 14 (S Rept 2237).
- Passed by the Senate, amended, June 22, by voice vote. (For roll-call votes, see p. 172)
- Conference report (H Rept 2486) agreed to by voice vote in the Senate June 27; by a 200-197 roll call in the House June 28. (See p. 210)

P.L. 632 -- Signed into law June 29.

Congress in 1956 extended the Defense Production Act of 1950 for two years and added a controversial new provision directing government agencies to promote the principle of geographical dispersal of industry in the interest of national defense.

The conference report on HR 9852, which retained the dispersal amendment added by the Senate, was accepted in the House by a three-vote margin over the vigorous protests of Members who feared the provision would be used to the disadvantage of existing industrial centers.

Backers of the amendment said it would give Congressional approval to an "existing policy" aimed at insuring the survival of the nation in the event of an enemy attack.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 9852:

Extended the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to June 30, 1958.

Extended authority for purchase of strategic materials to June 30, 1965.

Required the Secretary of Commerce to study, in consultation with the Joint Committee on Defense Production, the supply and marketing of nickel and to file an interim report by Aug. 15, 1956, and a final report by Dec. 31, 1956.

Declared it to be the policy of Congress to encourage the geographical dispersal of U.S. industrial facilities in the interest of national defense and to discourage concentration of facilities within areas vulnerable to enemy attack.

Directed each government agency, when practical and consistent with existing law and a sound economy, to apply the dispersal principle in the construction of government-owned industrial facilities, in giving financial aid for construction or improvement of any industrial facilities and in the procurement of goods and services under the DPA "or any other act."

Specified that nothing in the dispersal provision would preclude the use of existing industrial facilities.

Provided that the expenses of the Joint Committee on Defense Production -- not to exceed $65,000 per fiscal year -- would be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives (in lieu of being paid half by the Senate, half by the House).

Background

REFERENCE -- "Defense Production" (1955 Almanac, p. 472)

The Defense Production Act of 1950 (PL 774, 81st Congress), an outgrowth of the Korean conflict, was amended and extended in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1955. The major provisions of the Act, as amended in 1955:

Authorized the government to allocate strategic materials and to require private companies and producers to give priority to defense orders and contracts.

Permitted the use of various incentives -- including loans and loan guarantees, purchase of strategic materials and subsidy payments to producers of such materials -- to expand productive capacity needed to meet defense mobilization goals.

Authorized the President to use without-compensation employees (WOC's) to carry out the purposes of the Act and to exempt them from the conflict-of-interest statutes, subject to certain restrictions.

Imposed a system of checks on the use of WOC's, including a requirement that they put on public file a statement listing their business connections and financial interests at the time of their appointment, plus follow-up reports every six months.

Authorized creation of an "Executive Reserve" -- a pool of individuals trained for government duties in the event of a national emergency, who would serve without compensation.

Authorized an exemption from the antitrust laws for private parties engaged in combined actions found to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense (the so-called "voluntary agreements" authority).

President Eisenhower, in his 1956 State of the Union message, asked Congress to "once again extend the Defense Production Act" in order to maintain "flexibility to meet new requirements." The U.S. had "the facilities, materials, skills and knowledge rapidly to expand the production of things we need for our defense whenever they are required. But mobilization base requirements change with changing technology and strategy," he said.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- March 13, 14 on HR 9852, to extend the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1958.

TESTIMONY -- March 13 -- Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, supported the bill.

March 14 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks asked for elimination of requirements in the Act for disclosure of personal financial interests of businessmen serving in government posts without compensation. Weeks said this was an "unfair restriction" and "an invasion of their right of privacy which I find extremely difficult to justify." Weeks said his position was his "personal view" and did not represent the Eisenhower Administration opinion.

ACTION -- The Committee reported HR 9852 March 29 (H Rept 1983) with an amendment to require non-government members of the "executive reserve" to file statements of their business and financial interests at the time of their appointment, plus follow-up statements every six months. (The amendment would thus subject executive reservists to the requirements applying to WOC's.)

Eight Democrats disagreed with the report on the grounds that the Act should be extended for one year rather than two, in order to assure that "in these... perilously tense times" the defense production program would be reviewed in 1957,

Minority views filed by six Democrats criticized the President for failing to request standby authority to freeze prices, wages and rents in the event of an emergency.

Floor Action

The House passed HR 9852 by voice vote May 31, after accepting a modified version of the committee amendment on executive reservists, also by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9852:

Extended the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to June 30, 1958.

Extended authority for purchase of strategic materials to June 30, 1965.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce, in conjunction with the Joint Committee on Defense Production, to investigate the current supply and marketing of nickel and allocations between defense and civilian users and to make an interim report to Congress by July 15, and a final report by Dec. 31, 1956.

Required non-government members of the Executive Reserve to file statements of their business and financial interests at the time of their appointment.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Insert provision requiring a nickel investigation; May 31. Voice vote.

Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- Specify that non-government members of the Executive Reserve were not required to file semi-annual statements listing changes in their business interests; May 31. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 31 -- Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Urged a reappraisal of the Act, saying that defense mobilizing was being used "to prop up sagging conditions in various businesses and industries."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 23, 25 on a bill (S 3407) to extend the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1958.

TESTIMONY -- April 23 -- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) proposed an amendment, incorporating the provisions of S 2879, to promote the dispersal of industrial facilities in the interest of national defense.

Arthur S. Flemming, Director of ODM, endorsed the dispersal amendment. Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) opposed it.

April 25 -- Testimony favoring S 3407 was heard from Secretary Sinclair Weeks; Horace B. McCoy, Deputy Administrator, Business and Defense Services Administration; Kenneth F. McClure, assistant general counsel, all of the Commerce Department.

ACTION -- The full Committee June 14 reported HR 9852 (S Rept 2237) with amendments. The Committee deleted the provision in the House version that would have required non-government members of the Executive Reserve to file statements of their financial interests at the time of their appointment. Other major committee amendments were the geographical dispersal provision and addition of language to "strengthen the President's hand" in exercising the allocation authority when defense requirements cause significant dislocation of normal distribution.

Floor Action

The Senate passed HR 9852 by voice vote June 22, following sharp debate on the geographical dispersal provision. The Senate accepted the committee amendment favoring dispersal by a roll-call vote of 48-13 after defeating, by a 20-50 roll call, a motion by Prescott Bush (R Conn.) to table the amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 172) All other committee amendments were agreed to by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the provisions of HR 9852 were the same as those in the final version (page 520) with the addition of the committee amendment strengthening the allocation authority, which would have:

Required the President -- when the share of any material allocated to the military caused "significant dislocation" of normal civilian distribution -- to exercise controls over the distribution of the remaining civilian supply.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- In lieu of committee amendment on geographical dispersal, insert a provision endorsing the policy and criteria set forth in Defense Mobilization Order I--19, Jan. 11, 1956 (setting forth the existing federal dispersal policy); June 22. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- June 22 -- Bush -- The dispersal amendment "is a dagger thrust at the heart of my own state and region and of every other industrial area.... Should (it)... creep into the law, pork barrel pressures would be exerted upon federal officials to use government procurement, tax favors, loans and any other forms of financial assistance as a means of developing some states to the detriment of others...." It would apply "to all industries, whether defense or non-defense, and to all government purchases of all goods and services, whether or not essential for security reasons."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- The dispersal amendment would "give Congressional approval and emphasis to a policy which is (now) being followed, at least to some degree.... The endorsement of Congress should stiffen the backs of the administrators in applying the policy of dispersal."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- "I am the author of the disputed (dispersal) amendment." Dispersal is "one of the best ways we have to insure the survival of this nation in the event of an attack.... One study indicates two H-bombs could destroy one-third of our steelmaking capacity and 10 H-bombs could destroy three-fourths of our steel industry."

Kuchel -- Urged adoption of his substitute amendment. "In a matter of this extreme importance, language which has been tested by all the agencies should be adopted, instead of...substituting language which is susceptible of the widest kind of interpretation."

Conference

In the conference report on HR 9852 filed June 26 (H Rept 2486), conferees unanimously agreed to accept all Senate amendments but one. Eliminated was a provision emphasizing the President's authority to help civilian users of any commodity in seriously short supply as a result of military requirements. The report said the provision was directed primarily to the nickel situation and the investigation required under the bill would enable Congress to take such action as seemed advisable.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 27 agreed to the conference report, by voice vote, without opposition.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 28 agreed to the conference report by a roll-call vote of 200-197 over the protests of Representatives who opposed the geographical dispersal provision. (For voting, see chart p. 210)

DEBATE -- Albert W. Cretella (R Conn.) -- The dispersal provision "is a back door attempt to pirate industries (to) other localities under the guise that their present location may become a delicate area in the event of war.... I do not believe there is any part of the United States which would not be vulnerable to attack (in the event of war)."

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- "I am...afraid that in 'encouraging' dispersal of industry, the vast powers of the federal government in allocations, or in the use of tax amortization laws, can be used very definitely to the disadvantage of existing industrial centers."

Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- The dispersal amendment "does not prevent expansion of industry.... All (it) does

is to say to the...taxpayers...that where we spend your dollars for defense we must spend (them) in those places where it will not be subject to destruction by atomic attack."

William A. Dawson (R Utah) -- "Why should we permit our defense industries to be concentrated in the coastal areas where they are sitting ducks for an atomic attack.... Is it not about time we cast aside our selfish interests in our various areas?"

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

HR 1840 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 2202) May 24.

- Passed by the House on a 394-3 roll-call vote June 11. (See p. 206)

The House passed in 1956, but the Senate failed to act on, a bill (HR 1840) to tighten antitrust law forbidding price discrimination. The bill would have limited the circumstances in which a person could defend himself against price discrimination charges by pleading he had acted in good faith to meet competition. Such a defense could not be made if the effect of the price discrimination was to "substantially lessen competition and tend to create a monopoly."

Highlighting House action was a successful discharge petition filed to get HR 11 out of the House Judiciary Committee. Two days after the petition had received the required 218 signatures and was awaiting House action, the Committee reported a bill (HR 1840) similar to HR 11. It was passed by the House June 11 but died in the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 1840:

Declared that Congress reaffirmed that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations was to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it existed, to restore it where it was destroyed and to permit it to spring up in new fields.

Amended the Clayton Antitrust Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act, to prohibit use of the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination if the effect of the discrimination might be "substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

Background

The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 was enacted after Congress decided that existing price discrimination laws needed strengthening. The Act was designed to ban "unfair trade practices and unlawful price discrimination," and to prohibit "restraint and monopoly for the better protection of consumers, workers, and independent producers, manufacturers, merchants, and other businessmen."

The Act contained two main provisions:

- Section 2(a) provided that "it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality."
- Section 2(b) provided that "upon proof being made at any hearing on a complaint...that there has been discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished, the burden of rebutting the prima facie case...shall be upon the person charged with a violation...and unless justification shall be affirmatively shown, the (Federal Trade) Commission is authorized to issue an order terminating the discrimination."

Section 2(b) also contained the so-called "good faith" clause, which provided that "nothing...shall prevent a seller rebutting the prima facie case thus made by showing that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser...was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor."

COURT RULING

It was this good faith clause on which the Supreme Court based a 1951 decision in the case of Standard Oil Co. vs. Federal Trade Commission (340 U.S. 231). In effect the Court ruled that good faith was a complete defense against price discrimination charges. In its decision, the Court said:

"Where a seller sustains the burden of proof placed upon it to establish its defense under Section 2 (b), we find no reason to destroy that defense indirectly, merely because it also appears that the beneficiaries of the seller's price reductions may derive a competitive advantage from them or may, in a natural course of events, reduce their own resale prices to their customers."

Proponents of the 1956 bill said the Court's decision opened a "loophole" in the price discrimination law.

House

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) March 8 filed a discharge petition to bring to the House floor his bill (HR 11) to amend the Robinson-Patman Act. By May 21 the petition had received the required 218 signatures.

Technically, the petition would discharge from the Rules Committee a resolution (H Res 414) providing for House consideration of HR 11, which had been in the Judiciary Committee since Patman introduced it, Jan. 5, 1955. Under House rules, the first date on which the House could debate the discharge motion would be June 11.

Patman's petition was the first to receive the requisite number of signatures since a 1954 discharge petition on a postal workers' pay raise bill that died in the Senate. (1954 Almanac, p. 398) Of 30 petitions since 1910, when the procedure originated, only one resulted in a law being passed -- the 1938 wage and hour law.

BILL REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 24 reported a bill almost identical to HR 11 (HR 1840 -- H Rept 2202), introduced by Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.). The only difference between it and HR 11 was that HR 1840 omitted a declaration of policy before the enacting clause. Each bill would prohibit a defendant in a price discrimination proceeding from using the "good faith" defense if the effect of the price discrimination was to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

Floor Action

The House June 11 passed HR 1840 by a 394-3 roll-call vote, after amending it to include HR 11's declaration of policy. (For voting, see chart, p. 206)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- Insert statement of policy; June 11. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 11 -- Controversy centered on the question of whether the bill would completely eliminate the "good faith" defense in price discrimination proceedings. Several Representatives said the legislation was "confusing" and that its meaning was not clear. In response to questions, Patman said the bill would have no effect on freight absorption or delivered price practices.

Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) -- "The present bill knocks out (the) defense of good faith entirely. It says that good faith shall be a defense unless the charge is that there is a substantial lessening of competition. A case never comes up at all unless there is (such) a question."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "When the effect may be to substantially lessen competition in a given area, then good faith is not a defense under the bill. Good faith may still be applicable as a defense where the injury is to an individual competitor but not to the vigor of competition.... This bill has many hidden meanings; it presents many problems.... There are many things in (it) which may take many Supreme Court decisions to clarify.... However,... in view of (its) importance in protecting the economy against discriminations, particularly the small business segment, I shall vote for the bill."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 27 reported a bill (HR 9424 -- H Rept 2817) on corporate mergers and price discrimination. The text of a bill introduced by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- S 11, identical to Patman's bill, HR 11 -- was included as section 3 of the reported bill, with an added provision that nothing in the bill should be interpreted as making it illegal for the seller to absorb freight charges to meet competition.

On the Senate floor late July 27, just before the 84th Congress adjourned, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Kefauver sought unanimous consent for consideration of the price discrimination section of HR 9424. Objection by John W. Bricker (R Ohio) blocked action on O'Mahoney's motion.

Group Stands

Favoring the bills to strengthen price discrimination law were small business groups. Opposed were oil, steel and railroad interests.

A coordinating body set up to support the Patman bill, the Anti-Monopoly Conference, comprised 12 organizations:

Cooperative League of the U.S. of America (13 million members)
International Assn. of Machinists (700,000)
Nat'l. Assn. of Independent Tire Dealers (8,000)
Nat'l. Assn. of Retail Druggists (40,000)
Nat'l Assn. of Retail Grocers (44,000)
Nat'l. Candy Wholesalers Assn. (1,700)
Nat'l. Congress of Petroleum Retailers (35,000)
Nat'l. Council of Farmers' Cooperatives (three million)
Nat'l. Farmers Union (300,000)
Nat'l. Food Brokers Assn. (1,700)
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn. (2,800)
U.S. Wholesale Grocers Assn. (2,000)

(The Anti-Monopoly Conference previously had been identified as the National Council for Preservation of the Robinson-Patman Act.)

The bill also was supported by the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) and the National Federation of Independent Business.

GROUPS OPPOSED

Opposition was spearheaded by oil interests, including Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, National Petroleum Assn., Western Petroleum Refiners Assn. and the National Oil Jobbers Council. They were supported by the Assn. of American Railroads and the Jones-Laughlin Steel Corp.

ANTITRUST LAW

HR 9424 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 1889) March 15, 1956.
- Passed by the House by voice vote April 16.
- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee, with amendments (S Rept 2817), July 27.

Despite two attempts to revise antitrust law in line with Administration requests, Congress failed to enact antitrust legislation in 1956.

A bill (HR 9424) to require large corporations planning mergers to notify the government in advance was passed by the House but failed in the Senate. Brought to the Senate floor in the final hours of the session, it was not acted on.

Both houses did act on separate bills (HR 5948, S 3911) to close what was described as a loophole in existing antitrust law by curbing bank mergers as well as other corporate mergers. House and Senate versions did not correspond, however, and had not been reconciled when Congress adjourned July 27.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFUSION

Both efforts were intertwined in a complex parliamentary situation.

The House Feb. 6 passed a bill (HR 5948) amending the Clayton Act to cover bank mergers. April 16, the House passed a bill (HR 9424) on pre-merger notification that also included the bank merger provision of HR 5948.

The Senate July 25 passed its own bank merger bill (S 3911) which differed from the House in departing from the language of the Clayton Act. Instead, it amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require advance notice of mergers of insured banks and to prohibit mergers which would "unduly" (the Clayton Act said "substantially") lessen competition or tend "unduly" to create a monopoly.

The pre-merger notification bill (HR 9424) passed by the House April 16 meanwhile was held up in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Finally it was reported July 27, the last day of the session, with two other measures tacked on to it. One was the Senate bank merger bill (S 3911) passed two days earlier; the other was a bill on price discrimination (S 11). The catch-all measure, which

included other substantial amendments, was brought up in the last hours of the session. Unanimous consent was sought to act on the price discrimination section, but objection was heard. (See p. 523)

Background

REFERENCES -- "Antitrust Investigations" (1955 Almanac, p. 545); "Antitrust Measures" (1955 Almanac, p. 466).

An upswing in business mergers in 1954 and 1955 led to demands both for new legislation and more active enforcement of existing statutes. Section 7 of the Clayton Act of 1914, as amended in 1950, was the chief statutory basis for government action against mergers.

Section 7 reads:

"No corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital and no corporation subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission shall acquire the whole or any part of the assets of another corporation engaged also in commerce, where in any line of commerce in any section of the country, the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly."

In 1955 Congress passed two laws, at Administration request, to strengthen the government's antitrust hand. One (HR 3659 -- PL 135) boosted the maximum penalty under the Sherman Act from $5,000 to $50,000; the other (HR 4954 -- PL 137) gave the government the right to sue for actual damages suffered as the result of antitrust violations. Hearings were held on several other measures and on the report of the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, published March 31, 1955. Several committees conducted investigations of antitrust matters.

1955 REPORT

The House Judiciary's Antitrust Subcommittee Dec. 27, 1955, issued a report on corporate and bank mergers.

The Subcommittee's Democratic majority said a rising tide of mergers was "one of the most ominous clouds on the economic horizon," called enforcement of the 1950 Celler-Kefauver Antimerger Act by the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice "negligible" and "a token gesture."

The Subcommittee said since 1951 over 3,000 concerns had "disappeared in this swelling merger tide;" that an estimated 500 mergers would occur in manufacturing and mining in 1955, "thus breaking all records for a quarter of a century."

The Subcommittee recommended: "a substantial increase" in appropriations to the Department of Justice and FTC specifically earmarked for merger work; premerger injunctive action by the Department of Justice when deemed necessary; assignment of merger cases to the agency best able to handle them instead of existing "first come first served" methods.

1956 REQUESTS

In his Economic Report sent to Congress Jan. 24, 1956, President Eisenhower requested the following six revisions of antitrust legislation:

- "First, all firms of significant size that are engaging in interstate commerce and plan to merge should be required to give advance notice of the proposed merger to the antitrust agencies, and to supply the information needed to assess its probable impact on competition.
- "Second, federal regulation should be extended to all mergers of banking institutions....
- "Third, federal approval should be required for the acquisition of banks by holding companies.
- "Fourth, the Clayton Act should be amended to make explicit the federal government's authority to take action in merger transactions in which either party is engaged in interstate commerce.
- "Fifth, it should also be amended so as to make the cease-and-desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission final when issued, unless appealed to the courts.
- "Sixth, when civil rather than criminal proceedings are contemplated, the Attorney General should be empowered to issue a civil investigative demand, compelling the production of documents before the filing of a complaint, and without having to invoke grand jury proceedings."

Bills covering all six requests were introduced in 1956. But neither the Administration nor Congress pressed for action on one controversial recommendation of the 1955 Attorney General's Committee -- repeal of the so-called fair-trade laws.

ANTITRUST RECORD

The antitrust record of the Eisenhower Administration rested largely in the hands of Stanley N. Barnes, who served from 1953 to 1956 as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division. He was confirmed March 20 by the Senate as a circuit court judge.

Barnes instituted a program of pre-merger clearance under which businesses intending mergers voluntarily sought his Division's opinion on the merger's legality. Seven such proposed mergers were submitted for review in 1953, 12 in 1954 and 18 in 1955. Of the total, 21 were cleared, seven denied, the others abandoned. Clearance meant only that the Division approved the proposed merger on the basis of the facts available and did not either alter its right to proceed against a corporation if new facts emerged, or bind a succeeding Attorney General.

Barnes also began in 1955 to press in the courts selected merger cases to obtain "adequate high court interpretation" of the governing section of the Clayton Act.

In a March 1, 1956, speech before the Federal Bar Association in Chicago, Barnes called for greater public support of antitrust enforcement:

"My own feeling is that Congressional failure to enact strengthening amendments stems in large measure from the lack of any organized out-of-government pressure for strengthening antitrust.... Antitrust affects most individuals primarily as consumers. And since the consumer's interest is only infrequently represented by organized group pressure, vocal and effective popular support for strengthened antitrust is not always forthcoming...."

BANK MERGERS

House

The House Feb. 6 passed, by voice vote without amendment, a bill (HR 5948) to prohibit bank mergers achieved by acquisition of assets where the effect would be to create banking monopolies. HR 5948 had been

reported (H Rept 1417) by the House Judiciary Committee July 26, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 468)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 5948: Amended the Clayton Act to prohibit the acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations or trust companies when the effect might be substantially to lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly.

DEBATE -- Feb. 6 -- Proponents of HR 5948 said the bill would plug a loophole in existing law. The Clayton Act dealt with bank mergers achieved by stock acquisition and did not cover those in which assets were acquired.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "The present situation is such that unless adequate precautions of the kind proposed here are taken, there is a very real possibility that banking credit will to an ever-increasing extent be dominated by small, tightly-knit groups."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- "The Federal Reserve Board and the Attorney General can keep a vigilant and discriminating eye on bank mergers only if they have the weapons at hand."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- July 16 reported a bill (S 3911 -- S Rept 2583) amending the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require all insured banks to give the government prior notice of intent to merge, and barring mergers which "unduly" lessened competition or tended "unduly" to create a monopoly.

The Committee said it chose the phrase, "unduly to lessen competition," rather than the Clayton Act standard of "substantially to lessen competition," in order to give more leeway to regulating authorities. A minority report, signed by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), said the Clayton Act test should have been retained.

Floor Action

The Senate July 25 passed S 3911 by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 3911: Required all banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. to obtain advance approval of mergers, consolidations or assumption of liabilities. National or district banks would obtain approval from the Comptroller of the Currency, state banks which were members of the Federal Reserve System would obtain approval from the Federal Reserve Board, and non-member banks would obtain approval from the FDIC.

Directed the three banking agencies to disapprove proposed mergers if the effect would be to lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly.

Required the three agencies to consult with each other to maintain uniform standards and permitted, but did not require, them to request the opinion of the Attorney General.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Bar any merger which might substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly unless the Attorney General deemed it necessary to prevent the probable failure of one of the banks concerned; July 25. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 25 -- Douglas -- "It was not until the Celler bill (HR 9424) had passed the House and was before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate that these regulatory agencies discovered an interest in regulating bank mergers.... The only conclusion I can draw is that they wanted a softer bill."

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- "The Senate in passing the bill is merely taking action in futility. The Senate is asked to pass a bill which the House cannot consider because of the lack of time, and against which the Department of Justice has already testified saying (it) is largely a sham."

PRE-MERGER NOTICE

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 16-23, 1956 -- on anti-merger bills (HR 6748, HR 7229 and HR 8332).

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 16 -- Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), sponsor of HR 6748, said: The "utter failure" to stem corporate mergers was due to lack of enforcement of the Clayton Act by the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission; incentives for mergers lie in government tax laws which favor big business and high income families; unchecked, the current merger movement "will end with a few giant corporations owning all the wealth of the country."

He recommended: reduction of the basic corporate tax rate from 30 to 22 percent; a new organization to supply funds to small and medium-sized firms for "long-term business investment." HR 6748 would require million dollar corporations to notify the Justice Department and FTC about merger intentions. It would also give the government more power to prohibit mergers.

FTC Chairman John W. Gwynne said current laws were "inadequate" to stem the "flood tide" of business mergers. He favored requiring companies with capital of more than $10 million to file merger notices.

Jan. 18 -- Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Small Business Committee said the "trend toward economic concentration must be halted...if we are to preserve our traditional system of fair and free competition."

Jack T. Jennings of the Cooperative League of the U.S. favored stricter merger legislation.

Jan. 20 -- T.M. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturer, said a graduated income tax imposed on corporations instead of the existing flat rate would "set a practical limit on the size a company may become."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), a member of the Senate Judiciary. Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, said big corporations had brought about a separation between ownership and control. He said General Motors had become "a collective economic state."

Jan. 23 -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said there would be "chaos" if his Department had to review every proposed merger. He endorsed a bill (HR 8690) calling for 90-day notification of merger plans by corporations with assets exceeding $10 million.

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, University of Michigan law professor, said the American Bar Assn. Committee on Merger Legislation was against notification requirements.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Judiciary Committee March 15 favorably reported a bill (HR 9424 -- H Rept 1889) to amend the Clayton Act to require 90 days' notice of intent to merge corporations with a total worth of more than $10

million. The bill also would permit the Federal Trade Commission, as well as the Justice Department, to seek injunctions against mergers. Two committee amendments were added to the Antitrust Subcommittee's clean bill: a civil penalty ranging from $5,000 to $50,000 for willful failure to comply with regulations and stipulation that a sale or purchase in the ordinary course of business was not subject to advance notification.

Floor Action

The House April 16 passed the pre-merger notification bill by voice vote, without amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 9424 made the following amendments to the Clayton Act (15 USC, 18, 25):

Required that the acquiring corporation in a proposed merger notify the Attorney General and the appropriate federal commission or board 90 days in advance of the transaction if the combined capital structure of the parties involved exceeded $10 million.

Required that the notice include specified information to enable the government to assess the merger's probable impact on competition.

Required parties to a proposed merger to furnish, within 30 days, additional information requested by the government.

Specified that the merger could not take place until 90 days after delivery of the notification, but permitted waiver in appropriate cases.

Specified that pre-merger notification would not be necessary where a transaction was not in essence a merger or its equivalent.

Imposed a civil penalty ranging from $5,000 to $50,000 for willful failure to provide advance notification or to submit the required information.

Gave the Federal Trade Commission authority to seek a preliminary court injunction to restrain the consummation of a merger pending determination of its legality.

Prohibited mergers of banking institutions achieved by acquisition of assets where the effect would be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly (a provision included in HR 5948, passed by the House Feb. 6).

DEBATE -- April 16 -- There was no opposition to the bill. Several Representatives said the bill "did not go far enough" to halt monopolistic mergers.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- In 1955 "the number of mergers set a 25-year record and proceeded at a rate four times that of 1949.... Since 1951 over 3,000 independent concerns have disappeared through merger activity, which has played a most important part in hastening the reduction of competition...and promoting a growing concentration of economic power.... Many of these mergers occur in secret," which means that the government is unable to get any information about them.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 23-July 2, 1956, on three bills relating to business mergers (HR 9424, S 3341 and S 3424).

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- Subcommittee Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) read a letter from Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee claiming any legislation dealing with bank mergers belonged before his group. Fulbright said he doubted his committee would act on the subject during the session.

Representatives of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Comptroller of the Currency endorsed tighter federal controls over bank mergers.

May 24 -- Stanley N. Barnes, head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, said HR 9424, as passed by the House, would inhibit many desirable mergers and would seriously impair the ability of smaller business concerns with financial difficulties to work out solutions to their problems.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said HR 9424 had "adequate teeth," yet placed the primary responsibility with the merging companies. He urged its support.

OBJECTIONS RAISED

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, in a letter to the Subcommittee, said HR 9424 was "too broad and inflexible." He recommended an amendment allowing companies planning to merge to get a binding advance decision on the prospective move from the government.

May 28 -- Harvey M. Crow, associate general counsel for the National Assn. of Manufacturers, said the House measure introduced "a new, novel and extremely objectionable approach to our antitrust laws."

B.F. Castle, executive vice president of the National Milk Foundation, said HR 9424 was "a road block to normal, natural business programs" and would adversely affect small milk dealers.

Russell B. Brown, general counsel of the Petroleum Assn., said HR 9424 would give government agencies "power to slow down commerce for the convenience of the administrative agencies."

May 31 -- John W. Gwynne, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, supported HR 9424 and said it might be made to cover situations where one company acquired a number of small companies over the years.

Ellsworth C. Alvord, representing the American Mining Congress, said notice of merger should be given after the details had been worked out and the plan approved by the board of directors of the companies involved, but prior to stockholder approval.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Coal Assn., in testimony prepared for the hearing, opposed the proposed legislation.

June 2 -- General Counsel Philip A. Ray of the Department of Commerce said HR 9424 was written in "broad and inflexible terms. We strongly urge that an effort be made in this legislation to distinguish mergers and acquisitions of the type that would clearly tend to have an effect upon competition...from those day-to-day transactions which have no competitive effects." Ray said HR 9424 could create "havoc" in the commercial financing field because any transfer of assets as security for loans would come within the notice and waiting period requirements. Ray said the 90-day waiting period should be cut to 30 days so as not to impose "unreasonable and unnecessary restrictions upon business activity."

George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business endorsed S 3341. Burger said small business "must be protected against any and all merger actions in our economy that would tend to reduce their

rightful position or permit a situation to be created where they would be a 'captive group' of the big segments in our economy."

CATCH-ALL BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Judiciary Committee July 27 reported HR 9424, substantially amended (S Rept 2817). Incorporated in the new text were two other bills: S 11, on price discrimination; and S 3911, on bank mergers.

The Senate version made the anti-merger provisions of the Clayton Act applicable to mergers where either party, instead of both parties, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. Corporations were empowered to sue the government for a decision on the legality of a proposed merger. The 90-day waiting period was changed to 20 days with regulatory agencies having authority to extend it to 90 days, and provisions on furnishing information were altered.

The Senate bill exempted from the notification and waiting requirement transactions in which a corporation acquired not more than 15 percent or $1 million worth of another corporation's voting stock (the House version was 5 percent of any stock, and on condition that acquisition was solely for investment purposes). Other changes in exemptions and waivers from the notification requirement were also made by the Senate Committee, and its effective date was delayed.

Congress adjourned later July 27, before there was any Senate floor action on HR 9424.

VETERANS' PENSIONS

HR 7886 -- Reported by House Veterans' Affairs Committee (H Rept 2302) June 8, 1956.

- Passed by a 365-51 roll-call vote of the House June 27, with amendments. (See p. 210)

HR 7886 would have increased rates and liberalized the basis for payment of non-service-connected pensions to veterans. The Senate took no action on HR 7886, or on an identical bill (S 3436) which died in the Senate Finance Committee. Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) July 26 denied he was personally holding up action on the bill. He said "the various governmental departments have not responded to the request of the Committee for their opinion either for or against this proposed legislation." Byrd said "there has been no effort to suppress or prevent consideration of the bill; but we cannot proceed to consider it until we have received the proper reports."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate HR 7886:

Presumed total disability for all World War I veterans at age 65.

Increased payments for totally disabled veterans of both World Wars and Korea from $66.15 to $75 a month and from $78.75 to $90 a month for those having reached the age of 65, providing their annual income was not more than $1,400, if unmarried, or $2,700 if married.

Provided a 10 percent pension bonus to veterans who served 30 days or more outside the continental limits of the United States.

Increased payments for totally disabled veterans requiring the aid of another person from $135 to $150 a month.

Background

HR 7886 was introduced Jan. 3 by Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) at the request of the American Legion. (For names of Congressmen who are Legion members, see p. 529)

The seven-member President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley (ret.), April 22 recommended elimination of non-service-connected pensions except for veterans not covered by social security. The report said the cost of a general pension for all veterans would be "staggering."

President Eisenhower May 30 supported the Commission's views in a letter to Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio). The President said he opposed the major proposals of the Legion bill and said "our first obligation is to our war-disabled veterans (and) their widows and orphans."

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee May 9 said Legion departments had received a telegram from Legion Commander J. Addington Wagner stating that the Commission report was being used as a "stalling tactic" against the Legion's bill. Teague said, "I don't object to criticism but I do object to charges that are not true."

House

COMMITTEE -- Veterans' Affairs.

ACTION -- June 8, by a 10-8 vote, ordered reported a catch-all bill (HR 7886 -- H Rept 2302) providing an $85 a month pension for veterans of World War I and II less than 65 years old and $105 for those 65 and over. The compensation would be increased by 20 percent for veterans who served 30 days or more overseas. The bill also provided increased payments to those with service-connected disabilities and to widows of veterans.

Floor Action

The House June 27 passed HR 7886 by a 365-51 roll-call vote, with amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 210) Opponents of the bill said, before amendments, that it would cost $148 billion by the year 2000. Proponents said this figure was greatly exaggerated.

William H. Ayres (R Ohio), by a point of order, struck from the bill provisions for increased compensation payments to service-disabled veterans, veterans' widows and dependents, which he felt should be passed as separate legislation. His point of order was sustained on grounds House rules granted privilege to pension bills but not to compensation bills. A motion by Ayres to recommit the amended bill was defeated by a 110-305 roll-call vote after it initially was agreed to on a 159-107 standing vote.

Before passage by the House, the bill was amended, on the initiative of its supporters, to cut down the estimated cost of its provisions.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- Set pension bonus to veterans who served 30 days or more abroad at 10 (rather than 20) percent; June 27. Voice vote.

B.F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- Limit presumed total disability at age 65 to veterans of World War I only; June 27. Voice vote.

Dorn -- Set disability payments for all veterans at $75 a month to age 65 and $90 a month after age 65 (instead of $85 and $105, respectively); June 27. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 26 -- Ayres -- "We all know the President is not going to sign" this bill.

Olin E. Teague (D Texas) -- "It would be just a fraud upon the veterans" to make them think the bill could become law.

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), former Veterans of Foreign Wars commander-in-chief -- The program "represents nothing more than an additional cost of war." The pensions would go only to those veterans with limited incomes.

June 27 -- B. F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- His amendment -- to grant pensions at age 65 for World War I veterans only -- should satisfy critics who said "we were attempting to pass a bill and set up pensions 20 or 30 years in the future" without knowledge of conditions at that time.

Teague -- The move was "merely an attempt to get the camel's nose under the tent.... Every year from now on, we will have the World War II veterans in asking for the same thing."

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "A large segment of the nation's daily press" had "whipped up" opposition to the bill, basing it on high cost estimates provided by the Veterans Administration. "I am inclined to believe the estimates are high."

Group Stands

The major battle waged between the various interested groups was whether pensions should be paid to non-service-connected disabled veterans or to service-incurred disabled veterans only.

Leading the opposition to HR 7886 was the American Veterans Committee, which opposed all non-service-connected disability payments. The Disabled American Veterans Feb. 29 supported service-connected disability increases but said "if we go into a general pension plan, it is going to have to be taken away from the service-connected disabled veterans or their widows or orphans."

The American Veterans of World War II and the Korean War opposed increased payments for non-service-connected disabled. Rudolph G. Pesata, national commander of AMVETS, Feb. 29 said "the enactment of this legislation may jeopardize the entire benefit structure." He said the first obligation "is to the service-connected veteran and his dependents."

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce also opposed HR 7886. The group March 1 said "our veterans have received from...Congress more than adequate compensation and remuneration in dollars and kind -- for the time they spent in service.... It seems preposterous that we, as veterans, should expect our federal government, when there is no service-incurred disability involved, to continue to give us pensions or other benefits placing us, in effect, in a preferred citizen category."

AMERICAN LEGION PRESSURE

Leading the fight for passage of HR 7886 was the American Legion. National Commander J. Addington Wagner Feb. 28 said "the American Legion is seeking liberalization of disability benefit laws and regulations which are already in use. We do not favor a general, or service pension. We ask a measure of security for war veterans who, by reasons of disability or unemployability, are insecure." He said "liberalization of existing pension law and regulations will make sure that the 20th century war veteran...not go down in history as the man who served his nation and, in his old age, was forgotten by the nation."

Chairman Teague of the Veterans' Affairs Committee June 9 said the bill was voted out of committee only because of "pressure" exerted by the American Legion. He said he hoped the House would defeat the bill and "teach the American Legion a lesson it won't forget."

Wagner June 11 said in reply: "Congressman Teague's prediction, we believe, will prove as erroneous and baseless as the charge he has made against his committee's members. I feel that a majority of the House membership, in considering HR 7886, will be moved by a keener concern for the welfare of disabled veterans and their dependents."

The AVC June 11, in a letter to all Members of Congress, said "we urge you not to let the Congress become the stooge of the American Legion in its current attempt to ramrod a general veterans' pension into law."

The AMVETS June 18 joined the fray in a letter to the Legion urging the withdrawal of its support of HR 7886 and asking the organization to join AMVETS in backing a compromise. AMVETS termed the bill a "costly measure" with no chance of enactment.

Cooper T. Holt, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sept. 29 said he had received a letter from President Eisenhower declaring that men who served "in an active theatre of operations have performed an extraordinary service to this country." Holt said the letter indicated the President "has repudiated that portion of the Bradley Commission report which holds that military service is an 'ordinary' duty of citizenship that warrants no special consideration."

VETERANS' COMPENSATION

HR 12038 -- Reported by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee (H Rept 2581) July 3, 1956.

- Passed by a 391-0 roll-call vote of the House July 12. (See p. 218)

HR 12038 would have increased service-connected disability compensation and dependency allowances and benefited more than two million veterans with service-connected disabilities. The cost would be about $172 million during the first year and diminish later. The bill died in the Senate Finance Committee which also failed to act on another bill (HR 7886), passed earlier by the House, that called for increased rates for payment of non-service-connected pensions. (See Veterans' Pensions above.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate HR 12038:

Increased by 10 percent current compensation payments that range from $17 a month for 10 percent disability to $163 a month for 90 percent disability.

Increased compensation payments for 100 percent disabled veterans from $181 to $225 a month.

Increased compensation for dependents of service-connected disabled veterans by 10 percent, ranging from $21 to $23.10 a month for a wife only, and up to $61.60 for a wife and three children.

House Legion Membership

The following, compiled from American Legion sources, lists the 245 Representatives who are members of the Legion and the states they represent. For their vote on the Veterans' Pension bill, see p. 210.

ALABAMA -- George M. Grant (D), George W. Andrews (D), Kenneth A. Roberts (D), Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D), Carl Elliott (D), Robert E. Jones (D), George Huddleston Jr. (D).

ARIZONA -- John J. Rhodes (R), Stewart L. Udall (D).

ARKANSAS -- James W. Trimble (D), Brooks Hays (D), W.F. Norrell (D).

CALIFORNIA -- Hubert B. Scudder (R), John E. Moss Jr. (D), William S. Mailliard (R), John F. Baldwin Jr. (R), John J. Allen, Jr. (R), George P. Miller (D), J. Arthur Younger (R), Leroy Johnson (R), Charles M. Teague (R), Harlan Hagen (D), Donald L. Jackson (R), Cecil R. King (D), Craig Hosmer (R), Carl Hinshaw (R), Joe Holt (R), Glenard P. Lipscomb (R), Patrick J. Hillings (R), James Roosevelt (D), John Phillips (R), Bob Wilson (R).

COLORADO -- Byron G. Rogers (D), Wayne N. Aspinall D).

CONNECTICUT -- Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R), Albert W. Cretella (R), James T. Patterson (R), Antoni N. Sadlak (R).

FLORIDA -- William C. Cramer (R), Charles E. Bennett (D), Robert L.F. Sikes (D), Dante B. Fascell (D), James A. Haley (D), D.R. Matthews (D).

GEORGIA -- Prince H. Preston Jr. (D), E.L. Forrester (D), John J. Flynt Jr. (D), James C. Davis (D), Phil M. Landrum (D).

IDAHO -- Hamer H. Budge (R).

ILLINOIS -- William L. Dawson (D), Barratt O'Hara (D), John C. Kluczynski (D), Richard W. Hoffman (R), Leo E. Allen (R), Leslie C. Arends (R), Harold H. Velde (R), Robert B. Chiperfield (R), Sid Simpson (R), Peter F. Mack Jr. (D), William L. Springer (R), Melvin Price (D), Kenneth J. Gray (D).

INDIANA -- Ray J. Madden (D), Charles A. Halleck (R), E. Ross Adair (R), John V. Beamer (R), William G. Bray (R), Winfield K. Denton (D), Charles B. Brownson (R).

IOWA -- Henry O. Talle (R), H.R. Gross (R), Karl M. LeCompte (R), Paul Cunningham (R), James I. Dolliver (R), Ben F. Jensen (R), Charles B. Hoeven (R).

KANSAS -- Errett P. Scrivner (R), Myron V. George (R), Edward H. Rees (R), Clifford R. Hope (R), Wint Smith (R).

KENTUCKY -- William H. Natcher (D), John M. Robsion Jr. (R), Frank Chelf (D), Carl D. Perkins (D), Eugene Siler (R).

LOUISIANA -- Hale Boggs (D), Overton Brooks (D), Otto E. Passman (D), T. A. Thompson (D)

MAINE -- Robert Hale (R), Charles P. Nelson (R),

MARYLAND -- Edward T. Miller (R), James P.S. Devereux (R), Richard E. Lankford (D).

MASSACHUSETTS -- Edward P. Boland (D), Harold D. Donohue (D), William H. Bates (R), Thomas J. Lane (D), Torbert H. Macdonald (D), Donald W. Nicholson (R), Laurence Curtis (R), John W. McCormack (D), Richard B. Wigglesworth (R).

MICHIGAN -- Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D), Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R), Jesse P. Wolcott (R), Elford A. Cederberg (R), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D), John Lesinski (D).

MINNESOTA -- Joseph P. O'Hara (R), Walter H. Judd (R), H. Carl Andersen (R), John A. Blatnik (D), Coya Knutson (D) (Auxil.).

MISSISSIPPI -- Frank E. Smith (D), John Bell Williams (D), William M. Colmer (D).

MISSOURI -- Thomas B. Curtis (R), Richard Bolling (D), Dewey Short (R), A.S.J. Carnahan (D).

MONTANA -- Lee Metcalf (D), Orvin B. Fjare (R).

NEBRASKA -- Jackson B. Chase (R), Robert D. Harrison (R).

NEVADA -- Clifton Young (R).

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Perkins Bass (R).

NEW JERSEY -- James C. Auchincloss (R), Frank Thompson Jr. (D), Gordon Canfield (R), Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R), Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D), Hugh J. Addonizio (D), Robert W. Kean (R), T. James Tumulty (D).

NEW YORK -- Stuyvesant Wainwright (R), Steven B. Derounian (R), Frank J. Becker (R), Henry J. Latham (R), Francis E. Dorn (R), John H. Ray (R), Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R), James G. Donovan (D), J. Ernest Wharton (R), Bernard W. Kearney (R), Clarence E. Kilburn (R), Kenneth B. Keating (R), Harold C. Ostertag (R), William E. Miller (R), Edmund P. Radwan (R), James C. Healey (D).

NORTH CAROLINA -- Herbert C. Bonner (D), L.H. Fountain (D), Graham A. Barden (D), Harold D. Cooley (D), Thurmond Chatham (D), Carl T. Durham (D), F. Ertel Carlyle (D), Charles B. Deane (D), Hugh Q. Alexander (D), Charles Raper Jonas (R), Woodrow W. Jones (D), George A. Shuford (D).

NORTH DAKOTA -- Usher L. Burdick (R), Otto Krueger (R).

OHIO -- Gordon H. Scherer (R), William E. Hess (R), Paul F. Schenck (R), William M. McCulloch (R), Thomas L. Ashley (D), Oliver P. Bolton (R), John M. Vorys (R), A.D. Baumhart Jr. (R), William H. Ayres (R), John E. Henderson (R), J. Harry McGregor (R), Michael J. Kirwan (D), Charles A. Vanik (D), William E. Minshall (R).

OKLAHOMA -- Page Belcher (R), Ed Edmondson (D), Carl Albert (D), Tom Steed (D), John Jarman (D).

OREGON -- Walter Norblad (R), Harris Ellsworth (R).

PENNSYLVANIA -- William J. Green Jr. (D), Hugh D. Scott Jr. (R), Benjamin F. James (R), Karl C. King (R), Paul B. Dague (R), Ivor D. Fenton (R), George M. Rhodes (D), Francis E. Walter (D), Alvin R. Bush (R), Richard M. Simpson (R), James E. Van Zandt (R), John P. Saylor (R), Leon H. Gavin (R), Frank M. Clark (D), James G. Fulton (R), Herman P. Eberharter (D), Elmer J. Holland (D).

RHODE ISLAND -- Aime J. Forand (D).

SOUTH CAROLINA -- John J. Riley (D), W.J. Bryan Dorn (D), Robert T. Ashmore (D), James P. Richards (D), John L. McMillan (D).

TENNESSEE -- B. Carroll Reece (R), James B. Frazier Jr. (D), Joe L. Evins (D), Ross Bass (D), Tom Murray (D), Jere Cooper (D).

TEXAS -- Wright Patman (D), Jack B. Brooks (D), Brady Gentry (D), Bruce Alger (R), Olin E. Teague (D), Albert Thomas (D), Clark W. Thompson (D), Homer Thornberry (D), W.R. Poage (D), Jim C. Wright Jr. (D), Frank Ikard (D), John J. Bell (D), Joe M. Kilgore (D), J.T. Rutherford (D).

VIRGINIA -- J. Vaughan Gary (D), William M. Tuck (D), Richard H. Poff (R), Joel T. Broyhill (R).

WASHINGTON -- Jack Westland (R), Russell V. Mack (R), Walt Horan (R).

WEST VIRGINIA -- Harley O. Staggers (D).

WISCONSIN -- Lawrence H. Smith (R), Glenn R. Davis (R), Gardner R. Withrow (R), Henry S. Reuss (D), Melvin R. Laird (R).

WYOMING -- E. Keith Thomson (R).

DEFENSE CONTRACTS

HR 8710 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 1688) Jan. 30, 1956.

- Passed by a 372-2 roll-call vote of the House Feb. 20. (See p. 188)

The House Feb. 20 passed HR 8710, to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 by repealing the Defense Department's authority, during a national emergency proclaimed by the President, to negotiate contracts let by the Army, Navy and Air Force instead of advertising for competitive bidding. The action followed a report by the Armed Services Committee that 94.19 percent, by dollar value, of all Defense Department contracts from Jan. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1955, were negotiated rather than advertised for competitive bidding.

The Senate took no action on the bill.

Background

President Truman Dec. 16, 1950, declared a national emergency following the start of the Korean War. One result of his proclamation was to invoke a section of the Armed Forces Procurement Act of 1947 that suspended the competitive bidding process for the duration of the emergency. From 1951 on, the Defense Department continued to use the authorization to negotiate contracts. The House Armed Services Committee said it became "concerned" in October, 1955, with the number of Defense Department contracts resulting from negotiation instead of competitive bidding.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Dec. 16, 1955 submitted to the full Committee a report on armed forces' procurement practices.

The report said in the 30-month period Jan. 1, 1953-June 30, 1955, contracts let by the Army, Navy and Air Force totalled $36,367,486,000 but only $2,111,354,000, or 5.8 percent, of that amount was given out by competitive bidding.

The Subcommittee concluded that it was "inescapable that the Departments have -- by a consistent, progressive increase in the use of an exception in the Armed Services Procurement Act -- practically scrapped the traditional system of free advertised competitive bidding. Continued use of negotiation has so permeated the (Navy) Department that it speaks to its employees of competitive advertised bidding as something 'not prohibitive.'"

The Air Force "has engaged in an almost cynical flaunting of the declared purpose of the Armed Services Procurement Act," the report continued. It added that under current procedures "neither the Congres nor the public can learn...whether it is getting the best price from the best possible potential of American industry."

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the full Committee said "I shall urge...Congress to do some first class overhauling of the Armed Services Procurement Act to restore more competition" in defense purchasing.

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 9 - 13, 1956, on proposed legislation (HR 7995) to have the armed forces award at least half of military contracts through competitive bidding.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 9 -- Chairman Vinson said HR 7995 would end the blanket authority for the military to negotiate contracts under the 1950 Korean war emergency proclamation.

Jan. 11 -- Assistant Army Secretary F. H. Higgins said the Army gets the benefit of competition between suppliers even when it purchases without formally advertised bids.

Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Robert C. Lanphier Jr. said the use of blanket authority was confined, effective Jan. 1, to purchases allocated to help labor surplus and disaster areas or small business, buying of non-perishable subsistence items, contracts not over $100,000 for scientific research and development and "specific procurement programs designated by the secretary of a military establishment."

Jan. 12 -- Vinson said there was not a "scintilla of evidence of any collusion, five percenters or the like" but testimony indicated the services had dodged requirements.

Jan. 13 -- Assistant Secretary of Air Force Dudley C. Sharp said the Air Force could not buy advanced plans and complicated weapons by advertising for bids.

ACTION -- The Committee Jan. 30 reported a clean bill (HR 8710 -- H Rept 1688) that required competitive bidding on most military contracts.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 20 passed, by a 372-2 roll-call vote and sent to the Senate, the bill (HR 8710) to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. (For voting, see chart p. 188) It was amended to permit more negotiated contracts than the Committee proposed.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8710 would have:

Repealed the Defense Department's authority, during a national emergency proclaimed by the President, to negotiate contracts instead of advertising for competitive bidding, but retained the authority in emergencies proclaimed by Congress.

Provided that formal bidding processes were not necessary for amounts under $2,500 (instead of the existing $1,000) or for purchase of non-perishable (as well as perishable) subsistence items.

Raised from $25,000 to $100,000 the point at which the agency head was forbidden to delegate responsibility for research and development procurement.

Permitted negotiation of contracts in aid of small business, labor surplus or disaster areas, and required monthly reports to Congress on such contracts.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William H. Bates (R Mass.) -- Authorize the Secretary of Defense to negotiate certain contracts to aid small business, labor surplus and disaster areas; Feb. 20. Standing vote, 87-68.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Require Secretary of Defense to define "labor surplus areas" and "major disaster areas" and to report to Congress monthly the number and type of contracts executed thereunder; Feb. 20. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Feb. 20 -- Debate centered on Bates' amendment, which was supported by Congressmen who said the Defense Department needed authority to negotiate contracts in distressed areas. Opponents argued that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for appropriate legislation.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS' PAY AND RETIREMENT

HR 7619 -- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 1474) July 27, 1955.

- Passed by voice vote of the House July 30, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 366)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 2642) July 18, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate July 20, by voice vote with amendments.
- Conference report (H Rept 2935) agreed to July 26 by voice votes of the House and Senate.

P.L. 854 -- Signed into law July 31.

HR 7619 raised the salaries of many top government executives, made several changes in the organization of the Civil Service Commission and liberalized and increased Civil Service retirement benefits at an estimated additional cost of $310 million annually. Title I of the bill was the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 7619 fixed the following annual salaries:

$25,000 -- Cabinet officers (a $2,500 raise).

$22,500 -- Director, Bureau of the Budget; Comptroller General; Director, Office of Defense Mobilization; Under Secretary of State; Deputy Secretary of Defense.

$22,000 -- Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force.

$21,000 -- Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Director of Central Intelligence; Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation (the bill, however, provided that the FBI Director's salary should be $22,000 as long as the office was held by "the present incumbent"); Administrators of Federal Civil Defense Administration, General Services, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Veterans' Affairs; Directors of International Cooperation Administration and United States Information Agency; Governor of Farm Credit Administration; President of Export-Import Bank of Washington; Deputy Postmaster General; Under Secretaries of Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

$20,500 -- Chairmen of Civil Aeronautics Board, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Communications Commission, Board of Directors of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Maritime Board, Federal Power Commission, Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, Federal Trade Commission, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Renegotiation Board, Securities and Exchange Commission, Subversive Activities Control Board, Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and U.S. Tariff Commission; Comptroller of Currency; Assistant Comptroller General; Deputy Administrators of FCDA and VA; Deputy Directors of Budget Bureau, CIA, ODM, USIA; Deputy Under Secretaries of State; Director of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; First Vice President of Export-Import Bank.

ADMINISTRATORS

$20,000 -- Administrators of Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs (State Department), Civil Aeronautics, Commodity Stabilization Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Small Business Administration, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division (Labor Department); U.S. Archivist; Assistant Directors of Budget Bureau; Assistant Postmasters General; departmental Assistant Secretaries; Associate Director of FBI; Chairman of Military Liaison Committee to Atomic Energy Commission (Defense Department); Communities Facilities Commissioner of HHFA; Commissioners of Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, Urban Renewal Administration; Counselor of State Department; Deputy Administrators of HHFA and GSA; Directors of Administrative Office of U.S. Courts, Bureau of Prisons, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, National Science Foundation and Selective Service; General Counsel, NLRB; Librarian of Congress; President of Federal National Mortgage Assn.; Public Printer; Special Assistant to HEW Secretary (Health and Medical Affairs); Under Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force; members of boards and commissions (excluding chairmen).

$19,000 -- Architect of the Capitol; Assistant to Director of FBI; Commissioners of U.S. Court of Claims; Governors of Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands; legal advisers, solicitors or general counsels of executive or military departments (excluding Justice Department).

$18,000 -- Commissioners of Indian Claims Commission.

$17,500 -- Administrators of Agricultural Research Service (Agriculture Department), Bonneville Power Administration, Farmers' Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service (Agriculture Department); Assistant Architect of Capitol; Assistant Director of Administrative Office of U.S. Courts; Associate Director of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress; Chief Forester of Forest Service (Agriculture Department); Chief of Staff of Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation; Commissioners of Customs, Federal Supply Service (General Services Administration), Immigration and Naturalization, Narcotics, Public Buildings Service, Public Roads, Reclamation, Social Security; Deputy Administrator of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.; Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service; Deputy Public Printer; Manager of Federal Crop Insurance Corp. (Agriculture Department).

$17,000 -- Deputy Administrators of SBA; U.S. Treasurer.

OTHER RAISES

In addition to these increases, the bill also:

Authorized the President to fix the salaries of 15 staff assistants in the Executive Office in a range of $17,500 to $22,500 per year.

Increased the salary of the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service to $20,000, the Deputy Surgeon General to $19,000 and three other medical officers of USPHS to $17,500.

Raised the ceiling on six top positions in ICA to $19,000.

Raised to $15,000 the ceiling on salaries for representatives and alternates to UNESCO.

Raised to $19,000 the salary ceilings on certain top positions under the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

Adjusted the rates of pay of civil service grades GS-17 and GS-18 to maximums of $14,835 and $16,000 respectively (from $14,620 and $14,800).

Adjusted the salaries of top positions in the Postal Field Service and Veterans' Administration.

Raised the salary range of a limited number of professional and scientific positions in the Public Health Service, Agriculture Department and other agencies to $12,500-$19,000.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

Changed the factor for calculating civil service retirement annuities to 2 percent of five-year-high average salary multiplied by years of service in excess of 10, plus 1.5 percent for the first five years of service and 1.75 percent for the second five years of service.

Continued an alternate formula of 1 percent of the five-year average salary plus $25 multiplied by number of years in service.

Continued the right to optional retirement, at age 55, on reduced annuity, after 30 years of service.

Provided for optional survivorship benefits for retired employees; charged a penalty of 2.5 percent on the first $2,400 of annuity and 10 percent for survivorship benefits above that amount.

Changed the reduction factor for retirement before age 60 to 1 percent for each year between 55 and 60.

Provided disability benefits of the lesser of 40 percent of salary or the annuity which would have been earned at age 60.

Changed existing survivorship rights to make widows eligible, regardless of age, instead of at age 50, and to make dependent widowers eligible.

Increased survivorship benefits for children, but put a ceiling on the total benefits for one family.

Increased from 6 to 6.5 percent of salary the employee's contribution to the retirement fund and provided for a matching contribution by the government.

Raised the contribution for Members of Congress to 7.5 percent.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Provided for staggered, six-year terms for Civil Service Commissioners and established a line of succession to the chairmanship.

Provided that general counsels of the Post Office, Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare Departments should be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Established the following professional and scientific positions: Defense Department, 120; National Security Agency, 25; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 30.

Authorized the Civil Service Commission to increase from 1,200 to 1,226 the number of positions in civil service grades GS-16,-17,-18.

Background

The House passed HR 7619 on July 30, 1955..(1955 Almanac, p. 366)

As passed by the House, the bill would have increased the pay of 237 appointed federal officials but would not have made any changes in the civil service retirement program. The Senate, on the last day of the 1955 session, deferred consideration of HR 7619 until 1956.

President Eisenhower, in his 1956 State of the Union message, requested an executive pay increase as well as "needed adjustments in the pay for the top career positions." The President said other legislation would be proposed "to effect major improvements in the civil service retirement system." (For text, see p. 45)

Senate -- S 2875

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service, Special Retirement Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 1, 8, 9 and March 13.

ACTION -- The full Committee April 18 unanimously reported a bill (S 2875 -- S Rept 1787) to liberalize civil service retirement system benefits for federal employees. According to the Committee report, the bill would "provide a sound and systematic method of pay-as-you-go financing" and correct "inequities" in existing law.

Floor Action -- S 2875

The Senate May 23 approved S 2875 by voice vote, with amendments. Earlier the Senate rejected, by a roll-call vote of 16-65, an Administration-backed amendment by William F Knowland (R Calif.) to delete a provision giving automatic survivorship coverage on the first $2,400 of an annuity. Knowland said after the defeat he would not press other Administration amendments to the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 168)

The Senate also rejected, by a roll-call vote of 36-46, an amendment to drop from the bill a provision to permit optional retirement before age 60, on reduced annuity, after 30 years of service.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2875:

Changed the factor for calculating retirement annuities for more than five years' service from 1.5 percent to 2 percent of the average salary of the highest five-year period.

Permitted optional retirement before age 60, on reduced annuity, after 30 years of service.

Provided automatic survivorship benefits for retired employees on the first $2,400 of annuity; charged 10 percent for survivorship benefits above that amount.

Changed existing survivorship rights to make widows eligible, regardless of age, instead of at age 50, and to make dependent widowers eligible.

Increased survivorship benefits for children, but put a ceiling on the total benefits for one family.

Increased from 6 percent to 7 percent of salary the employee's contribution to the retirement fund, and provided for a matching contribution by the government.

Raised the contribution of Members of Congress to 8 percent.

Instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to invest retirement funds so as to yield "the average rate" of interest.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Limit survivorship benefits for children with one surviving parent at $600 per year for each child, or 40 percent of deceased employee's average salary, or a total annual payment to all children of one family of $1,800; set 20 percent higher ceilings on payments to orphans; May 23. Voice vote.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Stipulate that the Secretary of Treasury invest retirement funds so as to yield "the

average rate" of interest rather than a required 3.5 percent; May 23. Voice.

Carlson (as modified by Johnston) -- Delete a provision to permit transfer of credits back and forth between the social security and civil service retirement systems. Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Broaden the definition of disabled servicemen eligible for credit under civil service retirement to include those injured "in line of duty" as well as in combat; May 23. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Increase retirement levy on salaries of Members of Congress from 7 percent to 8 percent, and raise from 60 to 62 the age at which Members might qualify for annuities; May 23. Standing.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Carlson -- Delete provision for optional retirement after 30 years' service before the age of 60; May 23. Roll-call vote, 36-46.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Restore existing law on survivorship coverage of retired persons, to require election of coverage and payment of 5 percent on first $1,500 of annuity and 10 percent on the rest; May 23. Roll call, 16-65.

BILL PRAISED

DEBATE -- May 21 -- Olin D Johnston (D S.C.) -- S 2875 was "the most progressive and important piece of employee legislation...acted upon by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee during...several decades."

May 22 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "Additional legislation is needed to meet the needs of (already) retired employees."

May 23 -- Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "The Civil Service Commission (says) that in the first year the bill would cost $10 million; in the fifth year $60 million; in the tenth year $150 million; and that 40 years from now, it may cost $466 million.... It is a very significant fact that this cost will not be reached until 40 years from now."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "Practically all areas of gainful employment except employment by the... government are covered by Old-Age and Survivors Insurance....The benefits of our present civil service retirement system, as well as the benefits provided by S 2875, accrue only to that minority of federal employees who stay in federal service.... The best method of improving the retirement...protection of federal employees is to give them the basic protection of social security."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "The bill is not as fair a retirement bill as some people have pictured it.... Under the formula provided in the bill, it would give most of the benefits to those who earn in excess of $5,000, and...the employees who earn $2,500 or less get absolutely no benefit whatever under the bill...."

House -- S 2875

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- July 21 reported S 2875 (H Rept 2854). The Committee substituted for the Senate bill a new text which permitted optional retirement at age 55 after 30 years of service; established a penalty of 3 percent on the first $2,400 of survivorship annuity for a retired employee and 10 percent on the balance; maintained employee deductions at 6 percent; set deductions for Members of Congress at 7 percent (instead of 8 percent); and set the formula for computing annuities at 1 percent plus $30 or 1.75 percent of average salary, multiplied by the years of service, whichever was higher.

No further action was taken on the bill, but some of its major provisions were added to the 1955 House-passed bill (HR 7619) in the Senate.

Senate -- HR 7619

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service, Executives' Pay Subcommittee.

HEARING -- July 5, on HR 7619.

TESTIMONY -- July 5 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission, one of 40 witnesses favoring the bill, said most of the executives had received no pay increases since 1949 and added: "It is not reasonable to assume that the federal government can long continue to recruit competent people to shoulder these responsibilities, no matter how patriotic they may be, if we require unreasonable personal sacrifices on their part."

ACTION -- The full Committee July 18 reported HR 7619 (S Rept 2642), amended. The Committee substituted for the House text a new bill which included major provisions of S 2875.

Floor Action -- HR 7619

The Senate July 20 passed HR 7619 by voice vote, with amendments.

PROVISIONS -- There were only minor differences in the salary provisions of the bill as passed by the Senate and the final version. (See p. 531) Other provisions of HR 7619 as passed by the Senate:

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

Changed the factor for calculating civil service retirement annuities for more than five years' service from 1.5 percent to 2 percent of the average salary of the highest five-year period.

Permitted optional retirement after 30 years of service, regardless of age.

Provided optional survivorship benefits for retired employees; charged a penalty of 2.5 percent on the first $2,400 of annuity and 10 percent for survivorship benefits above that amount.

Permitted an employee to designate the portion of his earned annuity he wished to be used for survivorship benefits.

Changed existing survivorship rights to make widows eligible, regardless of age, instead of at age 50, and to make dependent widowers eligible.

Increased survivorship benefits for children, but put a ceiling on the total benefits for one family.

Increased from 6 to 7 percent of salary the employee's contribution to the retirement fund, and provided for a matching contribution by the government.

Raised the contribution for Members of Congress to 8 percent.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Provided for staggered, six-year terms for Civil Service Commissioners and established a line of succession to the chairmanship.

Provided that general counsels of the armed forces and the Agriculture, Post Office and Health, Education and Welfare Departments should be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Provided that the difference between fourth-class mail income and estimated mail costs must be more than 10 percent before the Postmaster General was required to request rate changes from the ICC.

Established the following scientific and professional positions: Defense Department, 120; National Security Agency, 25; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 20. (The Committee bill had provided 275, 50 and 60 respectively, as well as 10 for the Interior Department and 35 for the Commerce Department.)

Authorized the Civil Service Commission to establish the maximum number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule (but not to exceed 329 for GS-17, 126 for GS-18 and 1,215 for all three grades combined).

Set pay for D.C. Commissioners at $17,500.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Authorize the following professional and scientific positions: Defense Department, 120; NSA, 25; NACA, 20; July 20. Voice vote.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Increase the salary of the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service to $20,000, the Deputy Surgeon General to $19,000 and three other medical officers of USPHS to $17,500; July 20. Voice.

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Delete language concerning compensation of certain employees of Congressional committees and Senate Legislative Counsel; July 20. Voice.

Clements -- Permit optional retirement after 30 years of service, regardless of age, instead of at age 55; July 20. Voice.

Clifford Case (R N.J.) -- Set pay for D.C. Commissioners at $17,500; July 20. Voice.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Strike provisions concerning appointment and salary of Federal Highway Administrator; July 20. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Raise classification of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from $21,000 to $22,000; July 20. voice.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Set at $19,000 the salary of the Assistant to the Director of the FBI; July 20. Voice.

Bridges -- Raise classification of one assistant in the Executive Office of the President from $17,500 to $20,000; July 20. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Make salary increases retroactive to beginning of first pay period after Dec. 31, 1955; July 20. Voice.

TOO MUCH OFFICIALDOM

DEBATE -- July 20 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "We have been proliferating officialdom...all around. One cannot go downtown without bumping into a deputy; and he does not wear a sheriff's badge, either."

Morse -- The pay raises should be made retroactive because the Senate considered them the last night of the 1955 session but delayed action (at Morse's insistence) until 1956 so that hearings could be held.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- The best way to kill the bill would be to make the raises retroactive.

Conference

REPORT -- A joint Senate-House conference committee July 26 reported HR 7619 (H Rept 2935). Conferees made only minor changes in the salary provisions approved by the Senate. They changed the Senate-approved formula for computing civil service retirement annuities and deleted a provision for retirement after 30 years' service regardless of age. They raised employee deductions to 6.5 percent and deductions for Members of Congress to 7.5 percent. In most other respects Senate retirement provisions remained unchanged.

According to the report, the conference bill "contains the three essentials for financing the retirement fund on a normal cost plus interest basis.... It requires employees' contributions of 6-1/2 percent of salary and matching contributions by the departments and agencies. It directs the Civil Service Commission to submit annual estimates of appropriations necessary to finance the fund on a normal cost plus interest basis and to continue the retirement system in full force and effect."

ACTION -- The House and Senate July 26 agreed to the conference report by voice votes without debate.

Group Stands

The retirement provisions of S 2875, which were largely incorporated in HR 7619, had the support of the Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO) and the National Federation of Federal Employees. S 2875 also had the support of the National Assn. of Letter Carriers and the National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees. The National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees also favored liberalization of retirement benefits.

JUDICIAL DEPENDENTS

HR 11124 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 2170) May 16.

• Passed by the House May 21 by a 237-52 roll-call vote. (See p. 202)

S 3410 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 1983) May 14.

HR 11124 -- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote July 13.

• Conference report (H Rept 2934) agreed to by voice votes in the Senate July 25 and the House July 26.

P.L. 973 -- Signed into law Aug. 3.

The bill provided annuity payments for widows and dependent children of federal judges. Although most Congressmen favored the measure, there was some opposition from those who said it would set a precedent for similar payments and was merely a "gratuity."

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 11124:

Provided the following annuities:

To widows aged 50 or more -- Monthly payments based on: 1.25 percent of a deceased judge's average annual salary for judicial and/or civilian allowable service in the last five years, multiplied by the sum of the years of service as federal judge, Congressman, member of the armed forces (five-year maximum) or legislative employee (15-year maximum). To this would be added

three-quarters of 1 percent of the average annual salary for the last five years multiplied by the sum of years of executive branch or other governmental service.

To widows with dependent children up to 18 years of age -- for each child $360 annually, up to a maximum of $900 annually for more than two children.

To dependent children (where there was no widow) -- an annuity of $480 each.

The bill also:

Directed that maximum pensions could not exceed 37.5 percent of the average salary.

Provided that each judge contribute 3 percent of his salary annually into a "judicial survivors' annuity fund" to make his survivors eligible for payments.

Directed that judges must elect to come under the annuity plan within six months of taking office or within six months of the bill's enactment.

Required that a judge make a five-year contribution to the fund before his widow was eligible for an annuity.

Stipulated that the widow's annuity would terminate at her death or remarriage. ("Widow" was defined as a surviving wife married to the judge for at least two years prior to his death.)

Provided annuities for living widows of judges who died prior to enactment of the legislation, and exempted them from the five-year mandatory contribution of living judges.

Background

In 1950 the American Bar Assn. said adequate provision should be made for dependents of federal judges. In 1953 the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries recommended that the lack of pensions for widows and dependents of Supreme Court Justices and other federal judges "be remedied promptly." Congress in 1954 took action only on dependents of Supreme Court Justices, passing a law (PL 702, 83rd Congress) providing benefits for Justices' widows.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 5.

HEARING -- Feb. 6 on several bills (HR 75, 678, 3764 and 6974) to provide annuities.

TESTIMONY -- Witnesses included: Chief Judge John Biggs Jr., Third Judicial Circuit; Robert Meyers, chief actuary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and Judge Eugene Worley, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

ACTION -- The Committee May 16, reporting a clean bill (HR 11124 - H Rept 2170), said there was "a definite need to establish by statute a system whereby moderate benefits may be paid" to judicial dependents.

Floor Action

The House May 21 passed HR 11124 by a 237-52 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 202)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, the major provisions of HR 11124 were the same as those in the final version except that the House bill:

Required that a judge contribute only 1.5 percent of his salary annually to the survivors annuity fund. (The final version made it 3 percent.)

Omitted a requirement that a judge make a five-year contribution to the fund before his widow would be eligible for an annuity.

Set a maximum payment to dependent children when there was no widow at $1,200. (The final version permitted $480 for each child.)

DEBATE -- May 21 -- Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- Approximately 380 judges, including those retired and resigned, would be eligible for the program. Benefit payments in the first year would be approximately $280,000, with the cost gradually rising to about $850,000 a year in 25 years.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Opposed HR 11124 because "it looks to me like a gravy train for the judiciary."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- May 14 reported S 3410 (S Rept 1983), which differed from the House measure only in the provision for payment of annuities to all current widows. While the House bill covered all such widows, the Senate bill required that the deceased judges should have had a five-year minimum of judicial experience.

Floor Action

The Senate July 13 passed HR 11124 by voice vote, with amendments, and sent it to conference. The Senate eliminated annuities for widows of judges who died prior to enactment of the bill and made changes in annuity provisions.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Require a judge to contribute to the survivors fund for five years before his widow would be entitled to an annuity; July 13. Voice vote.

Gore -- Increase from 1.5 percent to 3 percent the amount of a judge's salary to be deposited in the annuity fund; July 13. Voice.

Gore -- Eliminate from the bill the annuity provided for widows of prior judges; July 13. Voice.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Provide a flat payment of $480 annually for each dependent child, where there was no widow; July 13. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- Gore -- Regretted that his amendment eliminated annuities for widows of prior judges, but to grant these annuities would "establish a precedent that may go very far indeed."

Herman Welker (R Idaho) -- It was time "to call a halt to the idea that every time a bit of sympathy is involved we should level down upon the American taxpayer."

Dirksen -- Favored the bill because Congress should "close this one gap in the whole retirement system...."

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees July 25 filed a conference report (H Rept 2934) in which they agreed to the Senate's 3 percent figure for a judge's annual contribution and the five-year requirement; made all current widows eligible; provided for annuities when a judge had failed to make certain required deposits; compromised on allowable service requirements; and accepted the Senate's $480 annuity figure for orphan children.

ACTION -- The conference report was agreed to, without debate, by the Senate July 25 and the House July 26.

PAYMENT TO CROW INDIANS

S J Res 135-- Reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1626) March 6.

- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, March 16.

H J Res 516-- Reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 2068) April 26.

S J Res 135-- Passed by voice vote of the House, amended, May 7.

- Conference report (H Rept 2201) agreed to May 24 by voice vote in the Senate and a 176-126 roll-call vote in the House. (See p. 204)
- Vetoed by President Eisenhower June 7.

Calling it an "extravagant" award, President Eisenhower June 7 vetoed S J Res 135, which would have authorized a $5 million federal payment to the Crow Indians as "just compensation" for tribal land in Montana needed for construction of the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir.

BACKGROUND -- The purpose of the resolution was to conclude a drawn-out controversy between the Crow Indian Tribe of Montana and the Department of Interior over compensation to the Indians for their consent to federal acquisition of tribal lands required for construction of the Yellowtail Dam. Construction of the dam as a unit of the Missouri River Basin multiple-purpose development project in Montana and Wyoming was authorized in 1944.

The Crow Tribal Council Jan. 11, 1956, offered to accept $5 million for the land after previously rejecting offers of a $1.5 million payment by the last two Secretaries of the Interior. Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay Feb. 27 said a $1.5 million payment would be "fair and equitable" and that the market value of the land amounted to one-thirtieth of that amount.

Floor Action

The Senate passed S J Res 135 by voice vote March 16, authorizing a $5 million payment to the Tribe. The House passed the measure May 7, by voice vote, after substituting the provisions of H J Res 516, which provided for a $1.5 million payment. In the conference report filed May 23 (H Rept 2201), House conferees agreed to the payment voted by the Senate.

HOUSE ACTION

The House May 24 agreed to the conference report on S J Res 135 by a 176-126 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 204)

DEBATE -- May 24 -- A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- He and the other Republican member of the conference committee, John P. Saylor (R Pa.), did not sign the conference report because "there was no effort to compromise the difference of $1.5 million and $5 million between the Senate and the House." The $5 million payment was "excessive," and the vote to approve it was "political.... I understand the Indians vote in Montana." He said the bill might be vetoed.

Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) -- The Indians agreed to accept a $5 million payment, after rejecting lower offers. "As with any negotiated settlement, we take it -- not because we know it is right -- but simply because it is the best we can do under the circumstances and we want to go ahead with the project.... I happen to think that the settlement in this instance is fair and just."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate May 24 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, without debate, thus clearing the measure for the President.

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) June 7 said there was "not an iota of truth" in a Washington, D.C. newspaper story saying that he had arranged to hold a confirmation hearing on Assistant Secretary of Interior Wesley A. D'Ewart in exchange for Presidential approval of S J Res 135. "As a result of this false charge I have no choice but to vacate the hearing that had been tentatively set (for June 19) on Mr. D'Ewart's nomination," he said. (Although a hearing was held in July, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, of which Murray was chairman, never did act on D'Ewart's nomination, made in October, 1955. See p. 646. D'Ewart was defeated by Murray in the 1954 Montana Senatorial race.)

Veto

President Eisenhower June 7 vetoed the joint resolution because of "the extravagant nature of the award approved by Congress." The standard of payment for land taken over by the government was "just compensation", although awards larger than just compensation had been made in other cases involving Indian lands, the President said. "If the Congress determines that it wishes to provide for an extra payment in this case, it should not be done under the claim that it is just compensation." The President said he regretted that the veto might cause additional delay in proceeding with construction of the Yellowtail unit and expressed hope that Congress would approve a settlement which would permit a "speedy start on this much-needed unit."

REACTIONS

Montana's three Democrats in Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Rep. Lee Metcalf and Murray, in a joint statement June 8, termed the veto "bad news for Montana ...and for western states interested in power and irrigation. The charges of 'giveaway' directed to the provisions of S J Res 135 are baseless and unfounded" and the $5 million price recommended by Congress "is based upon a sound and reasonable evaluation of a dam site," they said.

Rep. Orvin B. Fjare (R Mont.) praised the President for his "courageous veto" of S J Res 135. "Montana's citizens should commend the President for not bowing to Washington press releases which stated that he would not dare to veto the bill since the dam was in my Congressional District, where I held only a 1,608-vote margin in 1954." (In the Nov. 6 election, Fjare lost to Democrat Leroy A. Anderson, who stressed the Crow Indian veto.)

Mansfield June 11 said he and Murray did not feel the necessary votes to override the veto could be obtained.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING

S 3897 -- Reported by Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 2265) June 19, 1956.
• Passed by Senate by voice vote June 20.
HR 11526 -- Reported by House Government Operations Committee (H Rept 2734) July 16.
S 3897 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 13.
• Conference report (H Rept 2872) agreed to by the House July 23 and by the Senate July 25.
P.L. 863 -- Signed into law Aug. 1.

HR 9593 -- Reported by House Government Operations Committee (H Rept 2015) April 19, 1956.
• Passed by the House by voice vote June 5.
S 3362 -- Reported by Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 2266) June 19.
HR 9593 -- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, amended, June 20.
• Conference report (H Rept 2726) agreed to by the Senate July 17 and the House July 20, on voice votes.
P.L. 798 -- Signed into law July 25.

Congress in 1956 enacted two laws implementing some of the key recommendations of the second Hoover Commission in the field of budgeting and accounting. One bill (S 3897) set in motion a program for putting government accounts on the annual accrued expenditures basis. The second (HR 9593) simplified the method of paying claims against lapsed appropriations.

KENNEDY BILL

Congress sent to the President July 25 a bill (S 3897) amending the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 along lines recommended by the second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Stricken from the final version was what Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the bill's sponsor, called its "heart", a provision that Congress should make annual appropriations on the accrued expenditures basis. The provision was adopted by the Senate but dropped by the House on the insistence of its Appropriations Committee.

As finally approved by both houses, the bill required the executive branch to take steps to put its accounts on an accrual basis, present budget requests to Congress on a cost-performance basis and improve other budget and accounting practices.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S 3897 required executive agencies of the government:

To maintain their accounts as soon as practicable on an accrual basis, and to develop their requests for appropriations from cost-based budgets.

To take steps to introduce consistency in accounting and budget classifications and to synchronize accounting and budget classifications with administrative structure.

To work toward the objective of financing each operating unit, at the highest practical level, from not more than one administrative subdivision of funds.

CLAIMS BILL

Congress completed action July 20 on another bill (HR 9593) implementing accounting recommendations of the Hoover Commission. The new law simplified the method of paying claims made against lapsed appropriations. Instead of requiring review by the General Accounting Office when the delayed bills were presented, the claims could be honored directly by the agency concerned. The agency's obligated balances would pass, at the end of two fiscal years after the year in which they were available for obligation, into a special agency account from which payment could be made.

Direct savings of the new system to the General Accounting Office, which would be relieved of investigating all except questioned claims, were estimated at $600,000 a year. The legislation was passed in slightly different form by the House and Senate. The final version followed the House language in most particulars.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 9593:

Authorized government agencies to pay claims against lapsed appropriations directly, instead of requiring payment by the Treasury Department on authorization of the Comptroller General (head of the General Accounting Office).

Directed that obligated but unexpended balances of appropriations should go into a special agency account at the end of two fiscal years after the year in which they could be obligated, and that unobligated balances should revert to the Treasury.

Background

Both bills grew out of attempts to implement recommendations of the second Hoover Commission in the field of budget and accounting. The Commission June 20, 1955, released a report by its task force headed by J. Harold Stewart, head of the accounting firm of Stewart, Watts & Bollong. The task force made 25 specific recommendations which they said would save the government about $4 billion, or 8.5 percent of controllable budget expenditures. (1955 Almanac, p. 371)

President Eisenhower May 10 asked Congress (H Doc 401) to enact legislation to "support the major objectives of the Commission's recommendations" on budget and accounting.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 20-28, 1956, on Hoover Commission recommendations relating to government budgeting, accounting and fiscal reporting programs embodied in four bills (S 3362, S 3199, S 2480 and S 2269); and June 4-6 on S 3897.

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- On S 3362: W.J. McNeil, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said "With respect to the ...(recommendation)...that all obligations be liquidated from a single account, we should like to point out that the bill moves only part of the distance in the direction of this worthwhile objective.

"Our problem in carrying out provisions of S 3362 arises from the fact that there are very large adjustments of unliquidated obligations in the Defense Department after the end of the fiscal year."

Robert F. Keller of the GAO said: "In the event S 3362 is enacted, it is estimated that (more than) 40,000 ...cases a year, which under present law are required to be processed by the (GAO), can be paid directly by the agencies. As a result...personnel of the (GAO) now engaged in such work will be available for...more productive work."

June 4 -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) said S 3897 would require government agencies to disclose what money they actually had on hand instead of letting it pile up, unnoticed, under previous obligational authorizations, a provision which he said would "in effect increase Congressional control over expenditures rather than lessen it." He endorsed S 3897. Endorsement also came from Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Director Percival F. Brundage of the Budget Bureau.

June 5 -- Dr. Robert N. Anthony, associate professor of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Chairman J. Harold Stewart of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Budget and Accounting; M.C. Connick of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; and William Jackman, president of the Investors League of New York, testified for S 3897.

June 6 -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) endorsed S 3897. Assistant Secretary of Defense McNeil suggested clarifying the wording regarding obligational authority but otherwise endorsed the bill. Percy Rappaport, assistant director for accounting, and William J. Armstrong, chief of the accounting group, both of the Budget Bureau, supported S 3897.

ACTION -- June 19, the Government Operations Committee reported S 3897 (S Rept 2265). It would place government accounts on an annual accrued expenditures basis and require Congress to make appropriations on that basis.

Floor Action

The Senate June 20 passed S 3897 by voice vote, without amendment. One of the bill's sponsors, John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), said its enactment would bring "the most important reforms and improvements in the government's financial structure in a decade or more."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, S 3897:

Provided that Congress should appropriate money for each fiscal year on the basis of estimates of expenditures to be made or accrued during the year.

Required the executive branch to prepare its budgets on a cost-operating basis and maintain its accounts on an accrual expenditures basis.

DEBATE,-- June 19 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- "The heart of the bill is...Section I, which provides that the Congress make its appropriations for each fiscal year upon the estimates of expenditures actually to be made or to be accrued during that fiscal year.... This feature would eliminate or substantially reduce the tremendous carryovers of unexpended balances of appropriations, presently estimated as high as $48 billion, which have plagued the Congress for many years.... Enactment of this legislation will produce substantial operating economies by placing our financial structure on a more businesslike basis where we know each fiscal year what is required, what is expended, and what we have received for the expenditures made.... Stating of appropriations on an expenditures basis will not affect the existing statutory authority of the executive departments, including the Department of Defense, to contract for or make commitments for capital expenditures in future fiscal years, provided that the existing requirement that advance approval be obtained from the Appropriations Committees...is met."

June 20 -- Kennedy -- "...more than $25 million of government expenditures in 1956 are being made from funds appropriated in previous years.... (Currently) appropriations are made upon an obligation basis which at times extends over several fiscal years in the future.... This measure offers a hope of...far greater control by the executive branch and by the Appropriations Committees...."

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Presented a list showing the difference between annual appropriations and annual expenditures for the past nine years (in billions):

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Expenditure
1948	$39	$34
1949	41	40
1950	50	45
1951	84	45
1952	93	66
1953	80	74
1954	63	68
1955	57	65
1956	62	64 (estimated)

"In 1957 the President has requested appropriations totalling $66 billion and the Budget Bureau has estimated that we shall spend $66 billion. The accumulation of unexpended balances...now totals $74.6 billion.... After the original appropriation, in practice, very little legislative control is exercised over annual expenditures from multiyear appropriations."

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 21-22 on HR 7209, 7338, 8236, 9402 and 11052, to amend government budget and accounting procedures to conform with recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission).

TESTIMONY -- May 21 -- Karney A. Brasfield, assistant to the Comptroller General, went over HR 9402 section by section, opposed appointment of a comptroller general in each executive agency because of the wide differences between agencies; endorsed simplification of the allotment system for funds.

The Treasury Department, in a letter, generally endorsed provisions of HR 9402 to increase Congressional and executive control over expenditures. The Department opposed putting a comptroller in each government agency and an additional study to eliminate duplicate accounting by the Treasury.

May 22 -- Percy Rappaport, assistant director of the Budget Bureau, opposed Hoover Commission Recommendation 22 to require the Budget Bureau to prepare over-all reports on the government's financial status (in addition to straight fiscal reports) on grounds adequate accounting systems for the government as a whole have not been set up. He also opposed Recommendation 2 requiring agencies to submit performance reports to the

Bureau which, in turn, would consolidate them and submit them to the President each year. "We agree with the objective of this proposal but feel that adequate authority for this procedure now exists," Rappaport said. He endorsed, in principle, the proposal to base budget requests on cost instead of just asking for additional obligational authority. The cost feature was designed to pin-point budget requests by showing when and how much of previous appropriations were spent. It would show Congress how much left-over money was on hand.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said the Hoover proposals would help correct these current "serious defects" in the current budgeting system:

"The lack of dependable information on over-all costs of new federal programs and projects; lack of enough independent data on the actual need for funds requested; the fact that Congress has no control over actual expenditures once the money has been appropriated; the fact that budget presentations...reflect emphasis not on cost consciousness, but primarily on the petitioner's desire for an appropriation."

BILL AMENDED

ACTION -- July 11, the Government Operations Committee ordered reported (H Rept 2734) an amended bill (HR 11526) implementing recommendations of the Hoover Commission in budget and accounting. The House bill as amended by the Committee omitted a provision that Congress appropriate funds on an annual accrued expenditures basis. The report said the Committee heard "strong testimony" from the Chairman and ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee objecting to that provision "primarily on the ground that it would necessarily lead to contract authority for programs which extend beyond one fiscal year. It was felt that contract authority weakened Congressional control...." The Committee said the $4 billion savings estimated by the Hoover Commission if its recommendations were followed was a "myth."

Floor Action

The House July 13 passed S 3897 by voice vote, after amending it to substitute the text of the related House bill with committee amendments (HR 11526).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to conference, S 3897:

Required the executive branch, to the extent deemed desirable and practicable by the President, to prepare its budget on a cost basis and, as soon as practicable, to maintain its accounts on an accrual basis.

Required executive agencies to take steps to introduce consistency in accounting and budget classifications and to simplify methods of subdividing funds within the agency.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- William L. Dawson (D Ill.) -- "The bill as amended would have the President's budget contain information on program costs and accomplishment and the development of cost-based budgets for the various departments and agencies.... It would also require the accounts of the departments and agencies to be maintained on an accrual basis so that if the Congress at some time in the future should decide on an accrued expenditures budget the necessary accounting foundation will have been laid.... I am sure in conference the Senate will agree with us that (the provision for appropriations on an expenditures basis) should have been dropped."

Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) -- "That the present fiscal system has serious shortcomings is rather unanimously agreed by all authorities in the field.... The starting point (for improvements) is the development of accurate, meaningful, useful fiscal data which would be generated from an adequate and efficient budget and accounting system. Until we put the fiscal operations of the government on such a system, all the desirable procedural changes in the world will have only minimum effectiveness.... (The requirement that appropriations be in terms of annual expenditures was omitted because) this would require changing the present manner of handling long lead-time programs, such as major procurement and construction contracts, primarily in the Department of Defense, and...enactment of such a measure would necessarily be better deferred until development of a basic foundation...and an ability to program and report to the Congress more effectively."

Conference

The Conference committee July 23 filed its report (H Rept 2872) on S 3897. The conferees struck out the provision in the Senate bill, omitted from the House version, that Congress should make its annual appropriations on an accrued expenditures basis. The conference version was substantially the bill as passed by the House. Three Senate conferees refused to sign the report because the appropriations provision was left out.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 23, by voice vote, without debate, agreed to the conference report.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 25 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Regretted that the House conferees "felt unable to accept the heart of the bill, which would have placed our appropriations on an annual accrued expenditures basis.... That was the heart of the Hoover Commission recommendation on budgeting and accounting.... House conferees felt they could not accept the provision because of the opposition of some Members...to that reform."

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- "This bill, which had so much promise of restoring to the Congress control of the public purse...is now but an empty gesture.... Any claim that this action...carried out the Hoover Commission's major recommendations...would be a deception. And to claim...substantial savings any way near approaching the ridiculous estimates...given official credence would be to deliberately mislead the American public."

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For a description of the history, functions and activities of the General Accounting Office, headed since 1955 by an Eisenhower-appointee, Joseph Campbell, see the Congressional Quarterly fact sheet that follows -- "GAO Functions as Auditor for Congress."

CQ Fact Sheet — On the General Accounting Office

GAO FUNCTIONS AS AUDITOR FOR CONGRESS

A leading part in the fight for government economy has been played by the General Accounting Office, a little-known but important arm of Congress.

- What is the General Accounting Office?
- How does it operate?

History and Function

The General Accounting Office is the agency of Congress that checks on the financial transactions of the executive branch of the government. It was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 as part of the legislative branch. Its duties were clarified by the Legislative Reorganization Acts of 1945 and 1949 and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

GAO is designed to perform, for Congress, an independent audit of government financial transactions and to determine how well the executive agencies manage their financial affairs. It also controls expenditures by executive agencies and recommends improvements in accounting procedures to the agencies.

GAO's jurisdiction includes most, but not all, parts of the executive branch. Congress has given some offices, like the Central Intelligence Agency and the Executive Office of the President, final authority over their own expenditures. GAO audits for these agencies only if they request them. It also audits some expenditures of Congress, but final authority to approve or disapprove them is not in GAO's hands.

GAO operations fall into three broad categories:

- Development of federal accounting procedures.
- Control of expenditures, including quasi-judicial decisions on the legality of expenditures and claims.
- Audits and investigations.

Accounting Procedures

While GAO does not keep accounts for any executive agency, it has authority to prescribe principles and standards of accounting the agencies should meet. In cooperation with the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget, GAO instituted in 1949 a joint program to improve accounting. A 1955 article in the Journal of Accountancy said this program "promises to work the most significant transformation in our government's financial management since the days of Alexander Hamilton."

Many agencies, including Defense, Agriculture, Justice and Health, Education and Welfare Departments, the General Services Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission have overhauled their accounting systems in accordance with joint program recommendations. Typical changes:

Use of electronic machines to process Treasury checks was recommended late in 1955: Estimated savings of $1.75-$2.25 million a year.

A new money order system was recommended to the Post Office Department in 1951. Result: Elimination of 300 million forms a year, estimated savings of $6 million annually.

Introduction of dollar control of inventories by the Army in 1953 enabled the service to reduce excess stocks of supplies by $7 million in one year and save $3 million.

After the Air Force began measuring work performance and established dollar control of inventories at its maintenance depots, it was able to reduce its fund request for fiscal 1956 by $40 million.

Control of Expenditures

Warrants -- GAO's approval warrant is required before appropriated funds may be transferred from the Treasury to an executive agency or spent by that agency. By agreeing or refusing to countersign warrants, GAO enforces the constitutional mandate that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

Decisions -- The Comptroller General, head of GAO, is required at the request of the agency concerned to issue advance opinions on the legality of any proposed expenditure. These decisions are binding on the executive branch, but not on Congress or the courts. They afford protection to agency officers who must account for appropriated funds. The opinions often determine not only the legality of particular payments but of entire programs. In 1955, for example, GAO advised the Defense Department in an advance decision that specific authority from Congress was needed before it could lease the early-warning radar defense network to private companies for construction and operation. In fiscal 1955, GAO issued 5,909 such decisions.

Claims -- GAO has general statutory authority to settle all claims by and against the government. As with its advance decisions, GAO's findings are binding on the executive branch but may be reversed by Congress or the courts. Congress has authorized many agencies to settle their own claims and some cases go directly to the courts. But in fiscal 1955, GAO settled 183,597 general claims and an additional 55,343 transportation claims.

Audits and Investigations

- Government-Type Audits -- GAO's audit of most agencies, except government corporations, is based on the principle that an officer who handles public funds must account for them or be personally responsible for repayment. Generally, each agency has two accountable officers -- the disbursing officer, who is responsible for distribution of funds, and the certifying officer, who certifies the legality and correctness of the disbursements. They share accountability for the agency's financial transactions.

The purpose of the government-type audit by GAO is to determine the validity of expenditures and collections so that the account of the responsible fiscal officers of an agency may be settled. Control is based on its "power of disallowance;" authority to state what is lawful and unlawful in the use of public funds. GAO's finding can be overturned only by Congress or the courts.

GAO's disallowance of a payment enables the government to collect the sum improperly spent from the responsible agency official, his bondsman or the person who received the money. A Congressional committee reported in 1949: "The value of accountability for public funds has been proved in practice. The vision of personal responsibility exercises a highly deterrent effect on individuals entrusted with public monies and encourages them to prevent erroneous or illegal expenditures as well as to collect back those which have been made.... It has been mainly through the government-type audit that the General Accounting Office has collected and paid into the Treasury during the past few years hundreds of millions of dollars illegally or improperly paid out or withheld." In fiscal 1955, collections from disallowances and other audit action totaled $9,816,665.

• Commercial-Type Audits -- In auditing the operations of government corporations, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commodity Credit Corp., GAO is not permitted to exercise its power of disallowance. It can, however, report errors and discrepancies it finds to the management of the corporations for their action. It also can report to Congress what it has found about the operating efficiency and financial position of the corporations, emphasizing areas where stricter Congressional controls may be needed. By these means, GAO has been able to press money-saving ideas in corporation management.

GAO generally has opposed creation of additional government corporations. In 1955 Comptroller General Joseph Campbell testified: "The corporate form of government activity is objectionable because, for the most part, it is free from the normal safeguards set up by the Congress to maintain adequate control over the conduct of public business and the expenditure of public funds. For example, budgeting is subject to less control; broad powers are usually vested in the board of directors to take action without regard to laws generally applicable to government departments and agencies; and the expenditures of corporations, although subject to audit, are not subject to the disallowance power of the General Accounting Office.

• Transportation Accounts -- GAO also is charged with sole responsibility for auditing all the transportation payments of the government. The law requires carriers' bills to be paid by agencies when presented and only GAO is permitted to review the bills and seek refunds for overpayments. In fiscal 1955 GAO collected $34,928,507 in refunds.

• Investigations -- GAO is empowered, on its own initiative or at the request of Congress, to investigate the propriety and effectiveness with which agencies are using funds. These investigations go beyond normal audit procedures to seek out fraud and irregularity.

In fiscal 1955 GAO's 240-man investigations section reported on 445 probes, 40 of which were conducted at the request of Congress. Typical of these investigations were:

A report to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee on widespread abuse of sick leave provisions by postal employees.

A report to the Senate Government Operations Committee on a contract for sailor hats, which touched off the public hearing that resulted in cancellation of the contract.

A national survey of the validity of parents' claims to veterans insurance benefits.

An investigation of the Deseret, Utah, Army Chemical Depot, which led to the integration of its activities with neighboring Tooele Ordinance Depot; 206 jobs were abolished with an annual saving of $1,149,000 and $13.6 million of planned construction was canceled or curtailed.

Aid to Congress

As an agency of the legislative branch, GAO works closely with Congress and particularly with the Appropriations and Government Operations Committees of both chambers. During fiscal 1955 it assigned 35 staff members to assist Congressional committees for various periods of time. In the same year it sent 4,930 reports to Congress, most of them requested by individual Members. Each year GAO prepares for the House Appropriations Committee a summary of its audits and investigations of executive agencies' operations during the previous year. This report, emphasizing GAO's criticisms of agency programs and management, is in the hands of committee members when agency officials are questioned on their appropriation requests.

Staff and Organization

Personnel -- On July 1, 1955, GAO had 5,776 employees. Half were in general auditing work and another 2,000 specialized in transportation and general claims. The number of employees had declined from a high of 14,904 in 1946.

Organization -- GAO is headed by the Comptroller General, appointed by the President for a single 15-year term and removable only with the concurrence of Congress. It has, in addition to its Washington headquarters, branches in 21 American cities and a European headquarters in Paris. From the field offices members of the investigative and audit staffs conduct studies at the sites of agencies, installations and projects.

Budget -- GAO had an appropriation of $31,981,000 for fiscal 1955 and 1956. In June Congress approved a fiscal 1957 appropriation of $34 million. Every year since 1944, GAO has collected more money for the government than it spent. In fiscal 1955, collections totaled $55,247,160.

Comptroller General -- The Senate on March 18, 1955, confirmed the nomination of Joseph Campbell of New York City as Comptroller General. Campbell was a certified public accountant in private practice until 1941, when he became assistant treasurer of Columbia University. He served as treasurer and vice president of the University until July, 1953, when he was named a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He resigned from the AEC just before his appointment to the GAO.

ATOMIC ENERGY REACTORS

S 4146 -- Reported June 29, 1956, by Joint Atomic Energy Committee (S Rept 2390).

- Passed by the Senate July 12, by a 49-40 roll-call vote. (See p. 177)

HR 12061 -- Reported June 29 by Joint Atomic Energy Committee (H Rept 2622). (Senate and House bills and reports were identical).

- Recommitted by the House to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee July 24 by a 203-191 roll call. (See p. 224)

The bill, which would have authorized $400 million for the construction of demonstration atomic reactors, was opposed by the Eisenhower Administration and by four of the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission. Opponents of the legislation said authority for the program already existed and that it was an attempt to put the government into the atomic power business. Proponents maintained the only purpose of the measure was to accelerate the development of peacetime atomic power.

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Committee and passed by the Senate, S 4146:

Authorized and directed the Atomic Energy Commission to contract for an undesignated number of large-scale power demonstration reactors to show the practical value of facilities "for the generation of electric energy in industrial or commercial quantities;" the reactors were to be constructed at AEC production sites, energy generated to be used by AEC.

Directed the AEC to contract for smaller experimental prototype power reactors; according to the Committee report, "These facilities are expected to be located at AEC production, testing and laboratory sites, with the power absorbed at those sites."

Gave the AEC responsibility for conduct of a "vigorous program of international cooperation and assistance in the design, construction and operation of power reactors and related matters."

Directed AEC, beginning Jan. 1, 1957, to submit quarterly reports to the Joint Committee on program's progress.

Authorized appropriation of $400 million to finance the program over a five-year period.

Background

The AEC established a Reactor Development Division in 1949 and inaugurated a power reactor development program early in 1955. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 provided the basis for greater private participation in the development program. (1954 Almanac, p. 534)

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee March 26, 1955, announced formation of a nine-member panel of citizens to study the "impact of the peacetime uses of atomic energy."

Robert McKinney, editor and publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican and former Assistant Secretary of Interior, was named chairman. Other members of the panel: Ernest R. Breech, Ford Motor Co. chairman; George R. Brown of Brown and Root Inc., Houston, Texas, engineering and construction firm; Sutherland C. Dows, Iowa Electric Light and Power Co. president; John R. Dunning, Columbia University dean of engineering; Frank M. Folsom, Radio Corporation of America president; T. Keith Glennan, Case Institute of Technology president, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel B. Morris, Los Angeles Water and Power Department general manager; and Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president.

The Panel on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy made its report Jan. 31, 1956. The panel urged that responsibility for developing the peacetime atom be transferred to a broad partnership of government and independent science, technology and industry. The panel recommended on atomic power:

If private industry failed to take the initiative, AEC should support a program to develop wide, competitive use of atomic energy, "even to the construction with public funds of one full-scale 'demonstration' plant of each major reactor size and type."

Atomic power should be exploited as a source of electric power "at a rate consistent with sound technological, economic and public policy considerations."

AEC should encourage more widespread contributions to the controlled thermonuclear program in the U.S.

AEC should provide sufficient information about the "feasibility of nuclear fission power" to encourage investors.

(For a detailed summary of the panel report, see p. 547)

Development Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 7-March 5, on the development, state and growth of the atomic energy industry and on the report of the Panel on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 7 -- Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said "all but a small amount of information bearing on the peaceful uses of atomic energy" would be made available to "responsible" industrial groups and individuals by March 1. "Substantial progress was achieved during 1955 in all facets of the program to encourage and aid private enterprise in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy at home and abroad," he said.

Feb. 8 -- Dr. W. Frank Libby of AEC estimated industry was saving $200-300 million a year by the use of isotopes, and agriculture was saving $100 million. He predicted that within 10 years American industry would save $1 billion a year through the use of isotopes as processing and quality controls. "Even if we fail to get atomic power," he said, "radioactive isotopes by themselves will pay the way of the atom."

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) called for hearings "to explore what part, if any" the federal government should take in protecting future atomic power firms from "catastrophic" financial loss that might result from damage claims. (See "Nuclear Insurance," p. 546)

Feb. 15 -- Clyde T. Ellis of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. said "the U.S. has no civilian atomic energy program worthy of the name.... Other nations, including Russia, have achieved world leadership" in the field. He called for "dynamic administration and leadership" instead of "the present inertia" at the AEC. Ellis said Congress should provide funds to cooperatives and public bodies "for the development and construction of experimental nuclear reactors...up to 50,000 kilowatts."

Tom Pickett of the National Coal Assn. said the country's best interests are not served by "unwarranted

optimism" that low-cost atomic power "is on the verge of achievement."

AEC SPLIT

Feb. 23 -- AEC Commissioner Thomas E. Murray said there was an atomic power race as well as a nuclear weapons race and "the United States is certainly off to a slow start." He said the government should finance a $1 billion-a-year developmental program for five years for installation at home and abroad of atomic power reactors capable of generating two million kilowatts. Private industry could not assume the risk in this developmental phase, Murray said, but probably could take over by 1960. The goal for a second five-year phase should be 10 million kilowatts by 1965, Murray said. He said some of his ideas on a long-scale program had been presented at AEC meetings and turned down.

Feb. 29 -- Chairman Strauss said "government funds should not be used for full-scale power installations, merely to enlarge the use of atomic energy for power purposes" while such use was commercially uneconomic. Strauss said that AEC was "considering...complete declassification of all information...primarily concerned with design and construction of power-producing reactors."

March 1 -- Strauss said it "would be a mistake" to discount "for the foreseeable future" an atomic-powered automobile. AEC General Manager Kenneth E. Fields and Dr. W. Kenneth Davis, head of the AEC's reactor division, said they could not envision an atomic automobile nor a locomotive in the foreseeable future.

March 5 -- Harry E. Jordan, American Water Works Assn. secretary, said the government should encourage the "application of radioisotopes to solving civilian engineering problems." He said the U.S. was behind other countries, notably Great Britain and West Germany, in this field because the AEC "has failed...to give encouragement to civilian studies of the application of radiation techniques." He recommended establishment "of a permanent interdepartment panel to explore the possible areas of application of radiation techniques in the solution of civilian problems."

SHIP PROPULSION

K.W. Van Eman, vice president of the Skinner Engine Co., Erie, Pa., said that while proposals were being submitted for the design of an atomic-powered oil tanker to be completed by mid-1959, there was still no program to provide for the propulsion units of that vessel. He said the Committee should consider allowing "small business...to engage in the marine atomic development with the prototype plant, consisting of an atomic reactor with a marine engine."

PATENTS

William A. Steiger of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said "patentability in the atomic field" should "be determined in accordance with established patent law with two exceptions, namely, prior secret use by the Commission and papers published by the Technical Information Service of the Commission." He said foreign inventors would hold an "abnormal" proportion of atomic patents issued in the U.S. unless the patent provisions of the Atomic Energy Act were liberalized.

SMALL BUSINESS

John Menke, president of the Nuclear Development Corp. of America, White Plains, N.Y., said "the impact of the growth of atomic energy on industry should not only be to make the larger companies bigger. Now is the time to guide its growth and to foster vigorous progress and competition which the newer, modest companies will always supply in our country."

INSURANCE

Francis K. McCune, General Electric Co. vice president, said: "The gravest problem now facing the atomic energy business is that of liability for the consequences of an atomic incident." He said legislation should be enacted to "provide indemnity against atomic hazards" and that such indemnity provisions "should cover liability only above the amount of insurance which is determined to be available in the private market on a reasonable basis."

March 6 -- Philip Sporn of Nuclear Power Group Inc. said "within a very short time, nearly all non-federal activities will be badly delayed and some even stopped completely, unless the third party liability problem (resulting from atomic catastrophe) is faced immediately." He said the government should provide "excess coverage over that offered by the insurance industry."

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Benjamin C. Sigal of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, said: "It is inexcusably shortsighted for us to allow the program of full-scale reactors to founder because of an unjustifiable ideological concern that our system of free enterprise will somehow be irretrievably damaged if our government builds a few large-scale reactors." He said the power requirements of the U.S. were increasing rapidly and the "need for exploration and exploitation of nuclear power is urgent." AEC, he said, should "proceed immediately with a vigorous program for constructing full-scale nuclear reactors for the production of electric power."

Leland Olds, Energy Research Associates head, said he was convinced "that Congress must recognize effective development of atomic power as a fundamental responsibility of the federal government without further waiting to determine whether private enterprise can be depended upon for 'expeditious and efficient' progress." He said the field of atomic power development was "broad enough for federal, non-federal public, cooperative and private participation."

Elmer L. Lindseth of the Edison Electric Institute cited the "rapid obsolescence of initial atomic power facilities" and said there was no "present need for the government to embark on a large-scale program of building 'demonstration reactors' with taxpayers' funds, particularly in the present state of knowledge of the art."

Jack Jennings of the Cooperative League of the U.S. said that in view of the delay by private firms, the "government should undertake development of an atomic power program." Rural electric cooperatives and public bodies should be given preference, he said, "in the granting of licenses for construction of atomic power plants for research and development purposes."

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative representative, supported a "crash program" for development

of atomic power. He endorsed in principle a bill (S 2725) by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) which would instruct AEC to build six full-scale demonstration reactors in various parts of the country. "In spite of all the pledges of investment, when and if any of the private enterprise plans now being considered are effectuated, there is little if any actual decision to proceed beyond the planning stage," he said.

LABOR'S ROLE

Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, recommended "enactment of a uniform federal safety code covering the industrial uses of nuclear energy," fixing of minimum compensation standards for injury or disease induced by radiation, a revised program of information control including specific definition of what constitutes a security risk, and replacement of the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel with a three-way panel representing labor, industry and the public.

Civilian Power Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HEARINGS -- May 23-29 on the atomic power program.

TESTIMONY --May 23 -- Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said "...we are losing the race for construction of industrial and civilian atomic power reactors. At a recent...conference, the Russians announced a five-year reactor construction program...(for) 10 full-scale power reactors, having a total capacity of from 2...to 2.5 million kilowatts...." In the United States, the Atomic Energy Commission "(is negotiating) with five groups which are said to have submitted...proposals" for reactor construction. "...if the dates projected for completion of these projects are met, we would have by 1960...only 689,000 kilowatts of capacity in being." Gore said the "government...can assume a greater economic risk than...any one company or...group..., (and) can do the job faster. (My)...bill, S 2725 (directing AEC construction of six nuclear power facilities for electric power production)... would supplement the present program."

AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss said: "If there were some...reason for doing so the U.S. could...build millions of kilowatts of generating capacity by 1960 -- but it would not be economically competitive power." Strauss said he thought private industry's building and operation of atomic power plants would achieve "vital cost reduction" quicker than the government could.

May 24 -- Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D Ore.) said the U.S. "cannot afford to wait for private enterprise to satisfy all its vested interests in the status quo." He said he was "convinced that a few billion dollars invested over the next five years in a crash federal atomic power program would pay off a hundred times over" in benefits to the U.S. at home and abroad.

Spokesmen for the Florida Power Corp. and the Southern California Edison Co. inserted statements in the record opposing Gore's plan. Their views were shared by two other spokesmen for private industry -- W.E. Kelley of the National Assn. of Manufacturers and Elmer L. Lindseth of the Edison Electric Institute.

Kelley, president of Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories and former manager of the AEC's New York office, said Gore's proposal would place the government in "competition" with private enterprise in the development of electric power sources. He added: "In our opinion, enactment of this bill would reverse the intent of Congress...; it would not accelerate sound long-term development...; nor would it assist the 'qualitative' development of nuclear reactors, but instead would concentrate on 'quantity' development."

COMPETITION WITH BUSINESS

Lindseth said Gore's bill would "put still another agency of the...government in the tax-exempt electric power business on a commercial basis in competition with tax-paying investor-owned electric companies."

May 25 -- Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Cooperative League of the USA, said passage of Gore's bill (S 2725) would be a step in the direction of low-cost, plentiful power. He said cooperatives "are in a very vulnerable position indeed unless they have some source from which they can obtain their power besides that of their hostile competitors."

Charles E. Oakes, president of Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., said S 2725 was "a significant step towards blocking the normal future growth of the electric industry through pre-emption by government of the nuclear power field and interposition of the insurmountable barrier of tax-free government power." Oakes said if federal development of nuclear power reactors were necessary from an international standpoint, there should be State Department support of such a plan.

May 28 -- Tom Pickett, executive vice president of the National Coal Assn., said the coal industry opposed the Gore bill because it felt there was "no current domestic need for the development of a new source of electric power. There is no assurance that nuclear power will ever be as cheap as today's power from conventional fuels," Pickett said. He said statements that the world coal reserves were very limited were "a complete distortion of the truth."

Robert McKinney, chairman of the Panel on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy said the U.S. should build power reactors in "fuel-short" countries, instead of expanding its domestic atomic power program. He opposed the Gore bill because it would involve "new burdens on all the taxpayers."

May 29 -- James F. Fairman, Consolidated Edison Co. engineering vice president, said the government could do better spending its money for fundamental research than for atomic power plants.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), in a statement submitted for the hearing, said the United States atomic power program was "shockingly inadequate" compared to that of Russia and Britain. Reuther urged passage of the Gore bill.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, said enactment of the Gore bill would strengthen the government's foreign policy, "which is in part dependent upon our position of world leadership in the field of atomic power."

Andrew J. McMahon, chairman of the Utility Workers of America (AFL-CIO), opposed S 2725 as "but another effort to put the government into the business of generating and distributing electric energy."

John Jay Hopkins, chairman and president of General Dynamics Corp., said there should be joint government-industry efforts to deliver and build abroad by 1960 as many as 50 atomic power reactors.

FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

June 18 -- AEC Commissioner Murray, in a statement filed with the Committee, said the government had "prematurely abdicated to private industry the primary responsibility for building large power reactors." Murray said the prospect of getting "any substantial quantity of industrial atomic power in this country by 1960 is very gloomy -- and getting more gloomy every day." Murray advocated enactment of legislation "similar to that proposed by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)" calling for the government to build six large atomic reactors (S 2725 and HR 10805). He said nations must begin to integrate nuclear power into their economy, but "if action is not forthcoming to break the monopoly now enjoyed by private industry in the large reactor program we will not be prepared."

A government program, Murray said, would help industry eliminate technical obstacles, and increase the number of trained reactor engineers. He said private industry's "fear" of government entry into the power field was "unwarranted" and could not "rightly be countenanced as cause for delay."

Committee Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said Murray's statement was "a significant contribution" to the Committee's work.

BILLS REPORTED

ACTION -- The Joint Committee June 29 reported identical clean bills (S 4146 -- S Rept 2390, HR 12061 -- H Rept 2622) to accelerate the civilian atomic power program by authorizing $400 million for an unspecified number of demonstration atomic plants to be built by the Atomic Energy Commission. The plants would be built at AEC sites only, and the electrical energy produced would be used by the AEC.

Senate

The Senate July 12 passed S 4146 by a 49-40 roll-call vote. Three Republicans -- Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), William Langer (N.D.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.) -- and 46 Democrats voted for the bill. All dissenting votes were cast by Republicans. (For voting, see chart p. 177)

DEBATE -- July 12 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "The Committee had in mind the construction of the equivalent of three large-scale prototype demonstration reactors, two small-scale prototype reactors...and assistance abroad in the design and construction of the equivalent of five small-scale reactors."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- "This bill...is not necessary. It authorizes an additional $400 million for a purpose which is not in itself well-defined and... which is already provided by existing legislation.... It will require additional scientists, and there is no place to obtain them in sufficient numbers unless we dilute our already diluted weapons program and peaceful experimental development program...."

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- "The Atomic Energy Commission opposes this program."

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- "This bill constitutes a good attempt to fortify our foreign policy and our obligation, even to American industry, to demonstrate -- by using our own funds for the building of these prototype large-scale reactors -- that we are on the level."

House

The House July 24 killed HR 12061, the companion bill to S 4146. With Republicans providing most of the votes, it recommitted the measure to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee by a 203-191 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 224)

Previously the House had agreed to a number of amendments designed to protect private power companies and other atomic programs. It had also voted, 195-199, to reject a motion by Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) to strike the enacting clause, which would have killed the bill. Cannon, one of the bill's supporters, apparently offered the motion as a parliamentary maneuver to gain additional speaking time. When he asked unanimous consent to withdraw the motion, Republican opponents of the bill objected, and the motion was first agreed to on a 155-135 standing vote, then rejected on the roll call.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) -- Make it permissive and not mandatory for the Atomic Energy Commission to construct large-scale power demonstration reactors; July 24. Teller vote, 133-105.

Cole -- Make it permissive for AEC to build the smaller reactors authorized in the bill; July 24. Voice.

Cole -- Make it explicit that the smaller reactors were to be built at AEC production sites with the energy generated to be used by AEC; July 24. Voice.

Cole -- Invite participation by private capital, unless to do so would delay construction of the project for more than six months; July 24. Standing, 121-86; teller, 148-101.

Cole, as modified -- Prevent construction, ownership or operation by AEC of reactor demonstration facilities in any foreign country; July 24. Voice.

Cole -- Strike provision requiring quarterly reports on the progress of the program, July 24. Voice

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) -- Authorize the President, not AEC, to conduct the program of international cooperation in reactor development; July 24. Voice.

Cole -- Insure that the program would not interfere with the progress of other atomic programs; July 24. Teller, 152-120.

Cole, as amended by Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- Direct AEC to sell the demonstration reactors after 15 years of operation; July 24. Teller, 150-120.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Cole -- Authorize appropriation of $50 million for one year instead of $400 million for five years; July 24. Voice.

John Phillips (R Calif.) -- Prevent AEC from building a reactor in an area in which a public or private utility is negotiating for a license to build or operate a reactor; July 24. Standing, 118-123.

DEBATE -- July 24 -- W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) -- The program could be a "Trojan horse" and a vehicle to put the government in the atomic power business, but "this bill prevents that from happening."

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) -- "This bill does not put the government in the power business.... (it) contemplates purely an experimental and demonstration program."

Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- "This is a crash program when we have no crash to take care of."

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, who opposed the bill, "has an inflated sense of ego.... He wants to impose his will on the program in place of the will of Congress."

WHY BILL WAS KILLED

Cole subsequently said the defeat of the bill was "the direct result of an attempt to use atomic energy as a vote-getter in the public power areas and, under the cloak of a laudable purpose, to attract the votes of people everywhere who are eager to advance the atomic program." His amendments, he said, were intended to "remove the last vestige of resemblance between the bill before the House and original so-called Gore-Holifield bills which were an admitted attempt to place the federal government in the electric business and to socialize the atomic industry." Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) had said he regarded the bill as one of the keystones of a public power program he expected the Democrats to enunciate in their 1956 platform. (See "1956 Democratic Convention")

Utility Ad Dispute

America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies June 13, in a full-page advertisement in 36 newspapers, supported private development of atomic power for electricity. In its advertisement, the organization of 123 independent electric companies claimed that under private development the United States led all other nations in the number of nuclear reactors built or planned. The power companies said there were 90 atomic reactors in the U.S. to 17 in Soviet Russia.

Two Senators on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee disputed the advertisement. They cited Committee hearings on S 2725 to back up their claims.

Sen. Gore, sponsor of S 2725, June 13 said the ad "indicates that the private power companies spent approximately $100,000...to mislead and misinform the American people." He asserted that of the 55 reactors said by the ad to have been completed in 1956 "not one plant is able to produce electric power in commercial or industrial quantity" and of the 35 listed as being built or planned "only one is under construction." Committee Chairman Anderson June 13 said hearings before his Committee did not justify the ad. He said another advertisement should be written "explaining the terrific advance of the Russians in view of all the numbers against them."

Joe Jenness, assistant general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., June 19 said the ad was "completely dishonest and misleading." He said "America is falling behind" the Soviet Union in production of atomic reactors.

As of June, 1956, AEC announcements listed 42 operating reactors "of all types." A spokesman for the Commission said only one reactor currently was planned for commercial use, and construction would not be complete until 1957.

The House Appropriations Committee June 26 asked the N.W. Ayer & Sons advertising agency to appear before the Committee to explain "the purpose" of the June 13 advertisement which Members claimed misrepresented the status of U.S. development of peacetime atomic power. The Committee also requested an unidentified editorial writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch to appear in connection with an editorial on June 24 referring to "an atomic-power policy that has collapsed." Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) said Committee members wanted to know the "basis of some of the statements" in the editorial.

The Post-Dispatch June 29 refused to testify before the Committee. A telegram signed by Irving Dilliard, editorial page editor, said "it would be a profound disservice to freedom of the press...for an editorial representative of this newspaper to permit himself to be questioned by a committee of Congress concerning an editorial."

Chairman Cannon said the newspaper's refusal was "unquestionably within its rights. To summon the newspaper before the Committee would unquestionably be in contravention of freedom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment.... In view of the fact that the Post-Dispatch declines to come gratuitously, that is the end of it." The ranking Republican member, John Taber (N.Y.), said, "They proved that they lied by refusing to come. That's an admission that they didn't tell the truth."

The Committee June 29 heard voluntary testimony in executive session from two representatives of N.W. Ayer & Sons.

July 20, in a report (H Rept 2849) on the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 12350), a majority of the Committee declared the utilities' "ad was misleading and ill-advised." They said it was "conceived at the convention of the Edison Electric Institute at Atlantic City in early June, 1956." The Committee recommended a $400 million appropriation to speed up the civilian atomic power program.

The majority's conclusions were vigorously disputed by 15 Republican members of the Committee in a minority report on HR 12350. (See p. 639)

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

HR 12050, S 4112 -- Reported by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee (H Rept 2531, S Rept 2298) June 29, June 22, 1956.

Floor action was blocked in the second session on HR 12050, and companion bill S 4112, measures to fix the extent of liability of owners and operators of atomic energy plants, despite urgent requests for its passage both by President Eisenhower and some members of Congress. Democratic opponents of the bill called it a "gimmick of the private industry people," said the Republicans had blocked the "only practical program" - the development of peaceful atomic reactors (HR 12061). (See story above) Democrats similarly blocked consideration of another atomic energy measure (S 2643, HR 9743) providing Holding Company Act exemptions for certain companies, also apparently in retaliation for rejection of HR 12061.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 12050:

Authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to provide government indemnifications to approved licensees.

Limited the amount of liability to $500 million.

Authorized the AEC to determine the type and amount of financial protection for licensees.

Authorized the AEC to enter into indemnification contracts until Aug. 1, 1966.

Background

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held hearings in January and February on the development of the atomic-energy industry. The Committee said the hearings made

(Continued on page 554.)

CQ Fact Sheet **On Atomic Energy**

PROSPECTS OF COMMERCIAL ATOMIC ENERGY

How, when and where will the atom enter into everyday peaceful uses? The first comprehensive survey of this subject was made by the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, appointed in 1955 by the Joint Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy. The Panel's 155-page report, together with a 750-page volume of background papers, was published Jan. 31, 1956.

Already developments have outstripped some of the factual material contained therein. But the broad prospects and basic problems visualized by the Panel promise to remain valid for some time to come. These are highlighted in this summary of the key facts, conclusions and recommendations contained in the report and the accompanying background papers, many of which were supplied by the Atomic Energy Commission. Quotations are drawn from the Panel report, except where otherwise identified. Organization of the summary follows that employed in the report itself.

ATOMIC POWER

"An atomic power reactor is a complex, expensive, and potentially hazardous machine. It is not a small black box in which one has only to put a lump of fissionable material. It cannot be transported in the luggage compartment of an automobile. It requires for its fabrication highly specialized techniques and materials."

Technology

• ONE PLANT: "The first 'demonstration' plant should be completed in 1957. (This is the pressurized water reactor at Shippingport, Pa., designed to produce 60,000 KW.) Others should be finished and in operation before or during 1960."

• PROFITS: "The prospects for profitable return on investment, at this stage of research and development, are admittedly not high.... Around 1960 we should have adequate technological information at hand on which to base judgment of the economic possibilities of atomic energy as a power resource.... Decisions made on the basis of data which should be available around 1960 could result in economically competitive atomic power plants coming into operation 3 to 5 years later, or around 1965."

• COST BARRIER: "The main impediment to economical nuclear power in all of the pressurized water reactors is the high cost of the metallurgical and chemical reprocessing steps." (Robert A. Charpie, Oak Ridge National Laboratory)

• SAFETY FACTOR: "The main elements in capital cost which tend to make estimates high are a conservatism in safety requirements and no way of estimating process improvements after a plant is in operation. We now insist that every reactor be enclosed in a blast-proof envelope which will guard against the spread of radioactive contamination in the event of a full-scale chemical or steam explosion occurring to the reactor." (Charpie)

• URANIUM SUPPLY: "Present and projected supplies of uranium plus the isotope separation capacity available would support a very large nuclear power industry, unlikely to be attained in the United States during the next 20 years or so, if solely used for nuclear power purposes." (AEC)

Prospects

• FIXED CHARGES: "Cheap atomic power will never be free. Even with zero fuel costs, power users must still pay capital carrying charges, operating, maintenance and transmission expenses. And to these, taxes must be added for private power producers."

• ENERGY TREND: "Our electric-generating capability has more than doubled since the close of World War II, and now stands close to 115 million kilowatts. If this rate of growth continued over the next 25 years, the atomic power capability of the United States in 1980 could be larger than our entire electric-generating capacity now."

• PROSPERITY: "There is no assurance that the upward movement of our economy will continue, regardless of the environment prevailing."

• RATE: "The rate of growth of atomic power will depend to a large degree on the rate of expansion of our total economy. By 1975 atomic power could amount to 20 to 40 percent of presently installed electric-generating capability in the United States. If this occurs, however, it will be in the context of a total generating capability of 3 to 4 times present levels."

• LAG: "If the somewhat less optimistic forecasts for capital fuel costs per kilowatt of generating capacity or fuel costs actually apply, a growth lag can occur, possibly extending as much as 15 years beyond 1965."

OTHER FUELS

• ENERGY: "Of the total energy consumed in the United States -- for electric power as well as for all other purposes -- 42 percent is supplied by oil, 29 percent by coal, 25 percent by natural gas, and 4 percent by falling water."

• COAL: "The most serious effect on the coal industry would come about if atomic power achieved competitive status between 1965 and 1975, and rapidly captured the entire market for new generating capacity and replacement installations."

• OIL & GAS: "In view of the rather small percentage of oil and natural gas used for the purpose of generating electricity and the progress being made toward reducing such low-profit use, it is unlikely that there will be any significant loss of revenue by the oil and natural gas industry due to the growth of atomic power."

• RAILROADS: "The railroad electrification potentialities of atomic power are not significant.... Even if atomic power costs do follow the most optimistic forecasts, other factors such as traffic densities and elec-

trification costs will likely favor diesel or gas turbine operation over electrified operation."

• NET EFFECT: "The net domestic impact of atomic power should be beneficial to individual consumers and to industry."

Recommendation

• "In the event that industry does not take on the full risks and burdens, the (Atomic Energy) Commission should support a program to bring atomic power to a point where it can be used effectively and widely on a competitive basis, even to the construction with public funds of one full-scale 'demonstration' plant of each major reactor size and type."

THERMONUCLEAR POWER

"The controlled thermonuclear program -- which has as its goal the controlled release of energy from the fusion of light nuclei -- is being actively pursued at three major sites (Los Alamos, Princeton University, and Livermore), with smaller projects at several other sites (including Oak Ridge, New York University)." (AEC)

Technology

• HIGH HEAT: "The problem involved is that of ionizing a suitable material (such as deuterium), heating the resulting plasma to temperatures of 100,000,000 degrees centigrade or higher, and confining it at this temperature for a sufficiently long period of time to permit an appreciable fraction of the ions to fuse, with consequent release of energy. To be of general usefulness, the energy thus released must then be converted into electrical power, either directly or through the medium of suitable heat exchangers." (AEC)

• CONTAINER: "It is clear that no container made of ordinary material can confine the plasma at these temperatures without vaporizing instantly. The only media which conceivably are capable of fulfilling this task are electric or magnetic fields...." (AEC)

Prospects

• LONG-RANGE: "It is virtually certain that no full-scale reactor will be developed in the next year or two; it is, however, highly probable that success will be achieved eventually. Breakthroughs on the one hand, or severe setbacks on the other, can play havoc with any estimate that one might give at this time. Even after the development of an operating prototype of a full-scale thermonuclear machine, many more years of intensive effort would be required to develop an economically competitive source of thermonuclear power." (AEC)

Recommendation

"That the Commission, in encouraging investment in nuclear fission power, see to it that investors have sufficient information about the feasibility of nuclear fusion power upon which to base determinations for themselves as to the propriety of their investments and actions."

MEDICINE, PUBLIC HEALTH

"Radioisotopes are now used in 2,416 institutes throughout the country. Of these, 870 are hospitals or medical clinics, 212 are colleges and universities, and 235 are Federal and State laboratories. The remaining 1,200 institutions are industrial in nature. It has been estimated that in the past 9 years, 500,000 patients have been given isotopes for diagnostic purposes and one-tenth of this number has received therapeutic doses." (Drs. Louis H. Hempelmann and Shields Warren)

Technology

• DIAGNOSIS: "Clinical diagnosis with radioisotopes, such as blood-volume determination, can be made more accurately and much faster.... Other diagnostic uses... include: exact location of some malignant tumors; and analysis and prompt diagnosis of various disorders of the heart and blood system."

• THERAPY: "A new medical therapy reactor is being built at Brookhaven (Long Island) by the Commission for treating brain cancer.... The use of reactor radiation for therapy is still in the relatively experimental stage. More widespread use of these and standard X-ray devices is certain, although radiation is not likely to become a universal replacement for surgical treatment of cancer."

Prospects

• IMPACT: "The principal social impact of atomic developments in the medical field is expected to be improved health and longer life for the individual, and increased productivity and a larger proportion of aged persons for the Nation as a whole."

• DANGER: "Unless an accurate tally is kept of the radiation each patient receives, long-term injuries, such as more rapid deterioration, may result.... The day may come when every citizen should have a personal record of radiation dosage received in the course of diagnoses and therapy."

• TRAINING: "For the most part, American medical and postdoctoral students today are going into practice without any real knowledge of the general effects of radiation or the techniques made possible by the availability of radioisotopes."

Recommendation

• Ways must be found to "provide all medical schools with adequate facilities for training in atomic medicine techniques; create additional research centers....; design low-cost atomic medical equipment...; make available at reasonable prices the now expensive radioactively labeled organic compounds essential for research and therapy; assure prompt availability of current atomic developments in the field of medicine....; inaugurate a nationwide education program on the more judicious use of radiation...."

AGRICULTURE

"The present status of agricultural research using atomic energy is that only a few products have advanced through the experimental stage and are available for introduction on our farms. Among these are a rust-resistant type of oats, a type of peanut resistant to leaf wilt

and another type of peanut in which yields are increased 30 percent over normal. Work with other crops is still in the research laboratory stage or is going through a period of testing and development at the experimental testing stage. It will be another 10 years before much of this is in practical use on American farms." (Summary of seminar)

Technology

• PLANT BREEDING: "By exposing living plants, insects, viruses, and even animals to man-controlled atomic radiation, it is possible to induce new species and subspecies at a more rapid rate. In one case, it is estimated that nine years of conventional plant breeding results were accomplished in 18 months."

• TRACER RESEARCH: "Radioactive tracers of most of the elements important in plant nutrition are available. They permit investigators to follow these elements as they move through root, stem and leaf. We are learning how to judge the efficiency of different kinds of fertilizers.... Tracer studies of animals will make possible cheaper feeding and better management."

• CROP STORAGE: "Radiation of grains and potatoes ...has been of demonstrated effectiveness in prolonging storage life. These techniques are beginning to go into commercial practice, and may substantially reduce food production losses due to spoilage in storage."

Prospects

• IMPACT: "For individual efficient farmers on adequate lands...atomic developments may mean benefits. For some marginal farmers, they may mean little or even added disadvantage. For the nation, they appear likely to add to the problem of farm surpluses."

• ABROAD: "Foreign markets appear to offer no solution to United States farm surpluses.... The same atomic developments and techniques which may only add to United States crop surpluses will help bridge the gap between scarcity and plenty abroad."

Recommendation

"That the (U.S.) agencies and departments concerned with assistance to foreign countries develop a coordinated and vigorous program of high priority with technical assistance from the Commission, to focus atomic research where it can be useful soonest in undernourished countries."

FOOD PRESERVATION

"Radiation can kill all or most of the bacteria and insects present in some fresh fruits, vegetables, grain and meats, and thus contribute to checking deterioration. No residual radiation is left in the foods themselves. With proper packaging to prevent entry of new bacteria and insects, foods which lend themselves to preservation by radiation should have substantially increased usable life."

Technology

• ARMY TESTS: "Experiments on human consumption of foods preserved by radiation are being conducted under the direction of the Army Quartermaster Corps... Doses of radiation may range from large long-term preservative levels to low pasteurizing levels. Off-flavors and off-odors tend to result from doses large enough to kill all bacteria."

• RADIATION SOURCE: "Both electrostatic machines and radioactive byproducts from nuclear reactors can be used to accomplish the actual preservation. Preliminary economic data...should be available by the end of 1956 as a result of the planning work for the Army pilot plant (which) begins operation in 1958."

Prospects

• TIME LAG: "Even if we have enough experimental evidence within five years to establish the commercial feasibility of the process, another three to 10 years more may have to elapse before the food-processing industry will be able to apply these new techniques on any substantial scale."

• IMPACT: "Present trends toward prepackaging and brand identification would likely be accentuated. Some foods, now kept under refrigeration, may then require only chill-tray protection: others may be placed on the drygoods shelves. Fruits and vegetables which must now be picked before they are ripe in order to get them to the dinner table before they spoil may be available to the consumer in field-ripened condition."

• NET EFFECT: "Radiation preservation of food does not appear likely to replace other methods of food preservation to any substantial extent in the foreseeable future."

ATOMIC PROPULSION

"Possibilities of applying nuclear energy to propulsion were recognized early in the atomic energy program. To date, actual work in the field has been limited to military applications. The Navy and Air Force are engaged in extensive research and development programs directed toward atomic-powered submarines, surface vessels and aircraft. An atomic-powered submarine is already in operation."

Technology

• COMMERCIAL SHIPS: "There is at present no government program directed specifically to the development of atomic engines for commercial ships.... Early development of atomic propulsion for naval vessels reflects the fact that this type power plant can be more easily applied to large ships than to other forms of transportation."

• COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT: "Atomic propulsion of aircraft appears feasible -- if technological developments proceed as now foreseen. The program is thought likely to require between half a billion and one billion dollars to accomplish, and has as its objective a military airplane in which economics are not a primary consideration."

• LOCOMOTIVES: "There is no real program, government or private, at present concerned with the development of atomic propulsion for locomotives.... Industrial interest has so far apparently been limited to a total expenditure of not more than several hundred thousand dollars. A major development program would involve tens of millions of dollars."

Prospects

• SHIPS: "The initial capital investment in an atomic-powered commercial vessel utilizing present technology appears likely to be much greater than that required for a conventionally powered commercial vessel.... The cost of a conventional $10 million oil tanker would be approximately doubled by the installation of a nuclear power plant. Unless these very high capital costs can be reduced or balanced by savings in the cost of nuclear fuel or other economies, such a ship obviously cannot be competitive. To accomplish this cost reduction, a great deal of technological development remains to be done."

• AIRCRAFT: "The quantity of shielding required to reduce radiation to acceptable human tolerance levels would appear at this time to rule out commercial passenger application.... No usable estimates of eventual costs of construction and operation of atomic-powered commercial cargo airplanes are yet possible.... This application of nuclear energy should not, therefore, have any real impact on civil aviation in the United States during the next 15 or 20 years."

• LOCOMOTIVES: "Sufficient information is not available at present to justify discussion as to when atomic-powered locomotives might achieve competitive economic advantage."

• MOTOR VEHICLES: "Nuclear energy does not appear to be a feasible source of power for commercial or civilian vehicles in the foreseeable future. Technically, there seems to be no prospect of designing a properly shielded atomic power source consistent with the size and weight of present-day motor vehicles.... Another serious deterrent is the potential radiation hazards arising as a result of accidents."

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USES

"The $1 million worth of radioisotopes now being sold annually by the Commission to industry are making possible savings through process and quality controls estimated at $100 million annually.... Greater significance may lie in future utilization of atomic heat and radiation."

Technology

• QUALITY CONTROL: "Some 350 industrial firms are at present using radioisotopes in radiography to inspect metal castings and welds for possible flaws.... About 300 industrial firms are using a large variety of radioisotope gages to measure the thickness and density of such materials as sheet metal, rubber, paper and plastics. The tobacco industry, using radioisotope density gages to determine the quality of cigarettes, now employs more of these gages than any other single industry."

• PROCESS HEAT: "This nation now utilizes approximately 10 percent of its total energy consumption as process heat in the production of such basic materials as metals, chemicals, cement, glass, paper, petroleum and rubber products.... However, many such processes require temperatures of 1,500 degrees F. to 3,000 degrees F., which cannot be achieved in reactors incorporating even the most advanced atomic and metallurgical technology known today."

• RADIATION: "Radiation can be used to supply energy to initiate some chain chemical reactions and to supply all of the energy required in basic chemical reactions.... The fact that irradiated polyethelene can withstand higher temperatures than ordinary polyethelene plastics has already been applied by industry on a limited scale in the production of heat-resistant plastic laboratory equipment."

• SPACE HEATING: "Space heating now uses 30 percent of the energy consumed in the United States.... Waste heat from a research reactor at Harwell, England, has been used since 1948 to provide space heating for adjacent buildings. Similar applications under Commission direction have been made at Hanford, Washington.... There are, however, no other real development efforts underway."

Prospects

• RADIOISOTOPES: "Continued rapid expansion of specialized industrial applications of radioisotopes should make great savings for industry possible over the years ahead.... It is not easy to place an actual dollar value on these potential contributions, but improvement of existing products and development of new products will certainly result."

• PROCESS HEAT: "As much as 44 percent of new process heat-production facilities, some 100,000 megawatts, may depend on fission heat in the five-year period between 1975 and 1980. Some severe technological hurdles must be overcome to accomplish this utilization... Full utilization of nuclear process heat will come only when bulk exit temperatures of 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit are obtained." (AEC)

• RADIATION: "Progress in the field of applied radiation chemistry is admittedly slow.... It is estimated that there are only about 50 technical people at the bachelor of science level or higher engaged in research in this field, and that half of these are in universities or in government laboratories.... The discovery of a money-making application would certainly accelerate the progress manyfold." (David S. Ballantine, Brookhaven National Laboratory)

• SPACE HEAT: "Atomic home furnaces are theoretically feasible, either in the form of small reactors or as devices containing radioactive fission products. However, these applications of nuclear energy do not appear to make any sense on the basis of foreseeable technology. Small reactors suitable for residential space heating appear certain to cost many times as much as comparable sized conventional home heating systems. The upper levels of atomic power growth in the entire next 25 years appear to yield only enough radioactive fission products to heat a few thousand homes."

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

"The United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union are the only countries with really mature (nuclear) programs. These three countries have available large raw material resources and are engaged in the manufacture of both plutonium and enriched U-235. Each of these countries is engaged in the development of peaceful applications of atomic energy, including nuclear power reactors." (Staff memorandum)

Prospects

• POWER: "Atomic power plants to provide in excess of 100 million KW generating capability might be installed in the free world outside the United States by 1980.... The growth of atomic power abroad is likely to take place

more rapidly in high-cost or energy-short countries than in the United States."

• SALES: "A gap may occur for the power equipment manufacturing industry between present domestic interest in atomic power reactors and actual sales in substantial volume.... The foreign market for power reactors with its high near-term growth potential may offer a solution to bridging this gap. The potential demand may represent a $30 billion market."

• POLITICAL: "In the uncommitted areas of the world, American leadership in making atomic power available could be a strong influence in guiding these areas toward the course of freedom."

Problems

• EXPECTATIONS: "World interest in obtaining the benefits of atomic power promptly is now at a very high level. If anything, it has grown more rapidly than have the technological developments needed to justify this interest."

• DANGERS: "Operation of atomic power reactors results in byproduct plutonium or uranium 233, useful in weapons manufacture. The establishment of atomic power plants throughout the world, therefore, presents the problem of controlling these byproducts in such a way as to prevent diversion to military purposes."

• CONTROL: "Elaborate systems for checking the flow of materials through reactors and fuel processing plants, and for inspection teams and physical security measures would add greatly to the cost of plant operation."

Recommendations

"The United States (should) promptly convene a series of regional conferences of our bilateral partners for the immediate establishment of realistic goals for the installation of atomic electric generating plants in specific countries.... In issuing invitations to such conferences, (the U.S. should) announce that it is prepared to furnish nuclear fuels, provide necessary technological assistance and permit contracts for the installation of at least one million kilowatts of atomic generating capacity outside the United States as soon as possible -- we hope by 1960."

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

"There is the overriding fact that the peaceful atom and the military atom are almost hopelessly entwined -- historically, psychologically, administratively and technologically. This not only affects the kinds of questions that people are asking about the peaceful atom, it actually creates a whole series of areas of concern that otherwise probably would not exist." (Walker Cisler, president, Atomic Industrial Forum)

• PUBLICITY: "Technical facts are frequently stretched beyond reality in speeches, articles and statements by highly placed officials in both the executive and legislative branches. American businessmen of international stature also make the same error. Atomic energy is established as newsworthy in itself and receives international news coverage. There seems to be a natural tendency for each speaker or writer to outpromise the last.... The objectives of our research programs cannot be accomplished by wishful thinking."

• LAW: "No great volume of peaceful uses of atomic energy exists today.... Drafted under pressure so as to open rapidly the peaceful uses of atomic energy to private enterprise, the language of the 1954 (Atomic Energy) Act sometimes seems to confuse hope for eventual development of a flourishing private industry with the misconception that such an industry is already in being."

CONTROL OF INFORMATION

"There is no accurate measure of how much atomic information is now out from under control and how much remains classified.... The number of declassified documents involved is unimportant by itself, since it is not known how much of the information is either significant or up to date. Where most exact recent data is retained as classified, publication of old data is more likely to do damage than to be of assistance."

• ACCESS PERMITS: "Under such permits, persons with limited clearances -- somewhat more readily attained than full clearances -- are permitted access to certain categories of classified information....(But) the existence of other relevant information, to which access is not permitted, serves to introduce the element of the unknown which can be a strong deterrent to private investment."

• PRIVILEGED GROUP: "Contractors to the Commission have full access to all data needed in connection with their projects. They thus have an advantage over mere access-permit holders.... Only by hiring ex-employees of the Commission or its contractors...can 'outsiders' partially offset this advantage."

Recommendation

"The Commission (should) remove all reactor technology from the restricted data category, including such areas as fuel element fabrication and processing techniques, leaving specific military applications of such technology to be protected, insofar as national security is involved, by the defense classification system."

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT

"The bulk of all research and development on peaceful uses of atomic energy is today performed in three national laboratories and other principal contractor-operated Commission laboratories. These are the only research centers in the country which now possess the very expensive facilities for such advanced work."

• UNIVERSITIES: "The study of basic nuclear physics and chemistry has become rapidly very expensive. Thirty years ago an expenditure of $100,000 for high voltage equipment was regarded as a major investment. Today, capital expenditures of less than $1 million are not regarded as noteworthy. As a consequence, universities are more and more looking to the federal government for such funds." (T.W. Bonner and W.V. Houston, Rice Institute)

• INDUSTRY: "The great disparity in research effort between government laboratories and industrial laboratories is of real concern to the (industrial research) directors we interviewed, who feel that industry will never be able to get a hold of the problem and lead in atomic energy applications (as it does in electronics) unless the gap in budgets is narrowed." (A.A. Kucher and Michael Ference Jr., Ford Motor Co.)

• GOVERNMENT: "In the field of research the Commission is in a transitional period. On the one hand it must encourage industrial participation; on the other it must insure that no line of research or development of potential value to the nation remains unexplored. The

objective during this transition must be the more equitable sharing of the total responsibility."

MANPOWER, EDUCATION

"The Commission estimates that it is currently employing about 3,600 scientists and 2,500 engineers, through contractors, who are primarily or partly engaged on peaceful application of atomic energy....Assuming that 83 million kilowatts of atomic electric power generating capability were to be installed by 1975, the Commission estimates that a total of 16,000 scientists and engineers would be required to design, construct and operate the plants as well as related fuel fabrication and chemical processing facilities."

• SKILLED LABOR: "Many workmen, with many different skills, will have to learn to work with the atom.... Several thousand welders in the United States have today had experience in meeting the high standards required in atomic reactors and atomic processing systems.... Experience indicates that the skills which will be required of the majority of affected workers can be met by present union and industrial practices...."

• MILITARY COMPETITION: "Shortages to date result more from the competition of large and continually expanding atomic military programs than from activities in the peaceful uses.... Military atomic undertakings are now branching out far beyond weapons."

HAZARDS, INSURANCE

"The possibility of the accidental release of very large quantities of radioactive materials as the result of an accident to a high-power nuclear reactor has led to greater care in the selection of reactor sites.... In view of the general perversity of nature, it is not inconceivable that we may experience a series of catastrophic accidents after a longer period of favorable experience in the construction and operation of nuclear reactors." (AEC)

• PRECAUTIONS: "Many procedures for the safe handling of radioactive materials have been worked out. These range from the design of simple handling equipment ...to the complex, almost human, remote control devices for working with more dangerous quantities. Research has resulted in a firmer basis for limits on radiation dosage levels....(But) expanding the peaceful uses of atomic energy increases the proportion of the population that could be exposed."

• INSURANCE: "While there is optimism that workmen's compensation, property damage, loss of use, health, accident and other types of insurance can be accommodated to the realities of atomic operations, this optimism does not yet extend to public liability insurance.... Not only the owner, the operator and the supplier of an atomic reactor are involved, but, for example, so too is the user of atomic wastes or irradiated material, or even the purveyor of food or equipment which may have been exposed to atomic radiation.... When the public liability insurance problem is resolved -- and only then -- can we look for the maximum vigor and growth of private atomic industry." (Atomic Industrial Forum)

• GOVERNMENT ROLE: "We are not satisfied that the time has yet arrived to reconsider the need for a federal atomic insurance program covering peaceful uses.... At least two and possibly three years remain in which to conduct research and accumulate knowledge and experience before any substantial private activity can be delayed or stopped because of the inability to obtain adequate insurance."

FEDERAL CONTROLS

• PRICES: "The provisions of the 1954 Act mean that there is only one buyer for any special nuclear material -- the Commission.... In most prospective near-term commercial atomic power reactors, the 'buy-back' price could make or break the economics of the plant. By law, the Commission can only guarantee 'buy-back' prices for seven years, while plants able to produce such material must run for 25 to 40 years to amortize their costs. Thus private investors have no way of forecasting when they may suddenly be thrown into a losing operation as a result of changes in future Commission-guaranteed prices."

• FREE ENTRY: "The 1954 Act which ostensibly opens up development and application of peaceful uses to responsible private investors does not, in fact, give anyone the uncontrolled right to engage in such activities even if the applicant meets all established criteria....' (Sections 102, 103 and 104) constitute an interference by the federal government in the right of a private investor to risk his own money, even to go broke, if he chooses to do so."

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

• RESEARCH: "Guidance related to research conducted in Commission laboratories for itself and for others should be given by the Congress.... Without such guidance, the Commission is placed in a position to exercise influence over the economics of private ventures which may lead to charges of favoritism, partiality, and mismanangement of government resources. This is an excessive responsibility to place on the Commission. It is almost certain to lead to an overly cautious attitude on the part of Commission personnel."

PATENTS

"The patent concepts developed in Chapter 13 of the 1954 Act reflect issues other than patents themselves. Fears of both public power and private monopoly found expression there. Nevertheless, the law is not clear. The emphasis lies on protecting established or anticipated interests, both public and private, rather than on fostering vigorous scientific and engineering exploration.... Private individuals and organizations must be assured promptly of the extent of their rights to patents developed from privately financed work wherever it is performed."

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

"The peaceful uses of atomic energy affect the functions of almost every department and agency of the executive branch and all of the corresponding committees of the Congress. Organization of both branches of our government must be directed toward acceptance of the fact that the era of atomic centralization in the government in general and the Commission in particular ended with the decision to press forward with peaceful uses.

"There is no actual focal point in the Commission for the integration of policies and programs related to peaceful uses comparable to the focus and impetus provided for military applications. Yet the urgency for exploration of both is rapidly approaching equality as a matter of national policy."

U-235 RELEASED FOR REACTOR DEVELOPMENT

President Eisenhower Feb. 22 announced the U.S. would make available 40,000 kilograms (88,000 lbs.) of the fissionable nuclear material U-235 for research and atomic power uses at home and abroad. He said:

"The quantities of Uranium 235 which will be made available for distribution over a period of years under this determination are:

"a. In the United States, through lease for all licensed civilian purposes, principally for power reactors -- 20,000 kilograms.

"b. Outside the United States, through sale or lease for peaceful purposes, principally power and research reactors -- 20,000 kilograms. This is in addition to the 200 kilograms already made available for research reactors abroad."

The President added these points:

- "It is not intended that nations which are presently producing U-235, or the Soviet Union or its satellites, shall share in this distribution.
- "Distribution of special nuclear material will be subject to prudent safeguards against diversion of the materials to non-peaceful purposes....
- "The special nuclear material to be made available will support the start of nuclear power programs with a generating capacity of several millions of electrical kilowatts....
- "As additional projects are undertaken by our industry and by other nations, more nuclear fuel will be required. The Atomic Energy Commission has informed me that it will recommend that additional supplies be made available as become necessary in the future.
- "This action...is an earnest of our faith that the atom can be made a powerful instrument for the promotion of world peace."

Statement by Strauss

Accompanying President Eisenhower's announcement was a statement by Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission, with the following amplifications:

- "The 40,000 kilograms of U-235 available to domestic and foreign users will not all be distributed in the coming year or in any other single year. It will be distributed over a period of years as needed, with smaller amounts in the early years....
- "In the present state of the nuclear art, countries with available water power or supplies of coal and oil will, for some time to come, find it more economic to build and operate conventional power plants....
- "Licenses (for domestic power reactors) may be issued for a varying period extending up to 40 years, and delivery of U-235 to licensees will be spread over the life of the licenses, to permit start-up of reactors and replacement of fuel as required in later years....
- "Based on the value of $25 per gram of contained U-235 for enriched uranium leased for research reactors...the 40,000 kilograms of U-235 now made available for such sale or lease would have a value of $1 billion."

Possible Impact

Immediate Congressional and editorial reaction hailed the President's announcement as a boon to peace. A British Foreign Office spokesman said: "It is doubtful whether any other country could match this figure and it gives an indication of the remarkable progress that America has made in the development of atomic energy and of its intention to encourage its peaceful uses."

However, all available evidence suggested that two or more years might elapse before any of the 40,000 kilograms of U-235 finds its way into a power reactor. Congressional Quarterly checked the sequence of events relating to disposition of the 200 kilograms of U-235 mentioned by the President, with the following results:

Nov. 15, 1954 -- U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge told the United Nations General Assembly the U. S. was setting aside 100 kilograms of U-235 for allocation to other countries for research purposes.

Feb. 12, 1955 -- The AEC said it had agreed to sell India 10 tons of heavy water for use as a moderator in a research reactor.

March 29, 1955 -- The AEC said the U.S. had "agreed in principle" to sell Italy 10 tons of heavy water for similar purposes.

May 3, 1955 -- The U. S. and Turkey signed the first bilateral agreement for the building of research reactors, providing that the AEC "would lease to Turkey up to six kilograms of contained U-235 in uranium enriched up to a maximum of 20 percent U-235." The six kilograms were allotted from the 100 set aside Nov. 15, 1954.

June 24, 1955 -- President Eisenhower announced that an additional 100 kilograms of U-235 had been set aside for foreign countries.

Feb. 22, 1956 -- Strauss said that, to date, research-type bilateral agreements were "now in effect with 26 nations." Like the Turkish agreement, most of these provided for the lease of several kilograms of U-235. Thus, well over one-half of the 200 kilograms set aside for foreign research purposes had been allocated.

March 2, 1956 -- AEC officials told CQ that, except for five kilograms in the reactor which the U. S. set up at the Geneva atoms-for-peace conference in August, 1955, and subsequently sold to Switzerland, none of the 200 kilograms had been shipped abroad, nor had the heavy water promised to India and Italy been sent. The reason: research reactors to be fueled by the U-235 had not been built as yet.

Further Allotments?

Several years may elapse before fuel needs catch up with the supply of U-235 already set aside. Although Britain is well advanced on a 10-year power reactor program, only one commercial plant was under construction in the U. S. No final action had been taken on several private proposals before the AEC. However, two of these will require more than 13,000 kilograms of U-235 over a 40-year span. Consolidated Edison's proposed plant would have an initial charge of about 250 kilograms of U-235, but would need 8,550 kilograms over 40 years. Thus, any extensive growth of power reactors in the next few years will call for additional fuel allotments.

(Continued from page 546.)
it apparent "the problem of liability in connection with the operation of reactors is a deterrent to further industrial participation in the program." The Committee said although the possibility of accidents was "infinitesimal", it did exist. The Committee also called a seminar in March of representatives of companies and insurance firms to further discuss the problems of operating reactors.

The seminar considered two bills (HR 9701 and HR 9802) which set a statutory limit on liability for atomic accidents and provided government indemnity or reinsurance to supplement private insurance. Following the meeting, legislation incorporating features of both bills was recommended by the Joint Committee. Two other bills were introduced: HR 11242, proposing a program of permissive reinsurance; and S 3929, prepared by the Joint Committee staff and providing a statutory limit on liability plus government indemnity. A clean bill (HR 12050) with a companion Senate measure (S 4112) was reported by the Joint Committee following hearings.

President Eisenhower, in a July 27 message to Congress, said failure to pass HR 12050 would "needlessly delay" the atomic energy development program. He said he had not previously urged passage of the bill "on the premise -- obviously a mistaken one -- that, it having bipartisan support, there would be no question as to its enactment."

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HEARINGS -- May 15 - June 14 on bills (HR 9701, 9802, 11242 and S 3929) to encourage private development of atomic power by setting a statutory limit on liability for atomic accidents and providing government indemnity or reinsurance to supplement private insurance.

TESTIMONY -- May 15 -- Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said Congress should authorize a $500 million federal atomic accident insurance program. Private companies, he said, had offered coverage up to $65 million for an atomic mishap. Strauss said, "The lack of protection against possible liability in excess of the available commercial insurance constitutes a major deterrent to the development of nuclear power by private industry."

AEC Commissioner Willard F. Libby said that the "worst possible accident" involving a runaway 100,000 kilowatt reactor could cause property damage up to $200 million, kill between 20 and 50 persons in a populated area and expose up to 500 to "damaging levels of radiation."

C. Rogers McCullough, chairman of AEC advisory committee on reactor safeguards, said, "if a nuclear runaway is once started, no human being can respond rapidly enough to stop it. One must recognize that the best known (safety) devices are not infallible. It can be definitely expected that there will be reactor accidents even though the utmost is done to prevent them."

May 16 -- Ambrose B. Kelly, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Cos. general counsel, said "despite the efforts of the insurance industry, which has organized three...syndicates for atomic energy risks with a capacity beyond that ever offered industry...the lack of complete protection against crushing financial loss is a brake on our entire atomic power program."

Kelly said a government indemnity program should apply "equally to both government and private atomic installations." The indemnity program "should apply only after private insurance has been exhausted," Kelly said. Claims should be handled by private companies. The fee should be "sufficient...to finance an adequate program of inspection" to see that safety rules were carried out.

H.R. Searing, chairman of the board of Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y., said the insurance problem should "be resolved in order to encourage interested companies to go forward."

May 17 -- Willis Gale, Commonwealth Edison Co. chairman, said his company's 180,000 kilowatt nuclear power plant to be built near Chicago -- the largest yet planned -- would be ready for trial operation July 1, 1960, or "three months ahead of the AEC deadline." Gale said the government should "solve the problem of third party liability from a major nuclear catastrophe."

INSURANCE LIMITS

May 18 -- Ex-Rep. Tom Pickett (D Texas, 1944-53), executive vice president of the National Coal Assn., said the government should insure industry against atomic disasters "only insofar as the actual liabilities exceed the (private) insurance purchased." He said government insurance should cover only those plants which will produce new information. "The government should not subsidize in any way projects which appear to duplicate each other...nor nuclear power projects which may be constructed after atomic energy is considered to have passed the experimental stage and reached the competitive stage." Pickett added that atomic plants should be located in remote areas to safeguard the public.

H.W. Yount, vice president of Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. and member of the Insurance Executives Study Group on Atomic Energy, said one of the greatest obstacles to insuring atomic plants was the uncertainty about damages to persons outside the power plant.

May 21 -- William Webster, president of Yankee Atomic Electric Co. which expected to build an atomic power plant in Massachusetts, said "solution of the insurance problem will eliminate the only absolute roadblock to Yankee's program."

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. -- 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative representative, said, "The problem that is new in regard to workmen's compensation, disability insurance, medical care and unemployment insurance in this new industry is that exposure to physically harmful radiation can take place and the individual...may not even know it. We recommend, for the protection of the human race as well as the individual workers involved, the establishment of the highest standards of protection -- a shorter work week, longer vacations and rotation of workers from jobs where high levels of exposure are likely.... Each worker should have a copy of his tally sheet regarding his total exposure for life. Existing compensation legislation and restrictive statutes of limitations not designed to deal with this whole problem should be reviewed." He said the safety features of the atomic age have been painted "too rosy" by Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 25 -- Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) introduced a bill (S 3929) to supplement private insurance covering atomic energy

hazards to the public. The measure would have the government give private industry financial protection above amounts provided by private insurance companies.

May 28 -- A new syndicate, the Nuclear Property Insurance Assn., was organized in New York to insure the property of concerns operating nuclear reactors from damage caused by the reactors. A spokesman said the firm expected to be able to write "in excess of $50 million" of insurance on each reactor installation.

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- AEC Commissioner Harold S. Vance said the private development of atomic power would be delayed if Congress failed to enact in 1956 "some form" of insurance legislation. He said the matter was "absolutely urgent." Vance said the AEC had "no objection" to the Anderson bill (S 3929) though it still preferred its own proposals (HR 11242, HR 9802).

BILLS REPORTED

ACTION -- The Joint Committee June 29 reported a bill (HR 12050 -- H Rept 2531) to amend the 1954 Atomic Energy Act to provide federal insurance and to set a $500 million limit on the liability of a person running an atomic energy plant. An identical bill (S 4112 -- S Rept 2298) was reported to the Senate June 22.

In a separate opinion, Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) opposed HR 12050 on grounds "it is premature in the present state of the art to take blind risks with human lives before we acquire more knowledge and operating experience in this new and potentially dangerous art. I believe that the quickest and safest way to progress is to build reactors at present government-owned isolated sites, under strict supervision of experienced technicians, under strict safety precautions, under government supervision and where direct government responsibility is exercised.... I would have no real objection to private industry participating at government-owned sites during this critical experimental stage of the art."

NO FURTHER ACTION

HR 12050 was not called up for action on the House floor but on July 27, the final day of the session, Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Atomic Energy Committee tried parliamentary tactics in an effort to induce House leaders to schedule the bill for debate. For 6½ hours Cole blocked all legislative moves needing unanimous consent.

He said HR 12050 and another bill (HR 9743), to exempt nonprofit groups doing atomic research from the Public Utility Holding Company Act, "would do more to remove the logjam of reactor development of peacetime uses of atomic energy than anything else conceivable that the Congress can do.... Responsibility for failure to consider these vital bills must rest squarely on the (Democratic) leadership of the House."

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) replied that private industry was not willing to go ahead with large-scale reactors because there was no evidence they would be economic. He said the Republicans "stood in the way of the only practical program" by taking the lead in defeating the bill (HR 12061) for federal construction of large-scale power demonstration reactors.

UNIONS PROTEST REACTOR

In August two international unions filed petitions with the AEC aimed at blocking construction of a neutron-breeder reactor at Lagoona Beach, Monroe County, Mich.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) Aug. 30 said the reactor posed a "catastrophic threat to the more than 1,849,000 citizens of Detroit and the 303,500 citizens of Toledo, Ohio, both 30 miles from Lagoona Beach." The danger, the petition stated, "lies in the possibility of the reactor exploding or otherwise going out of control."

The AEC had granted a "conditional" permit to the Power Reactor Development Co. of Detroit for construction of the reactor, designed to furnish about 100,000 kilowatts of electrical energy from uranium 235.

The United Automobile Workers of America (AFL-CIO) Aug. 31 said the AEC had violated the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 in issuing the conditional construction permit without holding formal hearings. The UAW said the plant as planned raised questions as to "reasonable assurances" of the project.

The AEC said that when the permit was granted it was made clear that operation of the reactor would not be permitted until its safety had been checked by the AEC. The "condition" of the conditional permit was that all safety factors must be checked, said the AEC.

ATOMIC MERCHANT SHIP

HR 6243 -- Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1130) July 12, 1955.

- Passed by voice vote of the House July 18. (1955 Almanac, p. 463)

S 2523 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 2258) June 18, 1956.

HR 6243 -- Passed by the Senate by voice vote, amended, June 20.

- Conference report (H Rept 2870) approved by voice votes of the House and Senate July 23.

P. L. 848 -- Signed into law July 30.

Congress in 1956 gave the "go-ahead" for construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship to promote the peacetime application of atomic energy. The estimated cost was $37 million. President Eisenhower Oct. 15 approved plans for a ship, powered by a pressurized water reactor, that would be 595 feet long and carry 100 passengers and 12,000 tons of cargo.

In 1955, Congress failed to approve President Eisenhower's proposal for a "peace ship" after doubts were raised as to its practicality.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 6243:

Authorized construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship.

Authorized appropriation of necessary funds for construction by the Maritime Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Background

In April, 1955, President Eisenhower proposed an atomic-powered ship as "an atomic exhibit carrying to all people practical knowledge of the usefulness of this new science...." His proposal received a mixed reception in Congress, with objections that its building would slow down other work on nuclear ships and also that it would add little to United States prestige. Opposition led to linking the proposal with a plan for long-range devel-

opment of an economically competitive nuclear-powered merchant ship.

Although various measures were reported by House and Senate committees and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in 1955.and the House passed HR 6243, Congress took no final action. (1955 Almanac, p. 463)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARING -- June 6. Witnesses included Chairman Lewis Strauss, Adm. H.G. Rickover, and W.K. Davis, Division of Reactor Development, all of the AEC, and Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild.

ACTION -- The Committee June 18 reported S 2523 (S Rept 2258), authorizing construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship. The Committee eliminated provisions for an atomic-powered "peace ship", said "the psychological effect on the people of the world would be as pronounced" with a merchant ship as with an exhibition ship. The report said "the experience gained in commercial operation would be of immense practical value to the United States shipping industry."

Floor Action

The Senate June 20 passed, by voice vote, the House bill (HR 6243), after substituting the amended text of S 2523 for the House language.

PROVISIONS -- As passed and sent to conference, HR 6243:

Authorized construction of a nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship.

Authorized appropriation of necessary funds for construction by the Maritime Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Authorized research and experimental work by the Maritime Commission in connection with the project.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Give the AEC, as well as the Maritime Administration, jurisdiction over the bill's subject matter; June 20. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 20 -- Senators agreed that the Maritime Administration should design and build the ship but the AEC should design and build the nuclear powerplant for it.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee -- Wanted it clear that a merchant ship, not an atomic exhibit ship, was to be built. "I have pleaded with the AEC to submit a recommendation for something other than...a floating playhouse. They have declined to do so. It must be that the playhouse idea is still in their minds."

Magnuson -- Preliminary negotiations already had taken place between the Maritime Administration, the Secretary of Commerce and AEC, and "they have perfected a plan whereby they will work together."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- The "so-called showboat" would be more impressive than the proposed merchant ship. "Let us not delude ourselves that this will be a competitively and economically sound ship when it comes into operation."

Conference

REPORT -- House and Senate conferees July 21 filed a report (H Rept 2870) in which the only major change was deletion of the Senate provision authorizing research and experimental work by the Maritime Administration. The conferees said this provision was "not germane to the purpose of the bill."

ACTION -- The Senate and House July 23 agreed by voice votes to the conference report.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said the conferees left it up to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Secretary of Commerce and the Maritime Administration to determine whether the ship should be a tanker, cargo vessel or a combination passenger-cargo ship.

ATOMIC UTILITY EXEMPTION

S 2643 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 2287) June 22, 1956.

S 2643, HR 9743 -- Reported by Joint Atomic Energy Committee (S Rept 2529, H Rept 2694) July 11 and 12.

Two companion bills exempting companies from the Public Utility Holding Company Act during research work using atomic energy reactors failed to receive floor consideration by Congress in 1956. The bills originally would have exempted utilities from the Act when they combined efforts to produce electricity by atomic energy, but this provision was killed after opponents claimed it would result in monopolies beyond government regulation.

House Democrats blocked consideration of the bills late in the session, apparently in retaliation for House rejection of HR 12061, a bill to accelerate peaceful reactor development. (See p. 542)

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, S 2643 would have:

Granted an automatic exemption from the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 to nonprofit organizations operating atomic reactors primarily for research and development.

Terminated the exemption 30 days after issuance of an AEC order declaring the facility no longer was being used primarily for these purposes.

Provided that proceedings to determine whether the facility no longer was being used mainly for research could be instituted by the AEC, the Securities and Exchange Commission or any interested person.

Background

Following enactment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Atomic Energy Commission, in January, 1955, announced the beginning of its power demonstration reactor program and invited proposals from private industry.

S 2643 was introduced in July, 1955. In its original form the bill's purpose was to encourage and facilitate, 1) production of electric energy from special nuclear material by private companies; 2) production of electric energy from new generating facilities using any source of power, through pooled resources of two or more electric utility companies.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 17 - May 24 on S 2643, to exempt utilities and other companies from the Public Utility

Holding Company Act when they combined efforts to produce electricity, especially by atomic power.

TESTIMONY -- April 17 -- Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the Securities and Exchange Commission said the "broad and permanent" exemption granted by the bill would be "contrary to the interests of both consumers and investors." He said atomic power projects had not been delayed because of the Act.

April 18 -- Walker L. Cisler, president of Power Reactor Development Co. in Detroit, said a proposed $40 million Michigan atomic power project would be dropped unless an exemption bill such as S 2643 were passed.

William Mitchell, general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, said any exemption granted should be limited to the period when a reactor "is being used primarily for research and development. Such an exemption would enable companies to cooperate while the risks are unknown but would place nuclear generating facilities in the usual utility company pattern when the economic risks have become known," Mitchell said.

James L. Grahl of the American Public Power Assn. opposed the bill, stating it "could have the effect of removing entirely a vital segment of the nuclear power industry" from regulation.

April 19 -- J.E. Corette, president of the Montana Power Co., said plans for a $140 million hydroelectric project on the Snake River in Idaho "cannot proceed on the present basis" unless Congress amends the Holding Act.

April 24 -- Clyde T. Ellis, National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. general manager, said enactment of S 2643 would result in "a monopolistic nuclear heat industry" and "deny to the American people many of the benefits of their...$15 billion investment in nuclear development..." and "prevent the development of low-cost power."

Robert MacGregor, New York State Electrical Workers Assn. vice president, said the bill could help convert atomic promises into actual jobs and payrolls.

Andrew J. McMahon of the AFL-CIO Utility Workers Union said his union endorsed the bill to "encourage the maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power."

OPPOSITION VOICED

May 18 -- Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Andrew J. Biemiller, legislative representative, AFL-CIO; Wallace J. Campbell, director, Cooperative League of the USA; Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union; and Harry A. Poth Jr., Minnesota Power & Light Co., opposed the bill.

Sens. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) and Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), sponsors of S 2643, said they would kill the section redefining holding companies, the provision which had generated the most controversy.

May 24 -- Dean E. Blythe Stason of the University of Michigan Law School said research and developmental projects in the atomic energy power field should be exempted from the Act. But SEC Chairman Armstrong said a bill to do that was unnecessary, contending the SEC could make the exemption through a rule.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The full Committee June 22 reported S 2643 (S Rept 2287) with amendments and referred it to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. The Committee eliminated a provision relating to cooperative creation of new generating facilities using any source of power, and limited the Holding Company Act exemption to research and development work by nonprofit organizations.

The report said the bill's provisions had been limited to research because "when reactors can be built and operated as economically as competitive powerplants, they should be subject to such regulation as the public interest demands of any other generating facility."

The Joint Committee reported S 2643 (S Rept 2529) July 11 in the Senate and its companion bill (HR 9743--H Rept 2694) July 12 in the House.

BILL KILLED

HR 9743 was objected to on the House Consent Calendar July 26 -- one day before adjournment -- by Democrats Wayne L. Hays (Ohio), Melvin Price (Ill.) and Chet Holified (Calif.) and struck from the Calendar. Their objection apparently was in retaliation for the Republican-led move to reject HR 12061, a bill for peaceful reactor development. (See p. 542)

BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

HR 6227 --	Reported (H Rept 609) by House Banking and Currency Committee May 20, 1955.
•	Passed, with amendments, by the House on a 371-24 roll-call vote June 14, 1955. (See 1955 Almanac, p. 152)
S 2577 --	Reported, amended, by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 1095) July 25, 1955; additional amendments reported March 6, 1956 (S Rept 1095, part 2).
HR 6227 --	Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, April 25, 1956. (For roll-call votes on amendments, see p. 164)
•	House agreed to Senate amendments April 26, by voice vote.
P.L. 511 --	Signed into law May 9.

Congress in 1956 enacted legislation designed to preserve the independent banking system in the United States and halt the growth of potential banking monopolies. The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 provided for federal regulation of the creation and expansion of bank holding companies and prohibited such companies, with certain exceptions, from managing or controlling nonbanking assets unrelated to the banking business.

There was little Congressional opposition to the bill but some Congressmen said it was discriminatory because of exemptions and exceptions. President Eisenhower, when he signed the bill May 9, called it a "step forward," but said it fell short of achieving its objectives because of "various exemptions and other special provisions which will require the further attention of Congress."

An estimated 46 bank holding companies in the U.S. were subjected to federal regulation under the Act's provisions. The law defined a bank holding company as one which owned or controlled two or more banks, and thus exempted an estimated 116 U.S. bank holding companies which owned only one bank.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956:

Defined a bank holding company as: (1) a company which directly or indirectly owned or controlled 25 percent or more of the voting shares of two or more banks or of a bank holding company; (2) a company which controlled the election of the majority of the directors of two or more banks; (3) a company for the benefit of whose shareholders or members, 25 percent or more of the voting shares of two or more banks was held by trustees.

Specified that the definition of a bank holding company did not include certain operations and companies, including banks carrying on normal trust business, certain investment companies, religious and charitable organizations and companies with at least 80 percent of their total assets in the field of agriculture.

Prohibited bank holding companies from acquiring assets of any additional bank located in another state unless the laws of that state specifically authorized acquisition by out-of-state companies.

Made it unlawful, without prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board, for a company to become a bank holding company.

Made it unlawful, without prior FRB approval, for a bank holding company to acquire voting shares in a bank if, after acquisition, the company would own or control, directly or indirectly, more than 5 percent of the bank's voting shares.

Made it unlawful, without prior FRB approval, for any bank holding company or subsidiary, other than a bank, to acquire all or substantially all of a bank's assets or to merge or consolidate with any other bank holding company.

Exempted from the requirement for FRB approval, transactions involving the conduct of trust business, normal bank-lending operations and acquisitions by a bank holding company of additional shares of a bank in which it already had majority control.

Permitted state or federal bank supervisory authorities to file with the FRB a formal recommendation that the proposed expansion of a bank holding company be denied; required the FRB to hold a hearing if such a recommendation was made and to approve or deny the proposed expansion by formal order; provided the right to judicial review of such orders.

NON-BANKING BUSINESS

Prohibited a bank holding company from acquiring, after enactment of the law, ownership or control of any voting shares of any company which was not a bank or a bank holding company.

Provided that existing bank holding companies could not, for more than two years after enactment of the law, retain control or ownership of any voting shares of a company not related to banking, or engage in a business other than banking, managing or controlling banks, or furnishing services to a bank of which it owned or controlled 25 percent or more of the voting shares.

Permitted the Federal Reserve Board to extend the two-year deadline for periods of not more than one year at a time, up to a maximum of five years after enactment of the bill or five years after the date upon which a company became a bank holding company, whichever was later.

Permitted bank holding companies to retain ownership and control of non-banking assets in specified cases where such retention would not violate the purposes of the bill -- including exemptions for tax-exempt labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations and certain activities of bank holding companies closely related to banking.

Prohibited the borrowing of subsidiary bank funds by a bank holding company or by another subsidiary in the bank holding company system (so-called upstream or horizontal borrowing).

Amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax exemptions for distributions of stock, securities and other assets of non-banking businesses which a bank holding company was required to divest itself of.

Subjected companies convicted of willful violation of the law's provisions to a fine of not more than $1,000 a day for each day during which the violation continued; subjected individuals convicted of willful participation in a violation to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Bank Companies." (1955 Almanac, p. 477)

While existing law provided federal regulatory control over individual banks, prior to enactment of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 there was only limited control over the activities of bank holding companies that managed or controlled banks. The Banking Act of 1933 provided a measure of federal regulation if the bank holding company controlled at least one member bank of the Federal Reserve System, and only if the holding company wished to vote the stock of that member bank. As of December, 1954 only 18 holding company affiliate bank groups were under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board while more than 100 bank holding companies were not subject to supervision. The 1933 law did not prevent a bank holding company from controlling non-banking interests.

Proponents of additional legislation contended that the existing law did not provide safeguards against undue concentration of control of banking activities. Bills to regulate the activities of bank holding companies had been introduced in nearly every Congress since 1938 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested such legislation in a special message to Congress. None of the bills was enacted and in 1955 Congress again began hearings on the subject.

Hearings were held by the House Banking and Currency Committee Feb. 28 - March 8 and by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee July 5 - 14. Legislation regulating bank holding company activity was generally supported by the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the Independent Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association; opposed were representatives of individual bank holding companies, including the largest -- Transamerica Corp. Certain provisions of the various bills before the two committees were opposed by witnesses who otherwise supported the legislation.

COMPARISON OF BILLS

Similar bills were reported to the House May 20, 1955, (HR 6227 -- H Rept 609) and to the Senate July 25 (S 2577 -- S Rept 1095). There were two principal differences between the bills:

The House bill granted to bank supervisory authorities -- state authority for state banks and the Comptroller of the Currency for national banks -- the power to veto the proposed expansion of a bank holding company, regardless of the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board. The Senate bill gave the bank supervisory authorities an opportunity to file a formal recommendation with the FRB but left the final decision on expansion up to the FRB. The Federal Reserve Board and the Comptroller of the Currency were opposed to the House provision.

The House bill contained an absolute prohibition against the expansion of bank holding companies across state lines, while the Senate bill did not. The House version was supported by the Independent Bankers Association and opposed by the American Bankers Association, the FRB and the Comptroller of the Currency.

The House passed HR 6227 June 14 by a roll-call vote of 371-24. The Senate did not act on S 2577 in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 477)

President Eisenhower, in his 1956 Economic Report, asked Congress to pass legislation to require federal approval of acquisition of banks by holding companies.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- Additional hearings were held Feb. 8 and 24, 1956, on S 2577.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 24 -- President Frank N. Belgrano Jr. of Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, said it would be "the rankest kind of discrimination to pass a bill which takes our property away and lets practically all others in the same line of business continue to hold comparable investments." Under the bill, he said, "Transamerica Corporation would be required to divest assets which represent in value approximately 50 percent of its entire business...while many bank holding companies, as well as holding companies owning savings and loan associations and personal finance companies, would not be required to divest."

ACTION -- The Committee March 6 reported amendments to the tax provisions of the bill and a number of clarifying and technical amendments (S Rept 1095, part 2). The Committee report said the amendments modified the bill's tax provisions "so as to prevent abuse and... make them more flexible to meet legitimate business needs by aligning them closer to similar provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Floor Action

Following three days of debate, the Senate April 25 passed HR 6227 by voice vote, after substituting the amended language of S 2577. By a roll-call vote of 58-18, the Senate accepted an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) which barred bank holding companies from acquiring a bank in another state unless that state passed a law permitting acquisition by out-of-state companies. (For voting, see chart, p. 164) Douglas said no such laws were in existence. The amendment thus brought the Senate bill in line with House-passed provisions prohibiting expansion across state lines.

An amendment to permit bank holding companies to retain non-banking assets already held was rejected by a roll-call vote of 12-69. Also rejected, by a 28-51 roll call, was an amendment to broaden the definition of a bank holding company to include companies owning only one bank.

Three amendments adopted by voice votes had the effect of exempting three specific bank holding companies in Kentucky, Georgia and Florida from the requirement that they get rid of their non-banking assets. Committee amendments were accepted April 23 by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- Permit a bank holding company to own stock of an investment company whose sole business is investing in the securities of other companies, provided the investment company does not own more than a specified percent and value of such securities (Barkley said the amendment would apply only to one company in Kentucky); April 24. Voice vote.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- Exempt from requirement that bank holding companies get rid of non-banking interests, shares lawfully acquired and owned, prior to enactment of the bill, by a bank that owned a bank holding company or by any of its wholly owned subsidiaries (would apply only to one company in Georgia, George said); April 24. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Prohibit bank holding companies from acquiring, directly or indirectly, assets of any additional bank located in another state unless the laws of that state specifically authorized acquisition by out-of-state companies; April 24. Roll call, 58-18.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Specify that no company shall be defined as a bank holding company if at least 80 percent of its total assets were composed of holdings in the field of agriculture (would apply only to one company in Florida, Holland said); April 25. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Permit bank holding companies to retain non-banking assets acquired prior to enactment of the bill; April 25. Roll call, 12-69.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Revise definition of a bank holding company to include companies owning or controlling 25 percent or more of the shares of one or more banks; April 25. Roll call, 28-51.

Morse -- Provide that the filing with the Federal Reserve Board by any company of an application for exemption on the ground that it was not a bank holding company would exempt such company from provisions of the bill until the application had been acted upon by the FRB; April 25. Voice.

Morse -- Revise procedure to be followed by the FRB in disposition of an application to create or expand a bank holding company; April 25. Voice.

Morse -- Prohibit the FRB from denying any application for exemption from divestiture provisions until the applicant had been given due notice and granted an opportunity for a hearing; April 25. Voice.

Morse -- Provide that the FRB could not deny any application for a tax relief certificate (under divestiture provisions) without granting the applicant company an opportunity for a hearing; specify that the procedure provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act would apply to all hearings when the applicant had requested a hearing; April 25. Voice.

Morse -- Grant subpena power to the FRB in connection with hearings held under provisions of the bill; April 25. Voice.

Morse -- Provide for extension of time limit within which divestiture of assets must be effected and during which tax relief may be granted, pending final administrative or legal decisions; April 25. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 24 -- George, Holland and Barkley -- Said their amendments would not violate the purposes of the bill and, because of special conditions, the requirement for divestiture of non-banking assets was not warranted in the case of one company in each of their states.

Douglas -- Was "not happy" about the exemptions in the three amendments. "They came about in the play of stresses and strains of banking and political life...."

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Opposed the Douglas amendment, saying it would constitute a "federal freeze on future (bank holding company) expansion without regard to the merits of each individual case."

Douglas -- Holding companies had been expanding "rapidly" since 1955. "Transamerica has been extending its empire...and has banks in 10 states.... What the bill with my amendment does is to check a rising trend to monopoly without undoing it completely."

April 25 -- Capehart -- The bill was "unfair" because of its exemptions and the fact that holding companies owning only one bank did not have to get rid of their non-banking assets. "We ought to treat all companies alike... (permitting them) to retain their non-banking assets under certain rules and regulations."

Morse -- The bill lacks procedural safeguards and is "notoriously guilty of unfair discrimination.... Some of the one-bank companies that are exempted have great industrial empires."

Robertson -- "It is a physical impossibility to frame a bill which will please everyone.... The bill is pleasing and acceptable to all the independent bankers. They were the ones who for 18 years were asking Congress to enact legislation on this subject."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "Every moment we delay (enactment of the bill)...we are aiding the growth of potential banking monopolies."

HOUSE ACTION

The House concurred in Senate amendments to HR 6227 April 26, by voice vote and without debate, clearing the bill for the President.

ADMISSIONS TAX

HR 9875 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 2743) with amendment July 17, 1956.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 21.
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 2781) with amendments July 25.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote July 26.
- Senate amendment concurred in by the House by voice vote July 26.

P.L. 1010 -- Signed into law Aug. 6.

Congress in 1956 passed a law to ease the federal tax on admissions, citing the economic plight of the motion picture theater industry caused by television.

HR 9875 amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the 10 percent federal tax admission tickets costing 90 cents and less. Under the 1954 Code admissions of 50 cents and less were tax-exempt. The exemption did not apply to admissions to horse or dog racing, sales outside the box office and in excess of the regular price, or amounts paid to cabarets.

The annual loss to the Treasury under the new law was estimated at $60 million.

Background

HR 9875 was reported July 17 by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 2743). As originally introduced, the bill would have taxed only the amount of admission in excess of $1, but the Committee amended it to make full admissions in excess of $1 subject to the 10 percent tax, while exempting that and lesser amounts. The report cited "the serious economic condition" confronting the motion picture theater industry because of television. The House passed the bill July 21.

The Senate Finance Committee July 25 reported another amended version of HR 9875 (S Rept 2781). The Committee said it substituted the 90 cent exemption level "because it believes...the $1...level is slightly higher than required...to provide tax-free admissions for most small or community type theaters. Also, the lower exemption provided...reduces the annual revenue loss by $10 million."

The Senate Committee's version was agreed to by both chambers July 26.

MOVIE ATTENDANCE REPORT

The Senate Select Small Business Committee July 27 filed a report (S Rept 2818) on "Motion Picture Distribution Trade Practices in 1956." The report said attendance at movie theaters reached a weekly average of 82 million persons in 1946, dropped to less than 46 million in 1955 and was expected to be smaller still in 1956. It said popcorn concessions were the only things that keep many movie theaters from losing money.

"The Committee believes," the report said, "that many of the problems and disputes between distributors and exhibitors can be settled within the industry itself if the responsible leaders on both sides will put a stop to the constant fratricidal warfare which does nothing but worsen a difficult situation."

MINERAL STOCKPILE

S 3982 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 2146) June 6, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, amended, June 18. (For roll-call vote, see p. 171)
- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 2596) July 3.
- Passed by the House, by voice vote, amended, July 13.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote July 13.

P.L. 733 -- Signed into law July 19.

Congress in 1956 passed a bill (S 3982) authorizing a two and one-half year subsidy program for the mining of tungsten, fluorspar, asbestos and columbium-tantalum. The cost of the program was estimated at $91.7 million, including handling and storage costs.

President Eisenhower in 1955 pocket vetoed a mineral stockpiling bill (HR 6373) because it would have required government purchases of minerals "in far greater quantities...than are necessary for defense purposes." (1955 Almanac, p. 471)

PROVISIONS -- The final version of S 3982, the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956, was the same as that passed by the House. It:

Authorized the Department of Interior to establish a mineral purchase program until Dec. 31, 1958, and delegate procurement functions to the General Services Administration. (The Senate bill made GSA the administering agency.)

Provided for the following purchases:

Tungsten -- A minimum of 1,250,000 short ton units at $55 a ton for all producers, with a limit on the amount of purchase from any one producer of 5,000 short ton units a month. (The Senate gave small mines a higher price and placed no limit on monthly sales.)

Asbestos -- 4,000 tons under the same regulations and prices in effect Jan. 1, 1956, under the Defense Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 (PL 206, 83rd Congress).

Fluorspar -- A maximum of 250,000 short tons, at $53 a short ton, with price to be determined by quality. (The Senate set a 250,000 ton minimum)

Columbium-Tantalum -- A maximum of 250,000 pounds at prices in effect Dec. 1, 1955.

Directed that all materials purchased under the program be kept available by the Department of the Interior for the strategic stockpile or a supplemental stockpile.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Mineral Stockpile" (1955 Almanac, p. 470)

President Eisenhower, in his pocket veto of the 1955 mineral stockpiling measure, said a long-range minerals program was needed instead of a "stop-gap measure" which extended government aid only to a segment of the industry. Congress, in considering the 1956 bill, said the responsible administrative agencies had not developed a long-range program. As a result, interim assistance was recommended by the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- April 19 - May 25 on S 3982, to authorize a federal subsidy program for critical minerals.

TESTIMONY -- Witnesses representing producers, the Interior Department and ODM suggested means for meeting emergency needs of the industry.

ACTION -- The Committee June 6 reported S 3982 (S Rept 2146), authorizing a mineral purchase program through Dec. 31, 1958. The report said passage of the bill was "a matter of considerable urgency" since purchase programs on some of the minerals had expired and others were due to expire.

Floor Action

The Senate June 18 passed S 3982 by voice vote with committee amendments. The Senate rejected, by a 22-32 roll-call vote, an amendment by Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) proposing a monthly limit of 5,000 units on tungsten sales by any one producer to the General Services Administration. (For voting, see chart p. 171)

DEBATE -- June 18 -- James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- Passage of S 3982 was necessary to prevent "widespread economic distress" in mining areas, since purchase programs on some of the minerals already had ended.

Dworshak -- Opposed S 3982 as "highly discriminatory.... Instead of bulwarking even the tungsten segment of the industry (it) will prove harmful because of its long-range implications."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- The government has "enough of these minerals now in the stockpile to last us five years in the event of an all-out war." Yet the bill would commit the government "to buy the minerals at about 50 percent above the prevailing price...in the name of national defense."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Mines and Mining Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 25 on HR 11890 and other bills proposing a mineral purchase program.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 27 substituted the text of HR 11890 for S 3982 and reported it to the full Committee. The Committee reported S 3982 (H Rept 2596) July 3.

The report said the Committee regretted that production limitations and price reductions placed in the bill at the Administration's request "will cause considerable distress to a number of producers, both large and small." The report also emphasized the need for a long-range, non-defense domestic minerals program.

Floor Action

The House July 13 passed S 3982, authorizing a two and one-half year subsidy program for the mining of tungsten, fluorspar, asbestos and columbium-tantalum. The House measure included amendments requested by the Interior Department, GSA and Budget Bureau.

As passed by the House, the bill eliminated the Senate's higher rate for tungsten producers whose yearly production did not exceed 1,000 short ton units. The House measure set a monthly limit on tungsten sales, which the Senate bill did not do. The Senate's rate for fluorspar production also was reduced.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) -- Enactment of the bill would set "a Congressional policy which has been needed for several years." Domestic tungsten production must be maintained because of increased imports and their lower prices.

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- "Certain shortsighted proponents" of the foreign minerals program showed an "utter indifference" to the needs of the domestic industry.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 13 agreed, by voice vote, to House amendments to S 3982, clearing the bill for the White House.

DEBATE -- James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- The bill was "merely stopgap legislation," pending a program the Secretary of the Interior had promised to propose early in the next Congress.

Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- S 3982 was "a reasonable solution" pending a long-range mining program.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

S 3879 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 2073) June 4, 1956.
- Passed by a 75-1 roll-call vote of the Senate June 19, with amendments. (See p. 171)
- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 2850) July 20, amended.
- Passed by the House, by a standing vote of 146-45, amended, July 23.
- Senate concurred in House amendments by voice vote July 25.

P.L. 1026 -- Signed into law Aug. 8.

Congress in 1956 enacted a so-called "automobile dealers' day-in-court bill." The outgrowth of extensive hearings by Senate and House committees, the bill gave car dealers the right to sue in federal courts to recover damages from manufacturers who failed to act in good faith in carrying out the terms of dealer contracts, or in terminating them.

The bill was an avowed attempt to balance the unequal powers of dealers and manufacturers of automobiles. Dealers complained in hearings that cars were forced on them beyond their sales capacity, and if they failed to sell the assigned quota, their franchises might be abruptly terminated.

In signing the bill President Eisenhower said it represented "a new departure in the exercise of federal authority" which would "undoubtedly come to the attention of the courts."

Another bill, which would have authorized Federal Trade Commission regulation of unfair trade practices in the automobile distributing industry was reported July 25 by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S 3946 -- S Rept 2791) but received no further action.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law S 3879:

Authorized automobile dealers to sue in federal district courts to recover damages from automobile manufacturers who failed to act in good faith in complying with the terms of dealer franchises or in terminating them.

Permitted manufacturers to plead as a defense in such a suit the failure of a dealer to act in good faith.

Defined "good faith" as the duty of both parties to act in a "fair and equitable manner" to guarantee the other party "freedom from coercion, intimidation, or threats," but stipulated that "recommendation, endorsement, exposition, persuasion, urging or argument" did not constitute a lack of good faith.

Set three years as the time limit in which suit could be filed after the cause of action.

Stated that the law should not invalidate any provision of state law unless there was a direct conflict between express provisions of the two laws which could not be reconciled.

Stated that the Act did not repeal or modify any existing provision of antitrust law.

Background

The grievances of automobile dealers were aired in late 1955 and 1956 before four Congressional Subcommittees. Dealers said manufacturers over-produced, forced cars on them, permitted "bootlegging" of cars to increase sales, required dealers to provide service and warranty without fair compensation and cancelled dealer franchises without notice.

The Judiciary Committees produced the bill (S 3879) giving injured dealers recourse to the federal courts. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees considered bills to regulate unfair trade practices in the industry, the Senate Committee reporting a bill (S 3946) giving the FTC regulatory authority.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Policies Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 19-March 12, intermittently, on charges of abuses in auto marketing.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee Jan. 18 released a report which said that a high percentage of auto dealers felt "bootlegging" of new cars had hurt their business and blamed it on over-production or sales pressure from the manufacturers.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 19 -- George Romney of American Motors Corp. predicted a sales decline because "we are going to begin in 1956 to pay the price of bootlegging, price packing, over-production, misleading advertising and absurd credit."

Jan. 20 -- Frederick J. Bell, National Automobile Dealers Assn. executive vice president, recommended: eliminating "phantom freight" charges -- charges made by the manufacturer to the dealer which the manufacturer had not been required to pay; permitting manufacturers to put anti-bootlegging clauses into franchises, so dealers selling to bootleggers could have their contracts cancelled; setting prescribed geographical sales areas for dealers.

Jan. 23 -- Paul Herzog, NADA research division manager, said there was a fixed charge for shipping from Detroit even if cars were assembled at places near the purchase area.

March 9 -- Harlow H. Curtice, General Motors president, said unethical advertising, car bootlegging and misleading price claims comprised a "cancerous growth that has taken place during the past two and a half years."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 9 -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, head of the antitrust division, said action would have to be taken "someday soon" if "economic concentration in the automobile industry" should continue "as in the recent past." Curtice replied: "Nonsense, that's all. Just nonsense."

LEGISLATION OPPOSED

March 10 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation said the organization opposed modifying antitrust legislation to restrict car sales to certain territories and did not see the need for legislation to curtail auto bootlegging.

Stacy Rowell, president of the National Independent Automobile Dealers Assn., said factory-dealer franchises should be adjusted through voluntary arrangements, not by federal legislation.

March 12 -- Henry Ford II, president of Ford Motor Co., said he authorized soliciting of his dealers for political contributions and would do so again to re-elect President Eisenhower. He said dealers suffered no penalty if they did not contribute.

BILLS CONSIDERED

HEARINGS -- June 4-21 on S 3946 and other bills to regulate auto dealer-factory relationships.

TESTIMONY -- June 4 -- Chairman A.S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.) said S 3946 was an attempt to blend into one bill the proposals of several other Senators for regulating the auto industry. Monroney said his bill "writes certain ground rules of fair play into the marketing of automobiles along the lines the Subcommittee's 15 month study indicates to be desirable, both from the standpoint of the industry and from the standpoint of the public." He said S 3946 would police unfair methods of competition by providing recourse to the Federal Trade Commission and courts for breaches of contract. Monroney described as unfair practices: forcing of unwanted products on auto dealers; bootlegging of new cars by auto dealers without giving the manufacturer an opportunity to repurchase them; requiring dealers to maintain service and warranty facilities without an equitable system of compensation from manufacturers; cancelling dealer franchises without specifying why.

Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) said "the time is ripe for legislation."

Frederick J. Bell, executive vice president of the National Automobile Dealers Assn., endorsed S 3946. "This bill, far from granting special privileges to anyone, would place the retail automobile dealer in a comparable position to other small businessmen." Carl E. Fribley, NADA president, also endorsed the bill.

Lloyd C. Halvorson, National Grange economist, said S 3946 was an improvement over other bills but "we still have some fears." He said manufacturer-dealer relationships "are matters largely to be worked out by private contract negotiation.... For government to get into the business of establishing the manufacturer-dealer relationship is to get into a form of socialism where government controls property, even if it does not own it." He said the bill might lead dealers to order cars in small quantities to keep prices high. He said the dealers were asking for a tightening up of their franchises so they would not "have to face the full force of competition like most businesses."

June 5 -- William H. McGaughey, vice president of American Motors Corp., said his firm and its dealers "can work out our marketing problems without specific legislation. We are strongly opposed to provision 5 which would require the manufacturer to assume legal responsibility for liquidating assets of a terminated dealer. This section appears to require the factory to come to the aid of the dealer regardless of the dealer's own conduct," he said.

June 6 -- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) described his own bill (S 3543) regarding auto marketing.

GM, FORD OPPOSITION

June 12 -- William F. Hufstader, General Motors vice president, opposed the section of S 3946 which would require the manufacturer to repurchase cars dealers could not sell. Hufstader said the provision placed "no limitation upon the right of the dealer to return cars to the manufacturer for repurchase. He may do so for any reason which may be entirely to his self-interest."

William T. Gossett, Ford Motor Co. vice president and general counsel, said enactment of S 3946 "would result in higher prices to the public, create unemployment and inject federal control into day-to-day business operations of auto dealers and manufacturers." He suggested industry be given "sufficient time" to work out its own problems.

June 21 -- Stanley N. Barnes, chief of the Justice Department Antitrust Division, opposed the bill, saying it would open a "Pandora's box" of legislation for other industries. He said special legislation to protect franchised car dealers was not "sound law."

Chairman John W. Gwynne of the Federal Trade Commission said the legislation would invite "wholesale intervention by the government in the conduct of business between private parties."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The full Committee July 25 reported S 3946 (S Rept 2791) to regulate competition and distribution of autos in interstate commerce. Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said the vote was 11-2, with one member abstaining and another absent.

No further action was taken on the bill.

"DAY IN COURT" BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 4 reported S 3879 (S Rept 2073), which permitted automobile dealers to sue in federal district courts to recover double damages from manufacturers who failed to act in good faith in carrying out dealer contracts, or in terminating or failing to renew them.

In its report the Committee said Antitrust Subcommittee hearings held in 1955 "indicated that great pressure had been exerted...upon dealers to accept automobiles, parts, accessories and supplies which they did not need, did not want or did not feel their market was able to absorb."

Floor Action

The Senate June 19 passed the bill by a roll-call vote of 75-1. The bill was amended to permit suits for actual, rather than double, damages and to require the dealer as well as the manufacturer to act in "good faith." (For voting, see chart p. 171)

During debate Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) read a letter from Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers opposing the bill as reported. Rogers said the bill's language might "raise constitutional problems" and its provision for double damages would provide dealers with "a sanctuary from the rigors of competition (which) seems at odds with the basic principles of antitrust."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, S 3879:

Authorized automobile dealers to sue in federal district courts and recover damages from automobile manufacturers who failed to act in good faith in complying with the terms of the dealer franchise or in terminating it.

Permitted manufacturers to plead as a defense in such a suit the failure of a dealer to act in good faith.

Defined "good faith" as the duty of both parties to act "in a fair, equitable and non-arbitrary manner" to guarantee the other party "freedom from coercion, intimidation or threats" so as to preserve "the equities... inherent in the...relationship."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), four amendments voted en bloc -- Redefine "good faith" to mean the duty of each party to a dealer franchise to guarantee the other party freedom from coercion or intimidation; permit the manufacturer in a suit to plead as a defense the lack of good faith of the dealer; substitute "compensatory damages" for "twofold" damages; strike out section 2 of the bill as redundant; June 19. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 19 -- O'Mahoney -- "There has developed in the United States a situation...whereby a comparatively few manufacturers...because of disproportionate economic power, hold almost complete control over the activities of the small automobile dealers.... Before the (Judiciary Committee) hearing was held...most ...franchises were year to year franchises, terminable at will. The independent local automobile dealers -- ...more than 40,000... -- who had invested, upon the average, not less than $100,000, found themselves absolutely unable to defend themselves..."

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- "There have been cases of arbitrary action -- perhaps unfair action -- on the part of the companies in their dealings with their dealers.... But...I think the record will show that a very small minority of the dealers are complaining about their relationships."

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- "The Senate is being asked to act upon a bill which will have far-reaching effect. The bill seems tame on the surface.... No hearings were held directly on this bill.... Representatives of the industry have not testified on the proposed legislation. Dealers have not testified.... The various departments of government have not testified...nor have consumer or labor groups...."

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "Whenever the government has moved...to insure fair play...it has always been charged with interference with the rights of business to operate.... We are dealing with the No. 1 industry of America and the world. If that is not an important enough industry in which to legislate, I do not know what industry would be."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Finance and Commerce Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 11 to May 2 on charges of abuses in auto marketing.

TESTIMONY -- April 11 -- E.W. Ivey, administrative assistant to the general manager of General Motor's Chevrolet division, said he opposed as "unnecessary" a proposed bill (HR 528) to ban freight charges in excess of actual costs. He said his company had "eliminated so-called 'phantom' freight."

W.F. Hufstader, GM vice president in charge of distribution, said he endorsed a proposed bill (HR 2688) to ban auto bootlegging but opposed proposed legislation (HR 6544) to permit closed-territory dealerships. He said HR 2688 would remove a "legal roadblock" to stopping bootlegging. Hufstader said HR 6544 would "prohibit the normal ebb and flow of trade and prevent the customer from purchasing where he desires."

May 2 -- Assistant Attorney General Barnes said "the efficient and impartial enforcement of the antitrust laws will not be served by singling out particular industries for exemption from those laws for conduct which, in other industries, is liable to criminal prosecution." Barnes said automobile "bootlegging" was caused by "factory sales pressure and factory set delivery charges." He said he would be "reluctant to see an increase in the number of causes for which a manufacturer may arbitrarily terminate a dealer franchise."

He specifically opposed HR 2688 relating to "bootlegging" and did not endorse HR 528 or HR 6544.

JUDICIARY HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee No. 5.

HEARINGS -- July 2-10 on companion bills (S 3879 and HR 11360) to permit auto dealers to bring suit against manufacturers.

TESTIMONY -- July 2 -- Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said the Ford Motor Co. had tried to influence its dealers to oppose the proposed legislation. He said a number of selected dealers were called to Dearborn, Mich., in telegrams signed by Henry Ford II, for a one-day meeting June 20. Later, a deluge of telegrams was received by Congress opposing the bills, O'Mahoney said.

Steward C. Holman, New Jersey Ford dealer, said "I don't want it to be construed in any way that the Ford Motor Co. could brainwash me...."

Hayes Tucker, chairman of the National Committee of Ford, Lincoln, Mercury Dealers, said his group decided to oppose the legislation "when dealers became aware of its possible consequences." He said his committee was formed after the June 20 Dearborn meeting.

Frederick J. Bell, executive vice president of the National Automobile Dealers Assn., said dealers opposing the bills were told passage would place them under government control. Bell said Congress should pass the legislation before it adjourned.

William H. McGaughey, vice president of American Motors Corp., said the bills "would be most harmful to small business, to users of motor vehicles and to the smaller automobile manufacturers."

July 3 -- B.E. Holt, Illinois Ford dealer, said he was "amazed to find out we dealers were supposed to have been brainwashed at a meeting in Dearborn." Holt was dismissed as an "evasive witness" by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) after Holt declined to give a "yes" or "no" reply to Celler's question, "Would it be a hardship to require a manufacturer to be fair?"

July 9 -- Robert A. Bicks, of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division, said a "large portion of the staff" of the Department's litigation section was engaged in antitrust investigations of General Motors and Ford Motor Co. He said the Ford investigation had been in progress since 1953. Bicks said the Justice Department, "from an antitrust standpoint," would not object to legislation limited to giving an individual dealer some damage remedy in cases of "coercion, intimidation or threats." He said any legislation designed to stamp out "bootlegging" of new cars would be contrary to the spirit of the antitrust laws.

William T. Gossett, Ford vice president and general counsel, said the legislation would: tend to perpetuate bootlegging; undermine the dealer system; decrease sales and production; increase unemployment; and eventually increase prices of cars and service to the public.

William F. Hufstader, GM vice president, said the proposed legislation was "unnecessary and undesirable," since the company's new contract provisions and policies already had accomplished "the real objectives" of the bills.

July 10 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks in a letter to the Committee opposed the legislation on grounds it "would raise numerous problems of interpretation and would undoubtedly create confusion in franchise relationships between manufacturers and dealers."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Judiciary Committee July 20 reported S 3879 (H Rept 2850) with amendments. The House version retained the basic provisions of the Senate bill but redefined "good faith" to meet objections of the Justice Department, eliminating the reference to preserving the "equities" in the dealer-factory relationship.

House amendments also defined manufacturers and dealers affected as those dealing in passenger cars, trucks and station wagons; limited the right to sue to cases occurring after passage of the bill; and set a three-year limit for filing suits after the cause of action. Other amendments provided that the bill should not conflict with federal antitrust law or over-ride state laws except where conflicting provisions could not be reconciled.

A minority report by William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) and Hugh Scott (R Pa.) said the bill "adopts the wrong approach" and "interferes with the individual's right to contract." Their report said that "while federal legislation of some character...may be required, precipitous and unprecedented action during the closing days of this Congress is unwarranted and unnecessary."

Floor Action

The House July 23, by a standing vote of 146-45, passed S 3879 with committee amendments.

DEBATE -- July 23 -- Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "Legislation is required to remedy the manifest disparity of economic bargaining power...between the franchised dealer and these monolithic automobile manufacturers.... Automobile dealers...subjected to economic duress and intimidation by manufacturers have been unable to obtain redress in the courts...."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "This...is a very temperate bill. We all hope it will produce the desired results so that automobile dealers will not be subjected in the future...to...atheistic, capitalistic practices by certain big companies."

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) -- "I cannot agree...that this is a relatively innocuous piece of legislation. It is probably the most important bill...during the 25...years I have been here because you are changing the concept of a rule under the Constitution that no state, even the federal Congress, can impair the obligations of contracts."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 25 by voice vote concurred in House amendments to the bill.

DEBATE -- Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Objected to two paragraphs in the House Committee report (H Rept 2850) which he said would encourage automobile bootlegging. The report said the manufacturer's obligation to act in good faith was not affected by, and he could not plead as a defense if sued, the fact that a dealer violated his franchise by selling to other dealers or at cut-rate prices.

CONGRESSIONAL VETO

HR 7992 -- Reported by the House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 2151) May 14, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 24. (For roll-call vote, see p. 224)

The House July 24 passed a bill (HR 7992) permitting Congress to veto -- by adopting a resolution of disapproval -- Defense Department plans to discontinue, or transfer to private industry, military operation of commercial-type projects. On May 10 the House had deleted a similar provision from the fiscal 1957 defense appropriations bill (HR 10986) by a 222-156 roll-call vote. (See chart, p. 200) President Eisenhower opposed the rider as a violation of the "constitutional principle" of separation of powers. (1955 Almanac, p. 220) The Senate took no action on the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7992 would have:

Enacted into permanent law 29 legislative provisions that had previously appeared in defense appropriation acts.

Required the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress any proposed transfers of operations performed by civilian personnel of the Department for three continuous years or more, and in which more than 10 employees were engaged.

Prohibited any proposed transfer from taking effect until after 60 continuous days of session had elapsed since submission of the proposal.

Permitted any Member of Congress to introduce a resolution disapproving such a transfer, and provided that the transfer could not take place if a resolution of disapproval was adopted within the 60-day period.

Background

In 1955 President Eisenhower described as "unconstitutional" a rider in the fiscal 1956 Defense appropriation bill that granted the Appropriation Committees -- for one year -- power to block the shifting to private industry of work performed by Defense Department civilians. He said "Congress has no right to confer upon its committees the power to veto executive action or to prevent executive action from becoming effective." (1955 Almanac, p. 220)

Nevertheless, the House Appropriations Committee Oct. 20, 1955, ordered the Defense Department to delay closing 14 government-operated plants until Congress reconvened in January. The Defense Department planned to let private industry take over the work done in the federal plants.

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- May 14 -- four days after the House deleted a similar provision from the fiscal 1957 defense appropriations bill (HR 10986) -- reported a bill (HR 7992 -- H Rept 2151) that included the veto-power provision.

Floor Action

HR 7992 was passed by the House July 24 by voice vote and sent to the Senate. The veto-power provision, a committee amendment, was accepted July 24 on a 201-185 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 224)

DEBATE -- Republicans objected to the veto-power amendment. They said it would keep the federal government in competition with private business. Democrats said the provision established an orderly means for the government to transfer these operations to private industry.

July 21 -- Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- "They have tried this roadblock before and we have turned it down. They have simply brought it back under a new guise."

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- "It does not keep the government in business.... We seek to insure a proper screening process."

SERVICEMEN'S SURVIVORS

HR 7089 -- Reported by House Select Committee on Survivors' Benefits (H Rept 993) June 28, 1955.

- Passed by voice vote of the House July 13. (1955 Almanac, p. 346)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 2380) June 28, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, July 2.
- Conference report (H Rept 2718) agreed to by voice votes in the Senate and House July 17.

P.L. 881 -- Signed into law Aug. 1.

Congress in 1956 passed legislation increasing benefits for survivors of servicemen and bringing 2,850,000 military personnel under the social security system. In signing the measure "with great satisfaction," President Eisenhower said "Congress, by completely revising the entire military survivor system, for the first time in many years, has given a measure of financial security" to military families.

PROVISIONS -- The Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act (HR 7089):

Increased Veterans Administration survivor benefits and repealed the existing $10,000 free insurance program for servicemen.

Set the minimum monthly payment to a serviceman's dependent survivor at $112, plus 12 percent of his basic pay (a $122-$266 range).

Revised the six months' death gratuity payment paid by the Defense Department, setting the range at $800 - $3,000 (instead of the existing $468 - $7,656 range).

Authorized payment of the gratuity to survivors of men who died of service-connected causes within 120 days after separation from service.

Placed all servicemen under contributory social security, replacing the existing $160 per month gratuitous wage credit, effective Jan. 1, 1957.

Authorized government reimbursement to the social security trust fund for wage credits given servicemen since Sept. 15, 1940.

Directed that persons currently receiving Veterans Administration compensation could elect to remain under that system or go under the new one, if eligible.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7089 was passed by the House in 1955 after detailed study by a Select House Committee. (1955 Almanac, p. 346)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- June 4 - 8, 1956.

ACTION -- June 28 reported HR 7089 (S Rept 2380), raising benefits for military survivors and placing 2,850,000 military personnel under the social security system. The Senate version was similar in most respects to the 1955-passed House measure.

The amended Senate bill eliminated the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and Coast and Geodetic Survey from the definition of members of the military service during peacetime (approximately 2,700 persons) and continued the right of a veteran to take out term insurance within 120 days after separation from service. The House bill prohibited this right to non-disabled veterans. The Senate also added a provision giving servicemen who had been in the armed services in 1940-45 the right to coverage under the National Service Life Insurance Act.

Floor Action

The Senate July 2 passed HR 7089, amended, by voice vote and sent it to conference.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7089 conformed to the final version of the bill except that it:

Authorized free $10,000 insurance in time of war or national emergency.

Granted persons with active service between Oct. 8, 1940, and Sept. 2, 1945, the right, within one year, to apply for and receive insurance under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Raise minimum monthly dependency and indemnity compensation for a widow to $130 plus 8 percent of her deceased husband's pay; July 2. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 2 -- Humphrey -- The bill's differential between benefits for privates' and officers' widows was "far too discriminatory." The civilian income of many inductees "considerably exceeded" their income as a private.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The increase suggested by Humphrey would raise the cost of the bill by $55 million a year.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Elimination of Public Health Service personnel from the bill "is not equitable or consistent."

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- There were 14 million veterans of World War II and the Korean War who did not have National Service Life Insurance, and the Senate provision would give them an opportunity to get it. Only the Bureau of the Budget objected to the provision. The cost would be approximately $3.50 a policy.

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees, reporting July 16 (H Rept 2718), agreed to delete the Senate provisions reviving the $10,000 free insurance program in time of war and permitting World War II and Korean War veterans to take out policies for one year after the bill's enactment. Conferees restored coverage for Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel, eliminated in the Senate bill.

ACTION -- The House and Senate July 17 agreed by voice votes, without debate, to the conference report.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

HR 9893 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 1890) March 15, 1956.
- Passed by a 377-3 roll-call vote of the House April 12. (See p. 194)
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 2364) June 26.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, June 28.
- Conference report (H Rept 2641) agreed to by voice vote in both houses July 9. (For House roll-call vote, see p. 216)
- Vetoed by President Eisenhower July 16.

HR 12270 -- Discharged from further consideration of House Armed Services Committee (no report filed) July 17.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 17.
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 2775) July 25.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, July 26.
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote July 26.

P.L. 968 -- Signed into law Aug. 3.

Congress July 26 completed action on the military public works bill (HR 12270) for fiscal 1957 following a Presidential veto July 16 of the first military construction bill (HR 9893). The veto was based on "objectionable measures" requiring Congressional committee approval of Defense Department plans for construction of military housing and Talos missile facilities. The legislation authorized projects, with an estimated cost of $2.1 billion, at military bases in the United States and overseas.

The First Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 12138) provided $1.8 billion for military construction authorized in HR 12270.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 12270, the Military Construction Act of 1956, authorized for military public works:

Army	
Inside United States	$ 86,916,000
Outside U.S.	35,763,000
Classified	200,783,000
Subtotal	$ 323,462,000
Navy	
Inside U.S.	$ 292,572,000
Outside U.S.	61,625,000
Classified	84,043,000
Subtotal	$ 438,240,000
Air Force	
Inside U.S.	$ 742,873,000
Outside U.S.	405,061,000
Classified	213,000,000
Subtotal	$1,360,934,000
TOTAL	$2,122,636,000

The bill also:

Authorized $180,000 for construction of housing for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Fort McNair, D.C., and for special communications facilities.

Authorized appropriations for construction of 3,790 new housing units for service personnel.

Required the Secretary of Defense to submit reports on proposed housing contracts to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. Contracts could not be made until 180 days after the submission of reports, unless the Committees approved an earlier date.

Permitted the Secretary of Defense to acquire by purchase, donation, condemnation or other means, military housing financed with mortgages insured under the Wherry Act and leased to private individuals (so-called "Wherry housing").

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to use up to $250 million of foreign currencies -- acquired through Commodity Credit Corp. transactions -- for construction or acquisition of family housing and community facilities in foreign countries.

BACKGROUND -- The legislation was part of the Defense Department program for 1956. It authorized construction of additional public works "urgently needed" by the Department of Defense. Congress authorized $2,360,530,300 for similar purposes in fiscal 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 343)

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 20 - March 8, 1956, on HR 8625, the Defense Department military public works bill.

ACTION -- March 15 reported as a clean bill HR 9893, amended (H Rept 1890), which would authorize almost $2.1 billion for construction at military installations.

Floor Action

The House April 12 passed HR 9893 by a 377-3 roll-call vote, authorizing $2,085,170,000 for military construction in fiscal 1957. The bill provided $16 million for Air Force construction of facilities for the Navy-developed Talos anti-aircraft missile. (For voting, see chart p. 194)

Debate centered on proposed sites for an Air Defense Command base in Michigan.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) -- Authorize an Air Force base at Kalkaska, Mich., instead of at Manistee, Mich.; April 12. Standing vote, 52-85.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services, Real Estate and Military Construction Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 7 - April 19 on S 3122.

ACTION -- The Committee June 26 reported (S Rept 2364) a substitute version of HR 9893, recommending $2,106,611,000.

Floor Action

The Senate June 28 passed the bill by voice vote with amendments, authorizing $2,113,158,000 in military construction for fiscal 1957.

The bill also authorized:

$50 million for Army-Navy work on the intermediate range ballistic missile program.

$137 million for Nike and other Army anti-aircraft facilities, no money for Navy-developed Talos sites, requested by the Air Force.

$180,000 for housing the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Fort McNair and for special communications equipment.

Construction of 3,790 houses for service personnel.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- Require restudy of needs before the Navy can acquire land for a gunnery range at Black Rock, Nev.; June 28. Voice vote.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Permit settlement of claims by property owners for less than $1,000; June 28. Voice.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Authorize $6,547,000 for construction at Hobbs Air Force Base, N.M.; June 28. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 28 -- John Stennis (D Miss.) -- The Armed Services Committee found that Nike is the "only operational" anti-aircraft system the country has, whereas Talos is "in the experimental stage." "There is apparent overlapping of assigned roles and missions in this field" that the Defense Department should iron out.

Conference

A Senate-House conference committee July 7 reported (H Rept 2641) a compromise version of HR 9893 that followed Senate allocations for most projects and provided a total authorization of $2,138,886,000. Included was a House provision, denied by the Senate, authorizing about $16 million for construction of site facilities for the Navy-developed Talos missile. Conferees agreed that the authorization should not be used until "the Secretary of Defense has come into agreement with the (Senate and House) Armed Services Committees...with respect to... the relative merits" of the Nike and Talos missile programs and the "proper assignment of roles and missions."

The compromise bill provided for construction of a new Air Defense Command base at Manistee, Mich., as designated by the House, in lieu of Kalkaska, Mich., as provided in the Senate version.

Eliminated from the bill was a Senate amendment authorizing payments to landowners whose property value was decreased as a result of the establishment of military facilities adjacent to their property. The problem was so "fraught with complexities in individual application" that extended study would be necessary to develop legislation, the conferees said.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 9 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, after rejecting on a 29-343 roll-call vote a motion by Victor A. Knox (R Mich.) to recommit the report with instructions to substitute Kalkaska, Mich., as the site of the new Air Defense Command base. (For voting, see chart, p. 216)

DEBATE -- Knox -- The Kalkaska site had been selected by the Air Force, land already had been acquired and residents of the area had committed themselves to $475,000 in contracts for expansion of facilities. "This base if moved to Manistee will cost the taxpayers...$3.9 million more than it would if built at Kalkaska."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The controversy was debated April 12 when the House approved the Manistee site. Testimony from the Air Force showed "that from a military standpoint these two bases were equal."

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- While many old Air Force bases were unused, the Air Force is buying new land for new bases. "Something ought to be done about that."

Vinson -- The Air Force has adopted a policy of dispersing its B-52 bombers throughout the U.S. in order to eliminate concentration. "A complete survey will be made...to see what facilities which were built during World War I and II can be used in the dispersal program without buying any more land."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 9 agreed to the conference report on HR 9893 by voice vote, thus clearing the bill for the White House.

DEBATE -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Expressed disappointment that the conferees had eliminated his amendment providing compensation to landowners with property adjacent to military facilities. "Some of these people will be seriously hurt unless something is done.... They have the right of redress for damages caused by their government."

Veto

President Eisenhower July 16 vetoed the bill.

In his veto message (H Doc 450), Mr. Eisenhower said he could not approve HR 9893, in spite of its "manifest importance to national defense," because of two provisions that "violate the fundamental constitutional principle of separation of powers." The "objectionable" provisions specified by the President:

Prohibited the use of a $16 million authorization for construction of Talos guided missile site facilities "until the Secretary of Defense shall have come into agreement with the (Senate and House) Armed Services Committees with respect to its utilization."

Prohibited the Department of Defense from entering into any contract for construction or acquisition of military housing units unless the Department "in each instance has come into agreement" with the Armed Services Committees.

The President made an "urgent" request to Congress to reenact the bill without these provisions.

HOUSE ACTION

A new military construction bill (HR 12270) -- minus the "objectionable" provisions, but otherwise identical to HR 9893 -- was approved by the House Armed Services Committee July 17 and passed by voice vote of the House on the same day.

DEBATE -- In a brief discussion of the bill, Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said he hoped to present a bill "during this session...whereby the Congress may retain some voice in and supervision over the construction of Capehart (military) houses.... I feel confident that we can still retain some surveillance over these important matters.... It is to be hoped that the (Defense) Department will reach a decision as to the best type (of missile) before they spend the money" on the Talos missile.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, July 17 said his Committee would "be a bit more deliberate" in considering the new construction bill. The Presi-

dent, he added, "has heretofore approved at least two bills containing similar provisions to those he found so objectionable.... This can but lend credence to the many rumors that the executive branch...is planning drastic reductions in our military strength as soon as the Congress leaves Washington."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 26 -- one day before adjournment -- passed by voice vote the new Military Construction Act (HR 12270).

The Senate amended the measure by deleting the entire Talos authorization and requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit reports on proposed housing contracts to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. The contracts could not be made until 180 days after submission of the reports unless the Committees approved an earlier date. Senators said this provision was "in keeping" with suggestions made in the veto message.

The House July 26 agreed to the Senate amendments by voice vote, and the President signed the bill into law Aug. 3, without comment.

POWER RATE INCREASE

S 3338 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Public Works Committee April 18, 1956 (S Rept 1764).

- Passed, amended, by the Senate April 19 by voice vote.
- Reported, amended, by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 18 (H Rept 2788).
- Passed, with amendments, by the House, on a 201-140 roll-call vote, July 27. (See p. 226)
- House amendments agreed to by voice vote of the Senate July 27.
- Pocket vetoed Aug. 9.

The bill was designed to prevent the Southwestern Power Administration from increasing power rates to rural cooperatives and public bodies before July 1, 1957. SPA, marketing agency for power generated at government flood control dams in six southwestern states, had proposed to increase the price from 5.5 to 7.7 mills a kilowatt hour. The rate increase was designed to help relieve a deficit in power revenues under a schedule calculated to repay federal investment in power facilities in 50 years.

Sponsors of the bill from southwestern states contended it was unfair to increase rates to co-ops and public agencies entitled to preference in the purchase of federal power without also increasing rates charged to private power companies and industrial consumers of SPA power. The bill's 11-month freeze of rates was termed a moratorium to allow time for a thorough study of the entire SPA rate structure and accounting system, with a review of the possibility of renegotiating contracts with private purchasers of SPA power.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- April 18 reported S 3338 (S Rept 1764) with an amendment. As reported, the bill would have barred rate boosts on power from all federal projects from Jan. 1, 1956 to July 1, 1957. The Committee amendment provided that the restriction should not apply to existing contracts which contained specific rate increase provisions. The Interior Department opposed the bill.

Floor Action

The Senate April 19 passed S 3338 by voice vote after accepting a technical amendment.

DEBATE -- April 19 -- Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- SPA's proposed rate increase would result "either in the serious impairment of the financial structure of most rural electric cooperatives in the Southwest, or in their being forced into such a position that they will have to fail to meet their commitments for repayment of their loans to the government."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 18 reported S 3338 (H Rept 2788) with amendments that limited the rate-freeze to SPA only. The bill also directed use of an accounting system under which the cost allocated to power would be only that of adding power to flood control projects. Finally, the bill directed the Secretary of Interior to renegotiate existing contracts with non-preference customers to maintain uniformity in preference and non-preference rates. The Senate Committee amendment was deleted from the bill.

Floor Action

The House July 27 passed S 3338, amended, by a 201-140 roll-call vote. Previously H Res 625, the rule under which the bill was considered, was agreed to first by an 84-72 division, then by a 219-126 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 226)

It was decided, in the closing hours of the session, not to press the committee amendments concerning cost allocation and contract renegotiation, so these amendments were deleted by voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 27 -- Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- One third of all SPA power went to a non-preference customer, Reynolds Metals Co., under terms of a 30-year contract which did not contain a rate redetermination clause. This "amounts to a subsidy of nearly $1 million a year."

Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) -- The Reynolds contract was made in 1952 when there was a shortage of aluminum for defense needs. "Just because we cannot review that contract, I cannot see why we have to penalize the farmers and little people in the southwest area."

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- Hardships caused by the severe drought in the area justified the bill. "When there is no water to run through the powerhouse, there is no power to sell, and if the droughts are bad enough, the farmers cannot buy what power there is."

Veto

President Eisenhower pocket vetoed the bill Aug. 9. He said the only purpose S 3338 would serve would be to prevent the Secretary of Interior from fulfilling his obligations under the Flood Control Act of 1944 to establish rate schedules. The bill would result in a revenue loss of $2,167,000 in fiscal 1957, he said.

ILLINOIS WATERWAY

HR 3210 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1029) June 29, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 6, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 480)
- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 2578) July 14, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate, on a 43-33 roll-call vote, July 27, 1956. (For voting, see chart p. 185)
- Pocket vetoed Aug. 9.

The Senate, on the last day of the session, sent to the President a bill, similar to one he pocket vetoed in 1954, to increase the flow of Lake Michigan water through the Illinois River and channels connecting it to the Mississippi River. Opponents of the bill said it would hamper Great Lakes shipping and Niagara and St. Lawrence power development. It was vetoed Aug. 9.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 3210:

Authorized Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to withdraw, under the supervision of the Army, an annual average of 2,500 cubic feet of Lake Michigan water a second, for three years.

Set the maximum diversion at any time as 5,000 cubic feet per second.

Authorized $280,000 for a study by the Army Engineers and the Public Health Service of the effects of the increased diversion; $190,000 of the cost could be charged to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Directed the Secretary of the Army to report to Congress by Jan. 31, 1959, the results of the study and to recommend whether the increased diversion should be continued.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee, in its 1955 report on HR 3210, said the bill met the objections to the previous measure which the President had vetoed (1954 Almanac, p. 519). The Bureau of the Budget said the bill was "not in accord with the program of the President." The House passed the bill by voice vote July 6, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 480)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- July 14 reported HR 3210 without amendment (S Rept 2578). The Committee said the Canadian government's opposition to the bill was "unreasonable," since Lake Michigan lay wholly within the United States and was not considered a "boundary water" under terms of a 1909 boundary treaty.

Floor Action

The Senate July 27 passed HR 3210 on a 43-33 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 185)

DEBATE -- July 27 -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The bill would divert water needed to provide power for the northeastern states.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "I hope the Senator does not think that the sole function of the Great Lakes is to supply water in order that New York and Vermont may reap the benefits."

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- "It is a fantasy...for Vermont to say she has a vested interest in the waters of Lake Michigan."

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- "This proposal is 'special interest' legislation at its worst.... If enacted, it may have serious effect on our Great Lakes and other interstate commerce." None of the President's objections to the 1954 bill "has been successfully answered by proponents of this latest version...."

VETO STATEMENT

In pocket vetoing the bill Aug. 9, President Eisenhower said an Army Corps of Engineers' report on the project was nearing completion and that it would be "unwise" to authorize the project before the report was submitted. He also said Canada, Wisconsin, Ohio and New York had registered objections to the legislation.

WATER POLLUTION

S 890 -- Reported with amendment by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 543) June 14, 1955.
- Passed by Senate with amendment by voice vote June 17, 1955.
- Reported, amended, by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1446) July 26, 1955.
- Recommitted to House Public Works Committee Jan. 23, 1956.

HR 9540 -- Reported with amendment by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 2190) May 21, 1956.

S 890 -- Passed by the House, amended, by roll-call vote of 338-31 June 13, 1956. (See p. 208)
- Conference report (H Rept 2479) agreed to by both houses by voice votes June 27.

P.L. 660 -- Signed into law July 9.

The 1956 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 (PL 845, 80th Congress) increased federal funds available to states for the development of water pollution control programs and authorized a maximum of $500 million to assist communities to build sewage treatment works. Congressional action, completed June 27, 1956, three days before the Act was due to expire, June 30, extended and expanded the Act for the five-year fiscal period ending June 30, 1961.

President Eisenhower sought extension of the program but made no request for the federal matching funds for the construction of community sewage treatment facilities. There was Congressional and pressure-group accord on the need for strengthening the original Act, but many opposed the authorization of federal funds to help communities build sewage treatment works.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S 890:

Authorized $500 million to be spent in matching funds to help communities build sewage disposal plants, with no more than $50 million to be spent in any one year.

Limited allocations to single projects to 30 percent of the cost, or $250,000, whichever was less.

Directed that at least 50 percent of funds allocated go to communities of 125,000 population or less.

Authorized $100,000 for research fellowships.

Required the Surgeon General to help states prepare comprehensive water pollution control programs and conduct research projects.

Authorized the U.S. to give states $3 million in matching funds in each of the fiscal years 1957 through 1961 to assist them in comprehensive water pollution control programs; the money would be allocated to the states on the basis of population, extent of pollution and need. The federal share could not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.

Directed the Surgeon General to approve pollution control projects before the states received federal money.

Established a nine-member Water Pollution Control Advisory Board to be named by the President.

Specified procedures for enforcing pollution rules that could be instituted either in the state where pollution originated or where it was discharged --

a. Whenever the Surgeon General "has reason to believe" that pollution is occurring, he would call a conference of the officials in the states where the pollution originates and where it adversely affects residents.

b. The Surgeon General after the conference would recommend remedial action.

c. If no action was taken six months after his recommendation, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would call a public hearing where the pollution originates.

d. After the hearing, the Secretary would recommend steps to be taken by the polluter and give him at least six months to carry them out.

e. If still no remedial action were taken, the Secretary, upon written request of either the state in which the pollution originated or the one adversely affected, would request the Attorney General to bring suit against the offender.

Background

Water -- the blood of the nation's economy -- is becoming polluted faster than mechanical hearts can purify it.

The problem is an acute one since demand for fresh, clean water is expected to double by 1975 (see chart) while the supply will remain fairly constant. The waste expected from atomic energy plants in future years magnifies the difficulties.

The only solution is keeping available water so clean it can be used over and over during its flow to the ocean. This means more sewage treatment plants to reduce drastically discharges of raw waste into streams and onto the ground.

A stream becomes polluted when more waste is put into it than its oxygen can decompose, or purify. Poison discharged on the ground often seeps down to the water table, the source of well water.

Who Uses Most Water?

(Usage in billion gallons of water per day)

	1900		1955		1975	
	Usage	Percent	Usage	Percent	Usage	Percent
Communities	5	12%	22	8%	37	9%
Industries	15	38	120	46	246	54
Irrigation	20	50	120	46	170	37
Total	40	100%	262	100%	453	100%

Public Health Service statistics show that sewage purification will have to be increased both in volume and in efficiency to stem the tide of pollution. This means money and lots of it.

Municipalities will have to spend $5.3 billion in the next 10 years to keep water usable, according to the PHS. Industry will have to spend at least that and probably more because of the huge poison byproduct of synthetics and nuclear production.

The $5.3 billion municipal total is only $1.4 billion less than municipalities spent on sewage disposal from 1920 to 1954.

PHS figures broken down for municipal needs as of Jan. 1, 1955: $1.7 billion to replace worn out facilities; $1.7 billion to meet future demands up to 1965; $1.9 billion to build the backlog of projects on hand.

PHS officials said no figures were available on what industry should spend for sewage disposal facilities in the next 10 years, but they said the total was at least equal to the municipal estimate of $5.3 billion.

The accompanying chart shows more raw sewage has been dumped into waterways even though proportionally more of the total waste has been treated by municipalities and industry since 1930.

PHS figures indicate that municipal dumping of untreated sewage into waterways between 1930 and 1955 went up 10 percent despite the fact the percentage of total waste discharged into the streams declined from 82 percent to 58 percent in that period.

The amount of the waste dumped into waterways by industry nearly doubled between 1930 and 1955 despite

25 Year Pollution Trends

MUNICIPAL

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955
People With Sewers (in millions)	61	67	77	81	87	95
Served by Adequate Treatment Plants	18	23	37	40	48	55
Percent Served by Adequate Plants	30%	34%	48%	49%	55%	58%
Pollution Load* Dumped in Waterways	50	52	52	54	52	55
Percent Pollution Load Dumped in Waterways	82%	78%	68%	67%	60%	58%

INDUSTRIAL

Estimated Pollution Load	80	85	105	150	170	185
Amount of Load Removed At Plant	15	20	30	45	60	75
Amount of Load Dumped in Waterways	65	65	75	105	110	110
Percent of Load Dumped in Waterways	81%	76%	71%	70%	65%	59%

* *Pollution load is measured in units of Population Equivalent. One unit represents the amount of sewage created in one day by one person. The chart pollution load units are in millions of persons.*

reduction in the total pollution load discharged from 81 percent to 59 percent.

ADMINISTRATION VIEWPOINT

President Eisenhower, in his health message on Jan. 31, 1955, asked Congress to "provide greater assistance to the states for water pollution control programs. As our population grows and demands for water increase, and as the use of chemicals expands, our water supply problems become more acute. Intensified research in water pollution problems is needed as well as continuing authority for the Public Health Service to deal with these matters. The present Water Pollution Control Act expires on June 30, 1956. This termination date should be removed and the Act should be strengthened."

In his health message on Jan. 27, 1956, the President said: "Problems of water pollution control grow more pressing with population growth and with industrial development and expansion.... I again recommend that the authority in this Act be strengthened and placed on a permanent basis."

In its June, 1955, report, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government said: "The correction of pollution has been left largely to state and local control. However, the U. S. Public Health Service states that as we are becoming an urban industrial nation, the streams can no longer take the load of pollution that we are putting on them. They state that of about 100 million people living in cities, about 25 million have water with adequate treatment, while 31 million people are in communities having no pollution treatment. The rest have inadequate treatment. The problem of pollution being often of interstate character is in need of definite national policies."

1955 LEGISLATION

The 1948 Water Pollution Control Act was signed into PL 845, June 30, 1948. The Senate passed the bill by a voice vote July 16, 1947. S 418 was passed by the House, amended, on a 138-14 division vote amid cries it was too lenient and invaded states' rights. (1948 Almanac, p. 152)

S 890, sponsored by Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.), was reported (S Rept 543) June 14, 1955, by the Senate Public Works Committee and passed by the Senate by voice vote June 17, 1955. It was reported (H Rept 1446) by the House Public Works Committee July 26, 1955, and recommitted by unanimous consent Jan. 23, 1956.

Congress July 6, 1955, completed action on a related bill (S 928) to provide a program of research and technical assistance in air pollution abatement. Titled the "Air Pollution Control Act of 1955," it was signed by President Eisenhower (PL 159) July 14, 1955.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 12 - 15, 1956, on S 890 and HR 9540.

TESTIMONY -- March 12 -- Asst. Sec. Roswell Perkins of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said the current Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 466-466j) should be revised to strengthen its research authority, to increase federal aid to states developing water pollution programs and to clarify enforcement provisions. He opposed grants for sewage plants because the "inadequate level of municipal construction in this field appears to be due less to the inability of municipalities to finance such construction than to the fact that waste treatment facilities are commonly assigned a low priority in the capital financing programs of municipal governments."

Dr. Mitchell Wendell of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation said his group favored amendments which would require the Surgeon General to have a written request from the state involved before holding hearings on pollution complaints. "Enforcement provisions of both proposals (S 890, HR 9540) would discourage expansion of state and interstate programs," Wendell said.

Dr. Daniel Bergsma, New Jersey State Commissioner of Health representing the Assn. of State and Territorial Health Officers, said the association held a special two-day conference Feb. 8 and 9, 1956, which led to the endorsement of HR 9540 except for the section on granting money to states to build sewage treatment plants. Bergsma said the association favored federal loans instead of grants.

March 13 -- Executive Secretary Milton P. Adams of the Michigan Water Resources Commission said a majority of state representatives which met in Atlantic City Oct. 11, 1955, favored HR 9540.

Mayor R.P. Weatherford Jr. of Independence, Mo., representing the American Municipal Assn., endorsed HR 9540. He said "municipalities are financially unable to deal effectively with the water pollution problem.... The federal government...is the only agency which can, in cooperation with the states and local government, solve the pollution problem."

March 14 -- Leonard E. Pasek of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said current legislation was satisfactory and there was no need for large federal grants to combat pollution further. He said states and municipalities should handle the problem.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee May 21 reported a bill (HR 9540 -- H Rept 2190) to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act.

HR 9540 authorized $5 million in each of the fiscal years 1957-61 to states and interstate agencies to help them develop water pollution control programs. The federal share would be between one third and two thirds of the project's cost, depending on how the per capita income of the state compared to the U.S. average. HR 9540 also authorized the appropriation of $500 million, in amounts of no more than $50 million a year, to help pay for state and interstate agency sewage treatment plants. The federal grants were limited to one third of the plant's construction cost or $300,000, whichever was smaller. At least half of the total U.S. funds allocated for sewage plants were required to go to communities of 125,000 population or less. The bill authorized the Attorney General to bring suit against a polluter when requested to do so in writing by the state where the pollution originates or by the state suffering from the pollution.

Committee Republicans George A. Dondero (Mich.), J. Harry McGregor (Ohio), Frank J. Becker (N.Y.), Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio), Bruce Alger (Texas) and Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.) objected to the provision to grant federal money to help states build sewage disposal plants. They said the section "embarks the federal government

not only upon a new spending spree but also upon an entirely new federal activity. While the present bill provides for the expenditure of half a billion dollars, this is only a small fraction of the amount that will be required ultimately for such activity."

Floor Action

The House June 13 passed, by a 338-31 roll-call vote with amendments, a bill (S 890) to authorize federal money to help states fight water pollution. The text of HR 9540 was substituted for that of S 890 before the measure was returned to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 208)

Debate centered on whether the U.S. should spend $500 million to help states plan and build sewage disposal plants. Opponents of the provision held it would set an expensive precedent while proponents said lack of sewage plants was the biggest single cause of water pollution.

A recommittal motion by J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) was defeated by a 165-215 roll-call vote. He moved to send the bill back to committee to eliminate the section regarding grants for sewage disposal plants.

PROVISIONS -- As returned to the Senate, S 890 was similar to the conference version agreed to by both houses June 27. The House version differed from the final bill in these major respects:

The House version authorized $5 million annually -- compared to $3 million in the conference version -- in matching funds to assist states to develop water pollution control programs.

It stipulated that no grant for community sewage treatment works could exceed one third the cost of the project or $300,000, whichever was smaller. The final version set the limits at 30 percent of the cost or $250,000, whichever was smaller.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

George A. Dondero (R Mich) -- Eliminate the section that would give federal money to states for sewage treatment plants; June 13. Standing vote, 98-109. Teller vote, 112-118.

Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- Require both the offending and complaining state to request federal court action before a suit is started against a polluter; June 13. Voice.

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- Delete provision for awarding federal scholarships for pollution engineers; June 13. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 13 -- Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) -- "Remember, if you adopt this policy (of giving federal money to build sewage disposal plants), it would be a return to PWA days of the depression and would of course favor certain communities only."

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- "The crux of the national pollution problem is the lag in construction of waste treatment works."

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- If the Jonas amendment requiring two states to request U.S. court action against a polluter were adopted, "it would take the heart right out of the enforcement provision of this bill."

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- If the bill "does not result in real progress toward pollution cleanup, I predict the Congress will be writing much stronger legislation within a very few years. The water supply situation of this country is becoming that critical."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee June 26 reported (H Rept 2479) a compromise version of S 890 that embodied most of the provisions of the House-passed bill. The House version included authority to spend up to $50 million a year from a $500 million fund to help communities build sewage treatment works. The Senate-passed bill did not include a similar provision. The conferees agreed on the program but reduced the maximum amount which could be spent on one project from $300,000 to $250,000.

ACTION -- The House and Senate June 27 adopted by voice votes the conference report (H Rept 2479) on S 890.

President Eisenhower July 9 signed S 890 into Public Law 660. He said the bill, by providing federal grants to localities to pay part of the cost of constructing sewage treatment works, went beyond the legislation he recommended.

Group Stands

A sampling of group stands on water pollution legislation:

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN. -- "The only way we can win this (pollution) battle is with federal aid.... We maintain that water pollution control is a national problem and that the government does have a clear-cut responsibility to work with the states and municipalities toward its solution...." March 13, 1956.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF MANUFACTURERS -- "State and local governing bodies are competent to handle pollution abatement and stream improvement, and where problems arise incident to interstate waters, these can best be handled most expeditiously and satisfactorily through interstate compacts.... The fiscal position of the states or local governments should not be enhanced by direct federal payments to them.... We believe that much more will be accomplished by cooperation than by compulsion." March 14, 1956.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION -- "...(We) have for years supported and worked for stronger state laws (regarding water pollution)." March 14, 1956.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS -- "We believe the primary responsibility for pollution clean-up rests on state and local governments. The federal share should be one of stimulating, of coordinating, of research and surveys and of law enforcement when necessary..." March 14, 1956.

AMERICAN RECREATION SOCIETY -- "The complications of interstate waterways make it imperative to give the federal government the right to intervening." March 15, 1956.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION -- "The federal government...should assist and promote and educate and hold up the problem for public inspection -- but should rely upon state governments and instrumentalities of state governments and upon enlightened public interest to carry the major burden of getting the job done." March 14, 1956.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ASSN. -- "...there has been no showing of need for increasing the federal government's enforcement power in the field of water pollution abatement and therefore we do not approve of granting such power." March 14, 1956.

RIVERS AND HARBORS VETO

HR 12080 --
- Reported by House Public Works Committee July 7, 1956 (H Rept 2639).
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 23.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Public Works Committee July 25 (S Rept 2784).
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 26.
- Conference report (H Rept 2955) agreed to July 27 by the House, on a 130-31 standing vote, and by the Senate, by voice vote.
- Pocket vetoed Aug. 10.

Rivers and harbors bills often are called "pork barrel" measures because they contain many local projects of interest to individual Members of Congress. The 1956 pork barrel bill (HR 12080) would have authorized federal construction of $1.6 billion worth of flood control, navigation, power and beach erosion projects in almost every state. Actual construction of the projects would have been contingent upon later appropriation of funds.

President Eisenhower vetoed the bill because, he said, many of the projects had not been thoroughly reviewed and approved by the executive branch, the Army Engineers or the states concerned. It was the first veto of a pork barrel bill since Franklin D. Roosevelt did so in 1940.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 12080 authorized the following appropriations:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Navigation projects	$ 104,721,000
Other projects	22,537,000
Subtotal	$ 127,258,000

FLOOD CONTROL

New projects or modifications	$ 347,693,000
Increased basin authorizations	653,300,000
Lower Mississippi Basin (including Army Engineers and Interior Department projects)	289,445,000
Missouri River Basin (Department of Interior)	200,000,000
Subtotal	$1,490,438,000
TOTAL	$1,617,696,000

The bill omitted a provision of previous rivers and harbors acts which required submission of reports by the Army Engineers before funds could be authorized for any project.

Projects on which the reviews required by existing law had not been completed at the time of the President's veto included: four each in Connecticut and California; three in Florida; two each in Louisiana, Illinois and Massachusetts; one each in Maryland, Oregon, Alabama, Tennessee, South Dakota, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Also lacking final review were the following interstate projects; six Mississippi River projects; Millwood Reservoir and alternate reservoirs in Oklahoma and Arkansas; and a water hyacinth eradication program.

BACKGROUND -- The bill contained the largest authorization of any rivers and harbors bill in the last 12 years. Comparison with previous bills:

Act	Authorized
1944	$1,331,968,000
1946	1,293,295,000
1950	1,453,723,125
1954	1,072,351,814

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.
HEARINGS -- May 1 - June 26.
ACTION -- July 7 reported HR 12080 (H Rept 2639). The Committee approved projects totalling $1,343,871,000.

Floor Action

The House July 23 passed HR 12080 by voice vote.
PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12080 authorized the following appropriations:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Navigation projects	$58,087,000
Other projects	22,517,000
Subtotal	$80,604,000

FLOOD CONTROL

New projects or modifications	$ 181,522,000
Increased basin authorizations	592,300,000
Lower Mississippi River Basin	289,445,000
Missouri River Basin	200,000,000
Subtotal	$1,263,267,000
TOTAL	$1,343,871,000

DEBATE -- July 23 -- Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) -- "This bill contains 85 projects: 29 for rivers and harbors, 7 for beach erosion and 49 for flood control.... The projects are distributed in 36 states. No section was omitted, no partisanship shown...."

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- "We have $572,505,500 worth of projects in this bill that have not met the standards" established by Congress over a period of years.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.
HEARINGS -- July 16-17.
ACTION -- July 25 reported HR 12080 (S Rept 2784) with amendments. The Committee added $45,479,000 to the House authorization for rivers and harbors and $182,671,000 to the authorization for flood control projects.

Floor Action

The Senate July 26 passed HR 12080 by voice vote with amendments.
PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12080 authorized the following appropriations:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Navigation projects	$104,721,000
Other projects	22,537,000
Subtotal	$127,258,000

FLOOD CONTROL

New projects or modifications	$ 347,693,000
Increased basin authorizations	653,300,000
Lower Mississippi River Basin	289,445,000
Missouri River Basin	200,000,000
Subtotal	$1,490,438,000
TOTAL	$1,617,696,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- Increase from $1,761,000 to $2,936,000 the authorization for Port Washington Harbor, Wis.; July 26. Voice vote.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Add $44,500,000 for Saylorville Dam and Reservoir on the Des Moines River, Iowa; July 26. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Delete $25 million authorization for Bruces Eddy Dam, Idaho; July 26. Standing.

DEBATE -- July 26 -- Chavez -- Projects on which Army Engineers' reports had not been received were included in the bill because the projects were "of an emergency nature." The Committee, however, did not wish to establish a precedent and "believes that complete and full justification of the economic feasibility of these projects should be established before appropriations are made for their construction."

Neuberger -- The Bruces Eddy project "would do irreparable damage to natural resources and to wildlife." It would imperil elk feeding grounds and steelhead trout migration in the Clearwater River system.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- "The evidence before the Committee was that there would be no damage to the wildlife of the area by reason of the Bruces Eddy project.... I do not believe the Senate will consider the protestations of the Senator from Oregon with reference to a project in Idaho....."

Conference

The House, by a 130-31 standing vote, and the Senate, by voice vote, July 27 agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2955) on HR 12080. As sent to the President the bill authorized appropriation of $1,617,696,000 for river, harbor and flood control projects. The final total was the amount approved by the Senate July 26 and was $273,825,000 more than the House had voted July 23.

Veto

President Eisenhower Aug. 10 pocket vetoed HR 12080. In his veto message the President said: "While the majority of the projects...have been given adequate study and review with the executive branch and by the affected states, there are still a large number which have not been reviewed in accordance with the orderly procedures set forth in the applicable laws." The President said review requirements had not been met for 32 projects in the bill, "involving financial commitments of over $530 million." Mr. Eisenhower said he regretted it was necessary to veto the bill but that his action "need cause no delay in starting the many worthwhile projects in the bill" as the measure did not actually appropriate the money for them.

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) Aug. 11 said the President "recklessly disregarded the will of Congress" in refusing to sign the bill.

AIR SUBSIDY

S 3449 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 2015) May 17, 1956.

- Passed by a 53-22 roll-call vote of the Senate July 9. (See p. 176)

HR 8902 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2530) June 29.

- Recommitted by the House on a 196-153 roll-call vote July 26. (See p. 226)

The Senate in 1956 passed, but the House voted to recommit, bills (S 3449, HR 8902) which would have had the effect of increasing airline subsidies. Under provisions of the almost identical bills, airlines could have sold used flight equipment without having the net gain -- which might be substantial in the existing market -- taken into account in fixing subsidies, provided the funds were reinvested in new equipment.

Opponents said the legislation would give a windfall to one airline, Pan American, which the Commerce Department estimated would have received $17.3 million of a total $22 million in increased subsidies over the five years 1951-55, had the proposal been in effect. Supporters said new equipment which the bills would enable airlines to buy would decrease costs and, after two or three years, result in lower subsidies.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- May 17 unanimously reported S 3449 (S Rept 2015) with amendments. The Committee report stated that Civil Aeronautics Board members were divided on the merits of the legislation, with Harmar D. Denny Jr. and Chan Gurney supporting the bill, and Chairman Ross Rizley and Vice Chairman Joseph P. Adams opposing it. The Department of Commerce and the General Accounting Office also were opposed.

The Committee said it was "convinced that by aiding carriers now to obtain the new equipment they required, the possibility of decreasing subsidy payments...(was) enhanced.... This legislation in the long run would insure advantages both to the industry and to the taxpayer."

Floor Action

The Senate July 9 passed the bill by a roll-call vote of 53-22. The Senate rejected on a 22-62 roll call a recommittal motion by John J. Williams (R Del.) and, on a 37-46 roll call, his amendment to require that the investment base used to determine airline subsidies should reflect capital gains covered by S 3449. The effect of the amendment would have been to reduce subsidies by reducing the amount on which an 8 percent return is guaranteed.

Also rejected, on a 32-43 roll call, was an amendment to restrict application of S 3449 to airlines grossing less than $50 million a year, which would have ruled out Pan American Airlines. (For voting, see chart, p. 176)

The Senate June 14 had postponed final action after an inconclusive voice vote on the bill. Thomas E. Martin (R

Iowa), temporary presiding officer, said he was in doubt as to the outcome of the close voice vote. By unanimous consent the Senate postponed a roll-call vote.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3449:

Instructed the Civil Aeronautics Board, in calculating airline revenue for the purposes of determining subsidies, not to count capital losses or gains derived from the sale of flight equipment if the funds were reinvested in new equipment within a reasonable period.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Deduct capital gains from sales of flight equipment reinvested in new equipment from depreciation base of such new equipment for purposes of determining air subsidies; provide for recovery by the Treasury of the balance of retained capital gains, if the airline goes off subsidy; July 9. Roll-call vote, 37-46.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Restrict application of the formula in S 3449 to airlines with annual gross income of less than $50 million; July 9. Roll call, 32-43.

SUBSIDIES DEBATED

DEBATE -- June 14 -- John J. Willams (R Del.) -- "Under existing law, without the bill, the (CAB) takes into consideration both gains and losses, whereas, if this bill were passed, it would take into consideration only losses, which means that the carriers would be reimbursed for their losses in the computation of the subsidy formula, but when they made money, they could put it in a separate account."

Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- "In considering the amount of subsidy payments to airlines, the CAB endeavors to give the carrier approximately an 8 percent return on its capital investiment if it is a national carrier, and a 9 percent return...if it is an international carrier.... We should be greatly interested in strengthening our airlines by giving them the opportunity of offering to the people the very fastest and most modern and safest type of air transportation.... The Committee...felt that although there would be a temporary increase in subsidy..within the second, third or fourth year the subsidy would be decreased, for the very simple reason that with modern... equipment the cost of operation per revenue mile would decline."

Williams -- "As I interpret the bill, it will bring about a perpetual increase in the annual subsidy (and) leave in the hands of management the power to regulate their own subsidies.... It is not a general airline bill, because practically all the benefits will go to one airline.... Figures prepared by the Department of Commerce (show) that over the past five years, had the bill been in effect, it would have cost an additional $21,970,000, of which $17,288,000 would have gone to Pan American and three other companies getting most of the remainder...."

July 9 -- Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- "This industry...is entitled to the opportunity for growth which it must have if we are to keep up with the last word in efficiency and good air transport...."

Williams -- "Let us not fool ourselves; this is a little extra gravy for a special group that has already been riding the gravy train.... Every government agency has expressed opposition to the bill as it is now written."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Wanted to "set a ceiling on the benefits to be derived from the bill.... The way the bill is written, the major benefits will go to one line.... (It) will result in Pan American's getting the lion's share of the subsidy payments."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 29 reported a bill (HR 8902) to permit subsidized airlines to sell operating equipment without having the capital gains count as revenue in determining air subsidies if they were reinvested "within a reasonable time" in new equipment "similar or related" in use. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) July 9 filed minority views. He said the bill was not consistent with the basic policy of the Civil Aeronautics Act that subsidies should be based on "need" and that in practice the bill would be discriminatory.

Floor Action

The House July 26, by a 196-153 roll-call vote, returned HR 8902 to Committee. The recommittal motion was made by John W. Heselton (R Mass.), who led the fight against the bill. Earlier the House adopted, by a 184-178 roll call, a resolution (rule) to permit consideration of the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 226)

Before the successful recommittal motion, an amendment restricting the capital gains formula to sales of flight equipment was approved by voice vote. Rejected by voice votes were amendments to limit the formula to airplane sales; to make the effective date of the law Aug. 15, 1956, rather than Jan. 1, 1956; and to bar from the law's benefits airlines grossing more than $50 million a year.

DEBATE -- July 26 -- Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- "(This bill) amounts to a tremendous windfall for the airlines...that are still on subsidy."

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Unless airlines were given the means to buy costly new equipment, the travelling public would be in danger.

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH

HR 6376 -- Reported, amended, by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 25, 1955 (H Rept 1399).

- Passed by the House, by voice vote with amendments, Jan. 18, 1956.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 2053) May 25.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate June 7.
- Conference report (H Rept 2735) agreed to by the Senate July 16, by voice vote, and by the House July 20, by a 130-16 standing vote.

P.L. 830 -- Signed into law July 28.

One of the most controversial pieces of legislation tackled by Congress in 1956 was a routine bill designed to give the territory of Alaska responsibility for the care of its own mentally ill residents. Opponents of HR 6376 said it would authorize establishment of a "concentration camp for political prisoners" and a "Siberia in Alaska for the deportation of undesirable patriots." Responsibility for the proposal, which was backed by the Eisenhower Administration, was variously attributed to plotting by

Communists, Socialists, Zionists and Catholics. The bill's supporters in Congress, finding themselves charged with treason, said no legislation ever had been more widely "misinterpreted."

HR 6376 finally was enacted, but only after all commitment procedures -- one of its most controversial features -- had been eliminated.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 6376:

Authorized the territorial legislature to prescribe procedures for the care, commitment and treatment of the mentally ill of Alaska.

Authorized appropriations, over a 10-year period, of $6 million to provide an integrated mental health program for Alaska; disbursement of funds would be controlled by the Surgeon General.

Authorized appropriation of $6.5 million for construction of hospital facilities in Alaska.

Granted to the territory one million acres of public land in Alaska and provided that income from the land "shall first be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the mental health program of Alaska."

Reserved to the United States certain mineral deposits in the land granted under the act.

Background

Responsibility for the treatment and care of the mentally ill of Alaska was vested in the Secretary of Interior in 1905, at a time when Alaska had no local government. Since 1910, the Secretary had contracted with a private institution, Morningside Hospital in Portland, Ore., for the care of Alaskan mental patients. The territorial government was not permitted to amend or repeal the federal law pertaining to commitment procedures, which were described as "archaic and inhumane."

Legislation to transfer responsibility for the care of Alaska's mentally ill from the federal to the territorial government had been before Congress since the 81st Congress. A bill similar to HR 6376 was passed by the House in the 83rd Congress but could not muster enough interest to gain passage in the Senate.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 25, 1955, reported HR 6376 (H Rept 1399), with amendments. The Committee report said the bill would "correct many of the injustices reflected upon the mentally ill patients and will place Alaska under supervision of the program recommended by the United States Public Health Service ...and the Office of Territories of the Department of the Interior." The Committee said HR 6376 was patterned after the Draft Act Governing Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill, prepared by the Public Health Service, and was "recommended for favorable consideration by the Council of State Governments."

Floor Action

The House Jan. 18, 1956, passed HR 6376 by voice vote with amendments.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House HR 6376:

Vested responsibility for carrying out the program in the territorial governor.

Continued authority to make contracts with hospitals outside Alaska.

Authorized admissions to qualified hospitals either on the patient's voluntary application or on the basis of application by others supported by medical certification.

Required examination of a patient within five days after admission to a hospital.

Preserved the patient's right to petition for discharge and to seek a writ of habeas corpus.

Authorized hospitalization upon court order after examination of the proposed patient by two examiners (or one, if two were not available).

Made the head of the hospital responsible for the protection of patients' rights.

Authorized the governor to transfer any patient hospitalized by the judicial procedure who was not a resident of Alaska to the state where he had legal residence.

Authorized him to make reciprocal agreements with the states for the care of each other's mentally ill.

Authorized appropriations, over a 10-year period, of $6 million to provide an integrated mental health program for Alaska.

Authorized appropriation of $6.5 million for construction of hospital facilities in Alaska.

Granted to the territory one million acres of public land in Alaska and provided that income from these lands "shall first be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the program...."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Provide that income from lands granted under the act shall be used for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska; Jan. 18. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- Require Alaska to match federal funds; Jan. 18. Voice.

DEBATE -- Jan. 18 -- Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) -- "I believe this bill to be a perfect marriage of the humane and the practical. Simultaneously, we are ripping out a shameful thing and we save money in the process."

Edith Green (D Ore.) -- "...a person can be accused of the crime of being insane in Alaska. He is arrested as a common criminal and is thrown in jail. Then if he is found guilty he is transported to Portland, Ore."

William A. Dawson (R Utah) -- Dollar-for-dollar matching "would mean a 10 percent increase in taxes to the citizens of the territory of Alaska, which they simply cannot bear in view of the fact the federal government owns 98 percent of all the territory of Alaska."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 20-21, March 5 on HR 6376.

ACTION -- May 25 reported HR 6376 (S Rept 2053) with amendments. The amended bill gave the Alaska legislature power to draft its own mental health laws instead of setting down federal regulations as in the House bill. The Committee noted that the House-passed bill had the approval of the Administration, the American Medical Assn., the National Assn. for Mental Health, the American Psychiatric Assn. and other "leading private organizations qualified to express technical opinions." It said it had eliminated the commitment procedures of the House version partly because they had been "misunderstood" and partly because the people of Alaska were "fully capable of drafting their own laws." The Committee went on record that its action was "in no way a repudiation or disapproval of the provisions approved by the House of Rep-

resentatives and endorsed by such a large number of qualified experts."

Floor Action

The Senate June 7 passed HR 6376 by voice vote with an amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 6376:

Authorized the territorial legislature to prescribe procedures for the care, commitment and treatment of the mentally ill of Alaska.

Authorized appropriations, over a 10-year period, of $6 million to provide an integrated mental health program for Alaska; disbursement of funds would be controlled by the Surgeon General.

Authorized appropriation of $6.5 million for construction of hospital facilities in Alaska.

Granted to the territory one million acres of public land in Alaska and provided that income from the land "shall first be applied to meet the necessary expenses of the mental health program of Alaska."

Reserved to the United States certain mineral deposits in the land granted under the act.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Reserve to the U.S. certain mineral deposits in the land granted to the territory; June 7. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 7 -- Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- "Of all the bills which have come to my attention since I have been a Member of the Senate and of the House, the pending bill has been as widely misinterpreted as any piece of proposed legislation which has ever been presented to the Congress."

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- The land-grant provision "is intended to give to the territorial government a tax base and an income with which to finance the continued mental health program in Alaska and is not, as has been suggested by opponents to the bill, to be used as a vast concentration camp."

Conference

A Senate-House conference committee July 17 filed its report on HR 6376 (H Rept 2735). Conferees made only one change in the Senate version of the bill: they increased from 30 days to 210 days the time granted the Secretary of Interior either to assign to the governor of Alaska, or to terminate, the federal contract with Morningside Hospital.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 16 approved the conference report by voice vote, without debate.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 20, by a 130-16 standing vote, agreed to the conference report and sent the bill to the White House.

DEBATE -- E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska) -- "The land is to be transferred so that the territorial government will have revenue to carry out the mental health program."

Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) -- "We (the bill's supporters) have been charged with being party to a Communist plot under which your friends and neighbors could be... spirited off to a Siberian camp in Alaska. That is one reason (the original House) committal provisions are out of this bill.... The attacks which have been made on this legislation...have challenged the integrity of Congress itself."

GAO AUDIT

At the direction of the House Interior Committee, the General Accounting Office conducted an audit of the books of Morningside Hospital -- the first such audit in 45 years of operation under government contracts. In its report, released July 9, GAO said the sanitarium company's profits from 1936 to 1954 were $821,406, rather than $403,234 as reported by the company's president, Wayne W. Coe. GAO found that profits averaged 26 percent, although Coe had reported them as "a little over 1 percent" for the 19-year period. GAO criticized the hospital for maintaining an inadequate professional staff and Coe for charging personal expenses as company expenses.

Group Stands

Groups that favored passage of HR 6376: American Medical Assn., American Psychiatric Assn., National Assn. for Mental Health, Alaska Territorial Medical Assn., Alaska Hospital Assn., General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons opposed the House version of HR 6376, but endorsed the compromise version reported by the Senate committee.

The genesis of much of the opposition to the bill was an article, "Siberia, U.S.A.," written by Mrs. Leigh F. Burkeland of Van Nuys, Calif., and widely circulated by the California chapter, Minute Women of the U.S.A.

Attacks on the bill appeared in the following:

Santa Ana (Calif.) Register -- "...we may be establishing in Alaska our own version of the Siberia slave camps run by the Russian government."

Women's Voice -- "Siberian concentration camp now ready for you."

Gerald L.K. Smith's The Cross and the Flag -- "... the one-worlders, the object of UNESCO and the Mental Health Organization have embarked upon a program to root out all ideas opposed to their own.... So we have the Alaska Mental Health Act!"

Dan Smoot Speaks -- "...the Alaska Mental Health Act...fits into a sinister pattern which has been forming ever since the United Nations was organized."

Williams Intelligence Summary -- "...in view of the fact that so many psychiatrists are of alien origin and are Marxist fanatics and generally are trying to classify 'super patriots,' anti-Communists, anti-Zionists and other political opponents as mental cases, extreme caution should be used by the legislators...."

Other organizations opposing the bill were the American Public Relations Forum Inc., For America League, Women for God and Country, and Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.), Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, said July 27 enactment of the bill "speaks loudly for the ability of Members of Congress to arrive at a sound conclusion in the face of an anti-enactment campaign earmarked by assertions embracing gross misinformation, half-truths, patent untruths, scurrilous and abusive language, and personal attacks directed at the Committee, its members, and Members of Congress at large."

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SECURITY PROGRAM

The federal employee security program, long under attack by Democrats, continued in a state of siege in 1956. Joining in the attack were: Democratic critics of the program; ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash., 1947-53), a retiring member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; and the Supreme Court, which June 11 ruled that only employees in "sensitive" jobs could be dismissed as security risks.

These were the major points at issue:

- Are all government jobs "sensitive?" The Court held, in effect, that they are not. The Administration, in practice, has failed to distinguish between "sensitive" and "non-sensitive" jobs in its handling of the security program.
- Should separate criteria apply to questions of employee loyalty, security and suitability? Cain says "yes." The Administration decided otherwise, when the President April 27, 1953, issued Executive Order 10450, which terminated the Loyalty Review Boards set up by President Truman and laid the basis for the current, across-the-board security program.
- Should employees suspected of being "security risks" be suspended from their jobs, with consequent loss of pay, pending a final decision on their cases? Critics say this imposes an unreasonable hardship on employees who subsequently may be cleared. The Administration contends that immediate suspension is required by law, and that it is up to Congress to change the law.
- Do security procedures in general protect the employee's right to "due process," and particularly his right to face his accusers? Critics say "no," while the program's defenders stress the dangers of revealing the identity of FBI informers.

Supreme Court Decision

The Court's June 11 decision came on an appeal by Kendrick M. Cole, an employee of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who was suspended and dismissed in 1953 under terms of the security program. Cole appealed his discharge to the Civil Service Commission "which declined to accept the appeal on the ground that the Veterans' Preference Act, under which petitioner claimed the right of appeal, was inapplicable to such discharge." Cole then went to court, arguing that the President had gone beyond the intent of Congress in extending the 1950 law to all government agencies, and that the Act did not apply to "non-sensitive" jobs in any event.

In its 6-3 decision, the Court, in effect, agreed with Cole's second contention without ruling specifically on his first argument. Concerning Section 22-3 of the 1950 Act (see box), the basis of Executive Order 10450, the Court said: "While the validity of this extension of the Act depends upon questions which are in many respects common to those determining the validity of the Secretary's exercise of the authority thereby extended to her, we will restrict our consideration to the latter issue and assume, for the purposes of this decision, that the Act has validly been extended to apply to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

Basic Security Law

Although many laws pertain to security matters, authority for the program established under Executive Order 10450 rests primarily on the Act of Aug. 26, 1950 (U.S. Code, Title 5, Sections 22-1 et seq.). Following are its principal provisions:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 652 of this title (relating to removal for cause), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State; Secretary of Commerce; Attorney General; the Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of the Army; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force; the Secretary of the Treasury; Atomic Energy Commission; the Chairman, National Security Resources Board; or the Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, may, in his absolute discretion and when deemed necessary in the interest of national security, suspend, without pay, any civilian officer or employee" of the foregoing departments and agencies.

"Provided, that to the extent that such agency head determines that the interests of the national security permit, the employee concerned shall be notified of the reasons for his suspension and within 30 days after such notification any such person shall have an opportunity to submit any statements or affidavits to the official designated by the head of the agency concerned to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. The agency head concerned may, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, terminate the employment of such suspended civilian officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of the national security of the United States, and such determination by the agency head concerned shall be conclusive and final....

"22-3. The provisions of section 22-1 to 22-3 of this title shall apply to such other departments and agencies of the government as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary in the best interests of the national security...."

In the majority's opinion, it was clear that the term "national security" in the 1950 Act was not used "in an all-inclusive sense but was intended to refer only to the protection of 'sensitive' activities. It follows that an employee can be dismissed 'in the interest of the national security' under the Act only if he occupies a 'sensitive' position...." The President's executive order, on the other hand, "enjoins upon the agency heads the duty of discharging any employee of doubtful loyalty, irrespective of the character of his job and its relationship to the 'national security'...." So the majority concluded:

"From our holdings (1) that not all positions in the government are affected with the 'national security' as that term is used in the 1950 Act and (2) that no determination

has been made that petitioner's position was one in which he could adversely affect the 'national security,' it necessarily follows that petitioner's discharge was not authorized by the 1950 Act. In reaching this conclusion, we are not confronted with the problem of reviewing the Secretary's exercise of discretion, since the basis for our decision is simply that the standard prescribed by the executive order and applied by the Secretary is not in conformity with the Act."

In their dissent from the majority's opinion, Justices Clark, Reed and Minton held that Congress had not intended to restrict application of the 1950 Act to 'sensitive' agencies or jobs. "We believe," the minority concluded, "the Court's order has stricken down the most effective weapon against subversive activity available to the government.... The President's standard is 'complete and unswerving loyalty' not only in sensitive places but throughout government. The President requires and every employee should give no less. This is all that the Act and the order require. They should not be subverted by the technical interpretation the majority places on them today."

Reaction to Decision

On June 15, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. announced that all federal agencies "have been advised that any employee holding a non-sensitive position and presently under suspension in pending civilian employee security proceedings should be restored to duty immediately...in order that the executive branch comply fully with the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Cole vs. Young, decided June 11.... Pending further study of the effect of the opinion upon the federal security program, no removal proceedings should be commenced against any employee in a non-sensitive position under Executive Order 10450." Brownell's order affected 17 non-sensitive employees under suspension.

The Administration never has revealed the number of employees fired under the summary provisions of the 1950 Act, as extended to all agencies by 10450. It has published several lists -- the latest of which covers the period from May 28, 1953, through Sept. 30, 1955 -- showing the number of employees fired "because of security questions falling within the purview of Section 8 (a) of E.O. 10450," and the number who resigned "in cases where the file was known to contain unfavorable information under Section 8 (a)...." The latest list shows a total of 3,685 fired and 5,920 resigned. Of these, 2,023 were fired by and 2,832 resigned from the 11 agencies listed in the 1950 Act. Most of the remaining terminations and resignations occurred in six other agencies, to which the terms of the 1950 Act were extended by 10450. The Departments of Agriculture; Interior; Health, Education, and Welfare; General Services Administration; Post Office and Veterans Administration together accounted for 1,301 firings and 2,708 resignations, according to the list.

Congressional Action

The Court decision in the Cole case prompted the introduction of five bills in Congress. Four of these would have amended the Act of 1950 in such a way as to clarify the President's power to extend the security program to cover all government employees, regardless of position. Congressional committees held hearings on the four bills, but none was reported to the floor. Hearings were held on the following:

HR 11721, by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) stated that all government employees shall be "deemed to be employed in an activity of the government involving national security."

S 4047, by Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.), provided that nothing in the 1950 Act should be "construed to limit the application" to those "occupying positions deemed to be sensitive."

S 4050, by Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), would make the 1950 Act apply to all jobs "without regard to the classification of such offices or positions as sensitive or nonsensitive."

S 4051, by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), would extend the 1950 Act "to any agency" named by the President.

The fifth bill (HR 11841, introduced by Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), would revamp the entire security program by recreating a Loyalty Review Board.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 26-27 on S 4047, S 4050, S 4051.

Executive Order 10450

This order, issued by President Eisenhower April 27, 1953, superseded Executive Order 9835 of March 21, 1947, under which the Truman Administration had operated the loyalty review program, and extended the provisions of the Act of Aug. 26, 1950 (see preceding page) "to all other departments and agencies of the government." In addition, 10450 made three basic changes:

- Shifted to the suspected employee the entire onus of proving that his employment was "clearly consistent" with security interests.
- Lumped, as criteria for dismissal, treason or other evidence of disloyalty with "any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy" as well as "any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct...."
- Made mandatory the permissive powers of the 1950 act to suspend and fire suspected employees, thus:

"Sec. 6. Should there develop at any stage of investigation information indicating that the employment of any officer or employee of the government may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, the head of the department or agency concerned or his representative shall immediately suspend the employment of the person involved if he deems such suspension necessary in the interests of the national security and, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, the head of the department or agency concerned shall terminate the employment of such suspended officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the national security, in accordance with the said Act of August 26, 1950."

TESTIMONY -- June 26 -- Sens. Eastland and McCarthy said the Supreme Court majority had written a "pro-Communist opinion" in its decision forbidding the firing of federal personnel on security grounds from non-sensitive jobs. Chief Justice Earl Warren was accused by both Senators of "following the Communist party line."

Eastland, who was conducting the hearing, said the Chief Justice "takes the same position they (the Communists) do when he says the Communist party is just another political party." McCarthy said, "The Court has sunk to a new low since Warren took over." (Associate Justice John M. Harlan wrote the decision for the Court; Warren concurred in it.)

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) said the decision was "dangerous" and "reckless" and "ignored" the intent of Congress.

June 27 -- Spokesmen for the Americans for Democratic Action and the American Civil Liberties Union opposed the legislation. Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national chairman of the ADA, said, "If there is no national security information connected with the job, a security risk program is entirely out of place."

Patrick Malin, ACLU director, said, "In my view there has not been a hiatus (in national security) as a result of the Cole decision." He said the burden of proof of loyalty charges should be heavier on the government in the case of non-sensitive employees.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 29 ordered S 4047, S 4050 and S 4051 reported to the full Committee. The Subcommittee said as a result of the Supreme Court ruling in the Cole case an estimated 86 percent of the 343 employees dismissed under Executive Order 10450 "may have to be reinstated with back pay." The remaining 14 percent were in sensitive positions and therefore not affected by the Supreme Court ruling, the Subcommittee said.

The full Judiciary Committee did not report the bills.

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARING -- July 6 on Rep. Walter's bill (HR 11721).

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- In letters to the Committee, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission endorsed the proposed legislation. Brownell said: "I favor the enactment of HR 11721 which would grant authority for extension of the employee security program to all employees.... I believe it should be understood that any new legislation adopted now would be primarily for the interim period until the Wright Commission (on Government Security) reports and would be subject to review at that time."

Young said the June 11 Supreme Court decision limiting the security program to sensitive jobs "limits drastically the operation of the present security program. This program can no longer be applied to the approximately 80 percent of the 21,000 persons entering federal service monthly in non-sensitive positions. This decision will require corrective action in many of the cases which are being processed under the present program and will also nullify many actions heretofore taken during the past three years in the interests of national security." Young said use of normal civil service procedures to remove employees from non-sensitive jobs would be clumsy and would "increase our present costs by $300,000 a year."

John J. Gunther, legislative representative of Americans for Democratic Action, opposed the bills. "If there is no national security information connected with the job," he said, "there can be no question of an employee being a security risk, and a security risk program is entirely out of place. There is an abundance of statutory law now on the books to permit the government to dismiss employees who are unsuitable for public employment or unworthy of public trust. There is no justification for using a phony security risk procedure in the case of unsuitability."

The Committee did not report the bill.

CAIN CRITICISM

Harry P. Cain, whom President Eisenhower appointed to the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1953, opened fire on the federal employee security program in 1955 and continued in 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 384) Cain's term on the SACB expired Aug. 9. President Eisenhower did not reappoint him to the Board.

In May, Cain charged that President Eisenhower had been fed "varnish" by his subordinates about the security program. He said he himself had been blocked from seeing the President. On June 7 Cain had a 45-minute conference with Mr. Eisenhower. Following it, Cain said he was "hopeful" for reform of security procedures.

Cain testified June 12-13 before the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He warned the Subcommittee that "by using weapons from the arsenal of the tyrant...we can become so anti-Communistic as to become pro-Fascist." He said the Supreme Court decision in the Cole case "requires a re-examination and reappraisal of every security program that has been adopted since 1939."

Cain said charges "relating to security should be separated from loyalty and suitability should be separated from security." The Attorney General's list of subversive organizations, Cain said should be "made intelligible through the issuance of a handbook which factually describes each organization listed."

REPORTS PUBLISHED

No major action was taken to revamp the employee security program in 1956. A committee of the Bar Assn. of the City of New York, following an 18-month study, issued a sharply critical report on the program July 8. A Senate Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee July 22, in a report on the program, also recommended substantial changes. (For summaries of the reports, see p. 582) The Eisenhower Administration indicated a desire to await a third report -- from the Commission on Government Security -- before making any major changes in the program. Congress in 1956 extended the deadline for the Commission's report from Dec. 31, 1956 to June 30, 1957.

Meanwhile Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., in an Aug. 2 memorandum, said former government employees fired from non-sensitive jobs were entitled to reinstatement and back pay if no more than 18 months had elapsed between their dismissal and their request for reinstatement.

Assistant Attorney General George Doub said approximately 280 persons would be affected by Brownell's ruling, but that the 18-month limit probably would disqualify from 25 percent to 30 percent of the total.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Security Reports**

TWO REPORTS ON FEDERAL SECURITY PROGRAM

On the eve of adjournment, Congress was presented with two critical studies of the federal security program, both of which recommended substantial changes.

- A nine-member special committee, named by the Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York, July 8 released its report on "The Federal Loyalty-Security Program" after an 18-month study.
- A three-member subcommittee of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 22 issued a report (S Rept 2790) based on its 18-month investigation of the "Administration of the Federal Employees' Security Program." (1955 Almanac, p. 518)

The Bar study, a private undertaking financed by a $100,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic, proposed changes many of which might be accomplished by administrative action. Similar recommendations were included in the Senate report which, however, concluded that Congress should enact legislation spelling out in detail the manner in which the security program should be conducted. Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) complained that the report, as approved by his Democratic colleagues, Chairman Olin D. Johnston (S.C.) and Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), was "framed only as a criticism of the security program without constructive and helpful legislative proposals."

The only legislative action of 1956 was enactment of a bill (S J Res 182 -- PL 786) extending for six months -- until June 30, 1957 -- the date for the final report by the Commission on Government Security. Set up in 1955, the 12-member group was to report on the federal security program. (1955 Almanac, p. 383) The Supreme Court June 11, in the case of Cole vs. Young, issued an opinion drastically limiting the program. (See p. 579)

Scope of Program

Key recommendation of the Bar report would have the effect of reducing from six million to 1.5 million the number of jobs covered by the security program. Security clearances, it said, should be confined to "sensitive" positions, defined as those giving access to secret and top-secret material, or having a policy-making function bearing "a substantial relation to national security." Presently, clearances are required for all 2.3 million federal civilian employees, about three million employees of Defense Department contractors, 80,000 employees of Atomic Energy Commission contractors, 800,000 seamen and longshoremen and 3,000 U.S. citizens employed by international organizations. The Bar report recommended dropping the latter two groups from the program, and confining it to about 600,000 federal jobs currently classed as sensitive, some 800,000 defense contractor jobs and fewer than 80,000 AEC contractor jobs involving access to secret information.

This 75 percent reduction in the scope of the program, the report said, "would enhance rather than lessen the national security. All those positions involving substantial danger to the national security would be covered, and the program would not be diluted by application to positions where there is not such a danger to national security." To the argument that no "security risks" should be employed anywhere in the federal government or allowed access even to "confidential" information available to government contractors, the report replied that other internal security measures and Civil Service Commission suitability requirements provide adequate means for protecting the government's best interests.

Although written before the Cole decision, this recommendation coincided with the Court's reasoning that the 1950 law, on the basis of which the Eisenhower Administration in 1953 extended the security program to all federal employees, was in fact intended to apply only to agencies and positions "directly concerned with the protection of the nation from internal subversion or foreign aggression." Following the Court's ruling that the government therefore erred in firing an employee in a nonsensitive job in a nonsensitive agency under provisions of the security program, the Administration endorsed a bill amending the 1950 law to define all government jobs as sensitive.

In this connection, the Bar report cited Civil Service Commission figures showing that of 3,586 persons fired from March 28, 1953, to June 30, 1955, for alleged security reasons, only 342 were removed under authority of the security program, the remaining 90 percent being discharged under regular civil service regulations. The choice of authority, however, seems not to have been governed by the sensitivity of the job. According to Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission, an agency head might "elect to use the civil service procedures...because it might take him anywhere from one to six months longer to perhaps prove a security charge case."

The Senate report made no mention of narrowing the scope of the program, although it suggested that pending enactment of legislation "to cover the subjects of disloyalty and security," the executive branch act to confine the application of the security program to the 11 agencies stipulated in the 1950 law. In new legislation, however, Congress should "specify the sensitive departments and agencies by name" and should reaffirm "Congressional intent that all other dismissals of federal employees of a suitability nature must be in accordance" with civil service regulations.

Standards and Criteria

The Bar report recommended that the security standard for all sensitive positions be "whether or not in the interest of the United States the employment or retention in employment of the individual is advisable. In

applying this standard a balanced judgment shall be reached after giving due weight to all the evidence, both derogatory and favorable, to the nature of the position, and to the value of the individual to the public service." This contrasts with the current requirement that employment must be "clearly consistent" with national security.

The report also recommended that a person's associations not be used as a basis for denying him clearance unless "he shares, is susceptible to, or is influenced by, the actions or views of such organizations or individuals." The report also urged that the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations "should be abolished, unless it can be and is modified and revised" in several respects. "There is widespread misconception and misuse of the list in federal personnel inquiries" extending to "states, municipalities and even private employers."

The Senate report left it up to Congress to "set forth clearly the criteria" to be used. But it stated that "the scrambling of the three categories of loyalty, security and suitability under one general classification of 'security risk' has brought about endless confusion," and recommended that Congress establish separate systems to cover "charges of disloyalty in all departments and agencies," and "charges of 'risk' in sensitive positions in sensitive departments or agencies." This legislation should also contain "a system of scaling the security standards to the sensitivity of the position occupied" and "a specification as to the makeup and use of the so-called Attorney General's list of subversive organizations."

Although urging a new standard, the Bar report recommended against any "re-examination of cases already determined" since this would bring "a renewal of public charges and recrimination at grave cost to a calm and fair consideration of the security program." The Senate report called for a procedure whereby all persons "dismissed, resigned or refused employment" because of derogatory information "might through proper hearing be accorded the opportunity to clear their records."

Organization and Procedure

The Bar report recommended, among other steps:

- Appointment of a Director of Personnel and Information Security responsible to the President to supervise the security program and classification of information.
- Establishment of a central screening board in the Civil Service Commission to decide when charges should be filed against any federal or private worker covered by the program.
- Transfer of employees under charges to non-sensitive jobs when possible, or continuation of pay to persons suspended until final disposition of charges.
- Reimbursement by the government of attorneys' fees for federal and private employees who are cleared at any step of the way.

According to the report, "a high percentage of persons are cleared after security charges have been filed against them." An independent central screening board would force an agency "to prepare its case with care and thoroughness in order to convince the board that charges were justified." The Senate report made no mention of organization or screening, but recommended that employees suspended and later cleared be reimbursed "without a deduction of any interim earnings outside of government," as is required under current law; and that such persons also be reimbursed "for expenses incurred in defending the charges of either being disloyal or a security risk."

Confrontation of Witnesses

The Bar report recommended that "the identity of an informant who regularly provides or is employed to provide secret information should not be disclosed by requiring his appearance before a screening board or a hearing board or otherwise identifying him." But in all other cases, the report urged the maximum possible appearance of government witnesses for cross-examination or for interrogation by the hearing board. In addition, screening and hearing boards should "have the power in their discretion" to subpena witnesses for both sides, who would be reimbursed for their expenses in appearing.

The report noted that "neither Great Britain nor Canada has provision for confrontation in their security programs," and added that "it is the counterespionage work rather than the personnel security system...that now furnishes the greater protection to the internal security of the nation." It also stated that "the Committee has been told that in the bulk of the security cases confrontation is not important because the facts as to which the government witnesses would testify are admitted by the charged employee." In summary, the Committee concluded that "charged employees are entitled to the maximum amount of confrontation consistent with the interests of the government in maintaining an effective program."

The Senate report called for "authorization of the power to subpena witnesses to hearing boards and the appellate agency," and "a specification of the instances when, and only when, unidentified informers and witnesses may be used in hearings" together with "a requirement that confrontation must be made except as the Congress shall delineate."

Final Determination

The Bar report recommended that the head of the charging agency should continue to have the power "to make the final security determination." The Senate report called for "an appellate procedure entirely outside the department or agency where accused is employed." It said that "failure of Executive Order 10450 to provide for a hearing of appeals outside the department or agency is a definite weakness in the program and should be corrected."

The Senate report criticized "the publication by the Civil Service Commission of the 'numbers' of so-called security risks eliminated from the federal payroll," and recommended that the Commission "cease the issuance of any further so-called consolidated reports." The Bar report made no mention of this controversy.

REORGANIZATION PLANS

Congress in 1956 rejected two reorganization plans submitted by President Eisenhower. The action -- taken without party-line battles -- marked the first time Congress failed to approve Mr. Eisenhower's reorganization proposals. Ten Eisenhower reorganization plans had been permitted to take effect in 1953, and two in 1954, giving the President a four-year batting average of 12 out of 14 plans approved. Former President Truman sent Congress 41 reorganization plans from 1949 to 1952, of which 29 were approved.

The President said that both 1956 plans would have carried out recommendations of the second (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Plan No. 1 of 1956 would have created the posts of Assistant Secretary for Research and Development in the Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force. Plan No. 2 of 1956 would have separated the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Hoover Commission Reports" (1955 Almanac, p. 367); "Reorganization Plans" (1954 Almanac, p. 407); "President's Reorganization Plans" (1953 Almanac, p. 288).

The Reorganization Act of 1949, as extended in 1955 until April 1, 1958, authorized the President to reorganize government agencies by submitting "reorganization plans" to Congress. Such plans automatically would take effect within 60 days -- without legislation -- unless disapproved by a constitutional majority of either the House or Senate (half the full membership plus one).

PLAN NO. 1 OF 1956

Plan No. 1, submitted to Congress by the President May 16, was designed to improve the management of research and development programs in the Department of Defense. "There is no function of the Department...in which coordination leading to effectiveness and efficiency is of greater importance," the President said. While the reorganization would not bring about immediate savings, "it is probable that it will bring about substantial long-run reductions of expenditures and also greater effectiveness of administration," he added.

PROVISIONS -- As submitted to Congress, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1956 would have:

Established three new offices of Assistant Secretary for Research and Development, one each for the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Assigned each Assistant Secretary "such functions relating to the coordination of research and development functions of the military department concerned, and such other functions" as the Secretary of the military department might prescribe.

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

HEARING -- June 25, on a resolution (H Res 534) to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1.

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee endorsed H Res 534. Vinson said he did not object to the plan itself, but said he knew nothing of it until "it was sent up here" by the Eisenhower Administration. He asked that the disapproval resolution be passed so his Armed Services Committee could consider the plan in the usual legislative manner.

Acting Secretary of Defense Reuben B. Robertson Jr., Deputy Director E.R. Jones of the Budget Bureau and Chairman Mervin J. Kelly of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Research and Development endorsed the reorganization plan.

ACTION -- The full Committee June 28 unanimously ordered H Res 534 favorably reported to the House (H Rept 2585), recommending that Reorganization Plan No. 1 be disapproved. The Committee said it was "not a valid reorganization plan," for "nothing appears to be reorganized.... It is never appropriate merely to create new offices by the device of a reorganization plan.... The purpose of the plan may be accomplished by the regular legislative process."

BILL REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- June 28 favorably reported a bill (HR 11575 -- H Rept 2506) that would accomplish, through legislation, the same result as Reorganization Plan No. 1. The Committee said it "could not escape the conclusion that the Department of Defense, either by design or inadvertence, was circumventing the jurisdiction" of the Armed Services Committee. "To say that accomplishment of these matters through a reorganization plan saves time is simply an excuse and not a reason for avoiding the normal legislative process in such matters."

Floor Action

The House debated and passed HR 11575 by voice vote July 2, and sent the bill to the Senate. On July 5, the House then passed by voice vote, without debate, the resolution (H Res 534) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1. This action killed the reorganization plan and left up to the Senate the question of whether the plan's purpose would be accomplished through legislation.

DEBATE -- July 2 -- F. Edward Hebert (D La.) -- "I do not believe there is justification for adding more.... secretaries in the Department of Defense at this time.... If this bill is enacted...there will then be 32 statutory secretaries (four secretaries, one deputy, three under secretaries, 24 assistant secretaries).... There is already in the Department of Defense (an Assistant) Secretary to develop research and development...."

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "We should defeat this measure" and provide that one of the existing Assistant Secretaries be designated in charge of research and development. "Do not forget there will be more air-conditioned Cadillacs rolling over the streets of Washington if you create three more Secretaries...."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "The importance of research and development in the military field cannot be overemphasized. One of the great difficulties in our military is that we have not had on a higher echelon of civilian position an assistant secretary for research and development, giving scientists the dignity and the importance they are entitled to...."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- July 19 tabled HR 11575, on a motion by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.). The effect was to kill the proposal for 1956.

PLAN NO. 2 OF 1956

Plan No. 2, submitted to Congress by the President May 17, would have separated the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Management of the two had been merged since establishment of the Corporation in 1934. The plan would have given FSLIC its own management, independent of the Board.

The responsibilities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are principally (1) supervision and regulation of the eleven Home Loan Banks, (2) chartering, supervision, and regulation of federal savings and loan associations, and (3) management of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, together with supervision of insured institutions.

The President said Plan No. 2 was directed at the latter, "which is essentially a responsibility for the insurance of individual accounts in institutions of the savings and loan type...." The General Accounting Office had "questioned the desirability of permitting an agency having the authority to promote and charter federal savings and loan associations, which are required by law to be insured, also to administer the insurance underwriting," he added. "The GAO has stated that experience has shown that the responsibilities for those functions are inherently conflicting."

The President said he was "satisfied...that the time has come to separate the two agencies." He said the plan would result in a "modest increase in the over-all operating expenses" of both institutions but that the reorganization "will in the long run tend to reduce expenditures of the government by reason of the more effective protection of the government's large financial interest" in the affairs of the Corporation and of the institutions insured by it.

PROVISIONS -- As submitted to Congress, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1956 would have:

Established a new, three-man board of trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, two members to be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation, the third to be the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, as an ex officio member.

Vested the management of FSLIC in the board of trustees.

Provided that the Corporation and the board of trustees would be separate and independent of the Bank Board and "subject to the direction and control of the President of the United States."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee.

HEARING -- June 27 on the reorganization plan and on a resolution (S Res 291) to disapprove the plan. The resolution was introduced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and co-sponsored by Sens. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), the ranking members of the Banking and Currency Committee.

TESTIMONY -- June 27 -- Witnesses who opposed Plan No. 2 included the sponsors of S Res 291 and Sen. Gordon L. Allott (R Colo.); Owen A. Kane of the Comptroller General's office; Chairman Walter W. McAllister of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Henry A. Bubb of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, Chicago; W. Franklin Morrison of the National Savings and Loan League, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Joseph F. Maloney of Fordham University; Chairman Frank Muller Jr. of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council, Washington, D.C.

Most of these witnesses took issue with the Hoover Commission's contention that having the Corporation run by the same officials who controlled the Bank Board was poor business. Others said the recommendations had not been given adequate study.

Those opposing the resolution to disapprove the reorganization plan were: Director Percival F. Brundage of the Budget Bureau and Col. Edward Sherman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report. Brundage said the separation would give the government and insured savings and loan associations "just a little extra protection." He said it was not sound management to vest insurance underwriting authority in the same board charged with chartering savings and loan banks.

ACTION -- June 27 the Subcommittee ordered S Res 291 reported. Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said Subcommittee members were "in general agreement... that a reorganization of this magnitude should be given much more thorough deliberation." The full Committee unanimously reported S Res 291 (S Rept 2388) June 29, recommending that the plan not be approved.

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

HEARING -- June 26 on a resolution (H Res 541), introduced by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.), disapproving Plan No. 2.

TESTIMONY -- June 26 -- Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said trustees for FSLIC would be "susceptible to pressure from the President's office."

Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee said his Committee had not been consulted. "I haven't heard of anyone in either agency who supports this reorganization, not one," he said.

ACTION -- The full Committee unanimously reported H Res 541 July 3 (H Rept 2599), recommending that the House disapprove the reorganization plan. The Committee said it did not necessarily consider the current organizational arrangement to be "the best," but that it did not feel that "a case was made" for the reorganization plan.

The Committee said it "was impressed with testimony concerning the necessity for a very careful control of the huge funds being handled by the local federal savings and loan associations and by the government's responsibility under the insurance programs. A thorough.. investigation of these matters seems indicated, particularly in view of the evidence of laxity in examinations of which the recent embezzlement in the Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of Norfolk, Va., seems to be an example."

Floor Action

The House July 5 adopted H Res 541 disapproving the plan, by voice vote and without debate. The action prevented the plan from taking effect.

FEDERAL-STATE POWERS

Controversy over the Supreme Court -- the most bitter since President Franklin D. Roosevelt tried to "pack" the Court in 1937 -- mounted in Congress in 1956. At issue were Supreme Court decisions, going back to 1942, which limited the powers of the states in fields of concurrent jurisdiction.

Leading the attack on the Court were Southerners outraged by the 1954 decision outlawing segregation in public schools. Joining them were some Northerners concerned over what they considered a growing trend toward federal supremacy in the Court's decisions.

More than 70 bills were introduced in the 84th Congress to curb in some way the power of the Court. These ranged from bills to establish a compulsory retirement age for justices and require previous judicial experience as a prerequisite for service on the Court to a proposed constitutional amendment -- sponsored by Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- providing that "there shall be no limitation upon the power of any state to regulate health, morals, education, marriage and good order in the state."

Three bills were reported by Congressional committees in 1956, but none received floor action.

The Preemption Doctrine

Several of the bills were aimed at abolishing the doctrine of "preemption by implication" which permits the Supreme Court to invalidate state legislation in areas where Congress has enacted laws. The doctrine has been built up in a great many decisions by the Supreme Court, beginning with the famous case of Gibbons v. Ogden in 1824. In that case, concerning Congress' use of the constitutional power to "regulate commerce," Chief Justice John Marshall found "great force" in this argument:

"The word 'to regulate' implies in its nature full power over the thing to be regulated; it excludes, necessarily, the action of all others that would perform the same operation on the same thing.... It produces a uniform whole, which is as much disturbed and deranged by changing what the regulating power designs to leave untouched as that on which it has operated."

The Constitution delegates certain powers to Congress (Article I, Section 8) and prohibits the states from exercising other powers (Article I, Section 10). It long has been contended that the doctrine of "preemption by implication," which assumes that when Congress exercises one of its delegated powers it does so with the intention of excluding the states from acting in that field, does violence to the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

RECENT USE

The most recent and most controversial use of the doctrine of "preemption by implication" by the Supreme Court came in 1956 in the Steve Nelson case. Nelson, a Communist organizer in Pennsylvania, was indicted and convicted of violating the Pennsylvania Sedition Act. In 1954, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed his conviction on the grounds that federal legislation against sedition had left no room for state laws in that field. The United States Supreme Court upheld that decision, 6-3, on April 2, thereby knocking out anti-Communist laws passed by 42 states.

The majority found: "The scheme of federal regulation is so pervasive as to make reasonable the inference that Congress left no room for the states to supplement it." The minority said: "Congress has not, in any of its statutes relating to sedition, specifically barred the exercise of state power to punish the same acts under state law.... In these circumstances this court should not void state legislation without a clear mandate from Congress."

BILLS REPORTED

Three bills affecting the preemption doctrine -- so-called "states rights" bills -- were reported by Congressional committees in 1956:

HR 3 -- Introduced by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.). The bill, as introduced, would have provided:

"No act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such act operates, to the exclusion of all state laws on the same subject matter, unless such act contains an express provision to that effect. No act of Congress shall be construed as invalidating a provision of state law which would be valid in the absence of such act unless there is a direct and positive conflict between an express provision of such act and such provision of the state law so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together."

Smith's bill was prompted by the Nelson case. Smith was the author of the 1940 Smith Act, one of the bills cited by the Supreme Court as indicating an intention by Congress to occupy the entire field of anti-sedition legislation. Smith wrote Feb. 4, 1954, that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision was "the first intimation I have ever had...that Congress ever had the faintest notion of nullifying the concurrent jurisdiction of the respective sovereign states to pursue also their own prosecutions for subversive activities." He framed his corrective legislation in general terms, rather than specifically relating it to the sedition field, because the Nelson case is only "the symptom of a dangerous disease that threatened to destroy completely the sovereignty of the states." (Jan. 6, 1955)

BROAD EFFECTS

In a brief submitted in support of his bill, Smith gave some hint of the broad effects it would have:

"First, it would provide that the so-called preemption doctrines as set forth by the Court would be effective only insofar as Congress had specifically stated that it was its intention to supersede all state law on that subject matter.... Secondly...it would require Congress to clearly express its intention to that effect when legislating."

Smith listed as "fertile fields for the application of the...Smith bill...decisions under the Interstate Commerce Act...federal power, natural gas, aeronautics and labor law."

The bill was endorsed by a number of Congressmen, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National

Association of Manufacturers and committees of the American Bar Association and the National Association of Attorneys General. Testimony against the bill was given by the Department of Justice, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the AFL-CIO.

HR 3 was reported by the House Judiciary Committee July 3 (H Rept 2576) with a substitute amendment which restricted its application to state sedition laws. The Committee said it was "questionable that a formula could be found that would serve to define in all instances just how the relationship between state and federal laws should be interpreted" and that the "broad coverage" of the original language of HR 3 "would also make it difficult to describe precisely the effect which that language would have if it should be enacted into law."

The Department of Justice backed this stand, holding that "in the fields of sedition and subversion, the federal and state governments can work together easily and well." The House Rules Committee July 10 granted an open rule with two hours of debate on HR 3, but the measure was never called up on the floor.

S 3617 -- Introduced by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and 14 co-sponsors. S 3617 declared it the intent of Congress that the existence of federal statutes should not prevent the enforcement of state sedition laws. It, too, was an outgrowth of the Nelson case. S 3617 was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 5 (S Rept 2117).

S 3143 -- Introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and 11 southern colleagues. The text of S 3143 was identical to that of HR 3 as introduced by Smith. The Senate Judiciary Committee June 14 reported the bill (S Rept 2230), with a technical amendment, by a 7-2 vote. In its report the Committee said: "The only controversy which has arisen is whether the Congressional intent (not to preempt a field of legislation) should be expressed in each statute involving concurrent jurisdiction or whether, as here proposed, a general statute should be adopted expressing, as Congressional intent, that state laws should not be rendered inoperative unless they are in direct and positive conflict with federal law in an area of primary federal jurisdiction."

The Department of Justice, which opposed the bill, said it would make it necessary for Congress to re-examine existing statutes to determine which should contain an "express provision." This process would take "a considerable period of time," and meanwhile "great confusion would be created in many areas." The Department recommended "that the present practice of determining Congressional intent from surrounding circumstances be continued except with respect to specific fields in which the Congress sees fit to express its intention to preempt or not to preempt."

(Congress does, on occasion, express its intent specifically. One notable example is the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits union shop agreements under certain conditions but provides that state laws which further restrict compulsory union membership take precedence over the federal law.)

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) July 13 submitted an amendment to S 3143 stating that nothing in the bill should "lessen in any way the responsibility...to comply with the ...Constitution...as interpreted by the Supreme Court." The Douglas amendment would have limited S 3143's application to legislation. It would not have permitted any interpretation of S 3143 that would take away the Supreme Court's authority to interpret the Constitution as the Court did in its 1954 school segregation decision. No further action was taken on S 3143 or the Douglas amendment by the 84th Congress.

Segregation Manifesto

The issue of segregation brought other Congressional salvos to bear on the Court. In March, 1956, 101 Members of Congress from 11 southern states presented to Congress a "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" criticizing the Court for its school desegregation decision. The manifesto had no legal standing in Congress and required no Congressional action.

Said the manifesto: "We regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases as a clear abuse of judicial power. It climaxes a trend in the federal judiciary undertaking to legislate, in derogation of the authority of Congress, and to encroach upon the reserved rights of the states and the people." In overruling the separate but equal doctrine, the manifesto said, "the Supreme Court of the United States, with no legal basis for such action, undertook to exercise their naked judicial power and substituted their personal political and social ideas for the established law of the land." The signers of the manifesto pledged themselves "to use all lawful means to bring about a reversal of this decision." (For text of manifesto, see p. 416)

North-South Political Alliance

Early in 1956, states rights groups in the North and South began efforts to coordinate their political activities. Leaders in this campaign were the Federation for Constitutional Government, coordinating body for white citizens' councils in 11 southern states, and For America, a group active since 1954 as exponents of nationalist and "strict constitutionalist" principles.

The approach to a common political strategy was achieved through acceptance by For America and some of its political allies of the doctrine of interposition. Interposition is the key legal weapon in the southern fight against the Supreme Court school decision and, as such, is of primary concern to the Federation for Constitutional Government.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) inserted in the March 28 Congressional Record a speech made three days earlier by Clarence E. Manion, co-chairman of For America. In it Manion called interposition "the theory that the Supreme Court has no constitutional authority to adjudicate disputes between a sovereign state and the federal government." He said it is "the current answer" to the "federal invasion of the long-standing constitutional prerogatives" of the states. "The word doesn't mean much to the average voter now, but in the coming months interposition may easily mean the difference between the success or failure of somebody's ambition to be President of the United States.... Whether it is gambling in Nevada, segregation in South Carolina, education in California, or the right to work in Kansas, the basic challenge to American liberty is the continuous, contemptuous disregard of the 10th Amendment by the Congress, the Executive and the Supreme Court."

The move toward political solidarity culminated in the National States Rights Conference, held Sept. 14-15 in Memphis, Tenn. Calling themselves a "National

Conservative Movement," delegates from a dozen splinter parties in 25 states declined formally to establish a third party. However, they voted to support T. Coleman Andrews, former Director of Internal Revenue, for President and ex-Rep. Thomas H. Werdel (R Calif., 1949-53) for Vice President. The Andrews-Werdel platform promised "undeviating respect" for state and individual rights.

The conference adopted a Declaration of Principles which stated that any state, "if confronted with an unconstitutional exercise of federal authority upon its citizens...has the clear right and duty to interpose its own sovereignty to check...the abuse." The Declaration also "deplored" what it termed usurpation of legislative authority by the Supreme Court and urged Congress "to repeal all illegal, anti-States Rights acts enacted by the Supreme Court under the guise of judicial decisions."

The National Conservative Movement hoped to win enough Presidential electors to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where each state would have one vote, regardless of population. States rights leaders predicted they could win a "compromise" fight.

BYRNES ATTACK

James F. Byrnes, ex-justice of the Supreme Court (1941-42), May 18 added his voice to the attack on the Court. Byrnes, who was governor of South Carolina from 1951 to 1955, said of the Court's 1954 school decision: "The Court did not interpret the Constitution -- the Court amended it.... The usurpation by the Court of the power to amend the Constitution and destroy state governments may impair our progress and take our freedom." Byrnes said federal and state courts had to accept Supreme Court decisions, but "the court of public opinion" did not have to do so. "Power intoxicates men," he said. "It is never voluntarily surrendered. It must be taken from them. The Supreme Court must be curbed."

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

Congress in 1956 adopted 22 citations for contempt of Congress. All citations had been recommended by Congressional committees during 1956 except one involving Harvey M. Matusow that had been recommended in 1955.

Most of the citations resulted from refusals to testify concerning alleged Communist activities or affiliations.

The following citations were adopted by the House July 25:

H Res 631 -- Citing Anne Y. Kling
H Res 632 -- Citing John W. Simpson
H Res 633 -- Citing William E. Davis
H Res 634 -- Citing George Tyne
H Res 635 -- Citing Elliott Sullivan
H Res 636 -- Citing Peter Seeger
H Res 637 -- Citing Otto Nathan
H Res 638 -- Citing Arthur Miller.

The Senate adopted these contempt resolutions:

S Res 131 -- Citing Harvey M. Matusow, adopted March 29.
S Res 240 -- Citing Mary Knowles, adopted March 29.*
S Res 241 -- Citing Herman Liveright, adopted March 29.*
S Res 253 -- Citing Robert Shelton, adopted May 10.*
S Res 254 -- Citing Seymour Peck, adopted May 10.*
S Res 255 -- Citing Pauline Feuer, adopted May 10.
S Res 256 -- Citing Alden Whitman, adopted May 10.*
S Res 257 -- Citing William A. Price, adopted May 10.*
S Res 274 -- Citing Joseph Bruno, adopted June 14.
S Res 275 -- Citing William F. Evans, adopted June 14.
S Res 276 -- Citing Robert T. Hosoi, adopted June 14.
S Res 277 -- Citing Salvatore Santoro, adopted June 14.
S Res 278 -- Citing Jesse Alexander, adopted June 14.
S Res 279 -- Citing Joseph Bendinelli, adopted June 14.

** Indicted by a federal grand jury Nov. 26*

BACKGROUND -- See "Contempt Citations" (1955 Almanac, p. 393) for a history of the legal basis of contempt actions by Congress.

House Citations

Three citations grew out of witnesses' refusal to answer questions at hearings the House Un-American Activities Committee held in an investigation of Communist activities in the St. Louis, Mo., area.

Mrs. Anne Yasgur Kling of St. Louis June 6 testified she had worked as a stenographer in the St. Louis office of the Communist party between 1944 and 1948 but she refused to name anyone she knew then as a Communist.

John W. Simpson of St. Louis June 4 declined to answer any questions put to him by the Committee and cited the Fifth Amendment.

William E. Davis of St. Louis June 6 refused to answer any questions concerning his background and employment and invoked the Fifth Amendment.

ACTORS CITED

A 1955 investigation of Communist activities in the entertainment field by the Un-American Activities Committee resulted in three contempt citations. (1955 Almanac, p. 540)

George Tyne, an actor of New York City, Aug. 15, 1955 declined to answer numerous questions of the Committee, stating it had no right to "invade my inner beliefs and my conscience or my associations."

Elliott Sullivan, an NYC actor, appeared Aug. 16 before the Committee. He did not invoke the First or Fifth Amendments but refused to answer questions concerning alleged Communist affiliations, stating "I don't believe that you have the right to ask me any question having to do with my personal beliefs or associations."

Peter Seeger, a musician and folksinger of New York City, appeared Aug. 18 before the Committee. Questioned about alleged participation in Communist-sponsored programs, he refused to answer but did not claim any Constitutional protection.

Two noted intellectuals were cited by the Un-American Activities Committee as an outgrowth of hearings into a possible Communist conspiracy in securing U.S. passports.

Dr. Otto Nathan, a professor at New York University and executor of the estate of the late Dr. Albert Einstein,

June 12 refused to answer questions about alleged Communist party membership and cited the First, Fourth and Ninth Amendments as Constitutional protection.

Arthur Miller, Pulitzer prize winning playwright of Roxbury, Conn., June 21 refused to give the Committee names of persons with whom he attended Communist writers' meetings in 1947. He said, "My conscience will not permit me to use the name of another person...and bring trouble on him."

July 25, during House debate on the Miller contempt citation, Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) said if Miller's reason for not answering was allowed to stand, it would provide a "clear pattern" for future witnesses and might destroy the Committee's usefulness. The House voted 373 - 9 July 25 to cite Miller for contempt. (For voting, see chart p. 224)

Senate Citations

Six persons were recommended for contempt citations by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code following the Subcommittee's investigation of the narcotics problem in the U.S.

William F. (Butch) Evans, Joseph Bruno and Jesse Alexander, all of Chicago, Ill., and Salvatore Santoro and Joseph Bendinelli, both of New York City, refused to answer questions concerning their alleged participation in narcotic dealings. All five cited the Fifth Amendment. Robert T. Hosoi of Los Angeles, Calif. was recommended for citation because of his failure to appear before the Subcommittee.

Mary Knowles, a librarian of Plymouth, Pa., appeared July 29 and Sept. 15, 1955, before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, which was investigating possible Communist activities of Mrs. Knowles. (1955 Almanac, p. 530) Mrs. Knowles refused to state whether she was ever a Communist and challenged the right of the Subcommittee to question her.

Herman Liveright, a television program director of New Orleans, La., appeared March 19, 1956 before the Internal Security Subcommittee. He was questioned about alleged Communist affiliations in New York and Louisiana and Communist party membership. Liveright refused to answer the questions but claimed Constitutional protection and filed a statement claiming an investigation of his political beliefs and associational activities was beyond the powers of the Subcommittee.

Mrs. Pauline Feuer, a former teacher and a graduate student of Tulane University, appeared April 5 at Subcommittee hearings into alleged Communist activities in the New Orleans, La., area. Mrs. Feuer denied that she was then a member of the Communist party but refused to answer questions about possible Communist membership at earlier dates. Mrs. Feuer did not cite any Constitutional protections but protested the Subcommittee's right to such an investigation.

NEWSMEN CITED

Robert Shelton, a copy editor of the New York Times, appeared Dec. 7, 1955 and Jan. 6, 1956 before the Internal Security Subcommittee, then investigating alleged Communist activities in the newspaper industry. Shelton refused to answer questions about alleged Communist party membership and Communist associations and cited the First Amendment.

Seymour Peck, a deskman of the New York Times Sunday Magazine, appeared Jan. 6, 1956 before the Internal Security Subcommittee. After stating he was a member of the Communist party between 1935 and 1949, Peck refused to name members of Communist organizations with which he then was affiliated.

Alden Whitman, a copyreader for the New York Times, Jan. 6 told the Subcommittee he was a Communist from 1935 to 1948 but refused to name members of the unit to which he belonged. Whitman did not invoke any Constitutional protections but submitted a statement questioning the investigative authority of the Subcommittee.

William A. Price, a former police reporter for the New York Daily News, Jan. 5 refused to answer questions about Communist party membership on grounds the Subcommittee had no jurisdiction to inquire into his political beliefs or associational activities.

MATUSOW CASE

Harvey M. Matusow, a self-professed former Communist, appeared before the Internal Security Subcommittee Feb. 21 to April 20, 1955 during an investigation of Matusow's claims that he had falsely testified before the Subcommittee in 1952 when he linked various persons with Communism. Matusow refused to answer numerous questions and cited the Fifth Amendment. (1955 Almanac, p. 526)

A citation for contempt was reported to the Senate July 12, 1955 but was not acted on because of federal grand jury indictment of Matusow, July 13, 1955. The indictment, on six counts of perjury, was based on Matusow's testimony at a hearing on a motion for retrial of 13 convicted Communists before a New York federal district judge. Brought to trial in September, 1956, Matusow was convicted on five of the six perjury counts and was sentenced Sept. 28 to five years in prison.

The Senate cited him for contempt March 29, 1956.

Court Action in 1956

Federal courts, including the Supreme Court, ruled in 1956 on several cases involving contempt citations passed in prior years.

The Supreme Court ruling March 26 upheld the validity of a 1954 act (PL 600, 83rd Congress) which compels witnesses to testify in national security cases, provided they are granted immunity from criminal prosecution. (1954 Almanac, p. 333) The Court's 7-2 decision upheld the conviction of William L. Ullman, a former Treasury Department official and one-time Air Force major, who was accused of having served at one time as a Soviet spy inside the Pentagon. He had refused to answer questions before a New York grand jury. (1955 Almanac, p. 395.)

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., Jan. 26 reversed the conviction of John T. Watkins of Rock Island, Ill., a regional organizer of the United Automobile Workers, cited for contempt of Congress in 1954. Watkins had refused to name former Communist associates in an investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (1954 Almanac, p. 373.)

Two of the three judges held that the questions Watkins would not answer were outside the scope of the Committee's authority, which could not be used to expose

ex-Communists simply for the sake of exposure. Feb. 20, the Court of Appeals set aside the Jan. 26 decision and, acting on a government petition, called for a re-argument before the Court's full bench. April 23, a majority decision of the Court upheld the conviction of Watkins, who then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Leon J. Kamin, a former research assistant at Harvard University, Jan. 5 was acquitted of contempt of Congress by U.S. District Judge Bailey Aldrich at Boston, Mass. Kamin, cited in 1954, had refused to name former Communist associates at a hearing of the Senate Government Operations' Investigations Subcommittee. (1954 Almanac, p. 362) Judge Aldrich ruled the portion of the Subcommittee's investigation dealing with Communist infiltration of defense plants was not within the power of the Subcommittee. The decision was denounced by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), the 1954 Subcommittee chairman.

Mrs. Millie Markison was acquitted of contempt of Congress Feb. 10 when U.S. Judge Edward M. Curran reversed his verdict of Jan. 31. Mrs. Markison was cited for contempt in 1954 after she refused, on grounds of self-incrimination, to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether she had ever worked for the federal government.

Diantha D. Hoag, a coil winder for the Westinghouse Electric Corp. at Buffalo, N.Y., won acquittal of contempt charges July 6. U.S. District Judge David A. Pine ruled she did not waive her right under the Fifth Amendment to refuse to say if she were a Communist when she testified she had never engaged in espionage. She had been questioned by the Senate Government Operations Investigations Subcommittee then investigating alleged Communist activities in defense plants. (1955 Almanac, p. 395)

The U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Saul Grossman, of Detroit, Jan. 12. Grossman, a former secretary of the Michigan Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, had refused to produce records of the Committee when he appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1952. (1952 Almanac, p. 248)

FIVE CONVICTIONS

John T. Gojack, vice president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.), was convicted of contempt of Congress May 3 by U.S. District Judge David A. Pine. Gojack was found guilty on six of nine counts in an indictment charging him for refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist affiliations before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1955. Gojack was sentenced to nine months in prison and fined $200. (1955 Almanac, p. 393)

Other contempt convictions in 1956 included:

Harry Sacher, New York attorney, convicted March 13, sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,000. (1955 Almanac, p. 528)

Lloyd Barenblatt, former Vassar College instructor, sentenced March 15 to six months in jail. (1954 Almanac, p. 365)

Marcus Singer, former Cornell University professor, convicted March 16, fined $100 and given a three-month suspended sentence for refusing to name former Communist associates. (1954 Almanac, p. 364)

Norton Anthony Russell, former Antioch College student, convicted May 31, given a 30-day jail term and $500 fine. (1954 Almanac, p. 374)

PRESIDENT'S DUTIES

S Con Res 65 --Reported by Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 1462) Jan. 27, 1956.

- Adopted by voice vote of the Senate Feb. 20.

Prompted by President Eisenhower's Sept. 24, 1955, heart attack and ex-President Herbert Hoover's suggestion that Congress create an office of Administrative Vice President, both Senate and House early in 1956 considered ways of lightening the Presidential burden. The subject died from apparent lack of interest and was not revived following Mr. Eisenhower's June 9 ileitis operation.

S Con Res 65 would have set up a joint committee to study problems connected with the election, succession and duties of the President and Vice President. It was not acted upon by the House.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by the Senate, S Con Res 65 would have:

Authorized creation of a temporary joint committee composed of five Senators and five Representatives to study "all matters connected with the election, succession and duties of the President and Vice President from the time of (their) nomination...until the termination of their respective terms of office, with the purpose of making the law certain and complete...."

Specified 14 subjects for study, covering election matters, succession to the office of President, Presidential disability and delegation of Presidential powers and duties.

Directed the Committee to make its final report, "including drafts of any legislation recommended and of any proposed constitutional amendments," by June 30, 1956.

Authorized $25,000 for expenses of the committee.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Rules and Administration.

ACTION -- Jan. 27 reported S Con Res 65 (S Rept 1462). The report listed 14 subjects the proposed joint committee should consider.

Floor Action

The Senate Feb. 20 adopted S Con Res 65 by voice vote, after adopting a technical amendment.

DEBATE -- Feb. 20 -- William F. Knowland (R Calif.) --The subject was already being studied by Senate and House committees. Establishment of a joint committee would lead to confusion.

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) -- Creation of a joint committee would direct public attention to "these questions which remain unanswered."

Senate Hearings

The Senate Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee held hearings in January on ways of easing the Presidency. In April the Subcommittee issued a report rejecting proposals to establish an Administrative Vice Presidency.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 16, 24-25.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 16 -- Former President Herbert Hoover renewed his plea for appointment of an Administrative Vice President to relieve the President of "a monumental amount of secondary duties." He said these duties ranged from approval of "diplomas for graduating classes of Gallaudet College" to receiving and approving the personnel board of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He said his proposal, if carried out, would not conflict with the work of the constitutional Vice President.

Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said there was no thought of encouraging delegation of "matters of policy" normally discharged by the President. He said it was not the Subcommittee's intention "to consider any delegation of constitutional duties... (requiring) a constitutional amendment."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- In a letter to Kennedy former President Harry S. Truman said "I have always been of the opinion that the Chief Executive...is the responsible head of the government and...it is not possible for him to delegate any...functions of his office as...set out in the Constitution."

Special Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams Jan. 11 said in a letter to Kennedy "...I know of no objection which we would have if the Congress should decide to make such an office available to the President for his use."

Jan. 24 -- Prof. James Hart of the University of Virginia said "there is no escape" from Presidential burdens, that the people rightly expected "all the great decisions" to be made by the President or approved by him personally.

Clark Clifford, former special assistant to Truman, said the Vice Presidency could be "built up" through constitutional amendment, making the Vice President the chief operations officer under the President.

Jan. 25 -- Kennedy said if the Administration did not give more affirmative support to the Hoover plan "there is no point in going ahead with it."

REPORT RELEASED

ACTION -- The full Committee April 29 released the Subcommittee's report (S Rept 1960) on its study, which concluded:

"...the President, except for obviously nondelegable powers, has sufficient authority to delegate the performance of administrative functions to subordinate officials of the executive branch...

"There are appropriate officials to whom statutory functions suitable for delegation may be assigned, and the Administration has not indicated any existing need for the creation of a position of Administrative Vice President in the Executive Office at this time...

"Thus, the Congress should not take the lead in diluting the President's responsibilities or functions in order to lessen his burden, unless such legislative authority is actively sought from the Congress by the President."

House Hearings

A Special Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee was appointed early in 1956 to study the problem of Presidential disability. The Subcommittee held two days of hearings but issued no report.

President Eisenhower Jan. 19 told his press conference he thought Presidential disability was a subject which "should be carefully studied by the Congress... and some kind of a resolution of doubt reached."

HEARINGS -- April 11-12.

TESTIMONY -- April 11 -- Ex-President Hoover said in a telegram to the Subcommittee that the Cabinet should determine whether a President is so incapacitated that the Vice President should take over temporarily.

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), author of S 2763, which would authorize the Vice President to raise the question of the President's capacity and a recommendation would be made by a panel of physicians picked by the Chief Justice, said the argument that framers of the Constitution did not intend the Vice President to succeed the President was the "most compelling" one.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said the Subcommittee should consider how to reorganize the whole government in case of disaster.

April 12 -- Arthur Krock, New York Times correspondent, described a plan for a special council to decide the question of Presidential disability if it should be raised. The council would be authorized to have the Surgeon General appoint a medical panel to examine the President.

FISHING ADMINISTRATION

S 3275 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 2017) May 17, 1956.
• Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 24.
HR 11570 -- Reported, amended, by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee June 28 (H Rept 2519).
S 3275 -- Passed by the House, amended, July 7.
• Conference report (H Rept 2942) agreed to by the House and Senate July 27, by voice votes.
P.L. 1024 -- Signed into law Aug. 8.

S 3275 was prompted by complaints of commercial fishing interests that their industry was submerged in the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service. The bill split the Service's commercial and sporting functions and established a separate bureau for each.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 3275:

Established an Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife within the Interior Department and under him, a Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.

Reorganized the Fish and Wildlife Service into two separate agencies: the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, both to be supervised by the Commissioner.

Created a $10 million revolving fund to enable the Secretary of Interior to make loans for financing of fish operations and research, at a minimum interest rate of 3 percent, to mature in a maximum of 10 years.

Directed the Secretary of Interior to cooperate with the Secretary of State in providing U.S. representation at all international fish and wildlife conferences.

Background

Twelve New England Senators wrote President Eisenhower March 23 urging appointment of an Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fisheries. The Senators said problems of the American fishing industry "can be

resolved only through close cooperation of the industry, the states and the federal government." They said the commercial fisheries "are receiving less recognition from the federal government than any other segment of the American economy."

The Senators who signed the letter: Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) and Norris Cotton (R N.H.).

The Senate version of the bill would have established the post of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries, set up a policy-making Fisheries Commission, a Fisheries Division and a Wildlife Service. Conservation groups protested that it would subordinate wildlife preservation to commercial fishing interests. The final version was satisfactory to conservationists.

PRESIDENT'S COMMENT

In signing S 3275 into law, President Eisenhower said he did not "regard as a directive" provisions calling for U.S. participation in international fish and wildlife conferences. "If they were to be so construed, they would, in my judgment, be unconstitutional" limitations on the President's authority, he said.

FISHERY TRAINING

S 2379 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with amendments (S Rept 2014) May 17, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 21.

HR 10433 -- Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 2475) June 26.

S 2379 -- House failed to pass July 2, under suspension of the rules, by a 256-133 roll-call vote. (See p. 212)
- Passed by the House, with amendment, by voice vote July 27.
- Senate agreed to House amendment July 27.

P.L. 1027 -- Signed into law Aug. 8.

Congress in 1956 amended the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to include aid for education in the fishery and distributive trades. The aim was to help solve the shortage of trained manpower in the fishing industry.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 2379:

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to public and non-profit private universities and colleges to promote education and training of professional personnel needed in commercial fishing.

Authorized an annual appropriation not to exceed $550,000 for the educational grants.

Authorized an annual appropriation of $375,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry.

Background

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) June 30, 1955, said that while the field of vocational and academic training had "received growing attention and action in other major fishery producing nations, the meager facilities in this country have remained almost unchanged during the past three decades. While this condition merits immediate consideration because of the importance of the fisheries' contribution to the gross national product, it can be even more serious in that it can adversely affect our independence for protein food from foreign sources during periods of international emergencies."

He introduced S 2379 in an effort to improve the U.S. fishery situation.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- March 19-23, 26.

ACTION -- May 17 reported S 2379 (S Rept 2014), with amendments to promote the U.S. fishing industry by providing for the training of needed personnel.

Floor Action

The Senate May 21 passed S 2379 by voice vote after adopting committee amendments. There was no opposition.

House

COMMITTEE -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HEARING -- June 6 on a bill (HR 10433) that was similar to S 2379.

ACTION -- June 26 reported HR 10433 (H Rept 2475).

Floor Action

The House July 2 refused to suspend its rules and pass S 2379. The House roll-call vote of 256-133 to suspend the rules and pass the bill was four votes short of the two-thirds majority needed for passage under suspension of the rules. (For voting, see chart p. 212)

Prior to the roll call, the House rejected the measure on a 113-65 standing vote and a 149-61 teller vote. The motion to pass the bill provided for an amendment inserting the language of HR 10433, as reported by the House Committee.

On the last day of the session, July 27, the House passed S 2379, with an amendment, by voice vote. The amendment substituted the text of HR 10433, which first was approved by an 82-37 standing vote.

DEBATE -- July 2 -- Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- The bill "would provide urgently required encouragement of education of individuals in the field of commercial fisheries. There is an existing and increasingly serious lack of sufficiently trained manpower in the industry...."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- The bill "is of vital interest to the fishing interests of the United States .... It was at their request that I introduced (HR 10433) and I was very glad to do so.... They are fighting with their backs against the wall. Imports are coming in... great quantities."

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- "What (commercial fishermen) need is a greater supply of fish.... This bill goes at the problem from the wrong angle. If this money is wanted for research...I am with you.... We do not need to train men to catch and market more -- what we need is new knowledge as to how we can conserve the present crop, hatch and grow more. This bill should go back to committee and a new one be brought in to solve the real problem."

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) -- "I do not know why this situation is so critical that the only way we can get people to be trained in this field is for the federal government to go in and engage in some kind of program.... Other industries may feel for the moment that they are short of skilled personnel. Are they going to come to us and say that the need is for the...government to spend more money? ...We are being too free with the taxpayers' money."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 27 agreed to the House version of S 2379, clearing the bill for Presidential action.

RUBBER PLANT DISPOSAL

A program launched in 1953 to dispose of government-owned synthetic rubber plants expired in 1956 with all but one plant sold. Congress provided, however, for the long-term lease of the plant, which was in Louisville, Ky. The last sale took place early in 1956 when Congress permitted Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc. to buy an Institute, W. Va. plant. The House in effect endorsed the sale by a 309-61 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 188)

The Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission went out of existence Sept. 23 after the Senate failed to approve a House-passed bill (HR 11878) to extend its life to July 1, 1957. The remaining functions of the Commission were assigned by executive order to the Federal Facilities Corporation.

Sales by the Rubber Commission over a three-year period totalled $284,848,000 for capital assets representing a government investment of some $486 million. When the Commission was dissolved, the government-owned Louisville plant was valued at about $32 million.

Background

One of President Eisenhower's early requests to the 83rd Congress in 1953 -- one also made by President Truman in 1950 and 1952 -- was for legislation to permit the sale to private industry of the 28 synthetic rubber plants built during World War II and operated by the federal government.

The Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act (PL 205, 83rd Congress) provided for sale of the plants, subject to certain safeguards, and established a Commission to negotiate terms. The sales were to meet standards of fair return to the government, be consistent with the national security, give small businesses a chance to obtain a fair share of the end products at fair prices, provide for a free, competitive synthetic rubber industry and assure certain annual production goals. Each sales contract was to contain a national security clause providing that the facilities should be promptly returned to the government if needed within 10 years. (1953 Almanac, p. 423; 1955 Almanac, p. 429.)

KY., W. VA. PLANTS

In March, 1956, Congress passed a bill (S 3091 -- PL 433) authorizing sale or long-term lease of the alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, subject to Congressional approval. The bill also provided for dissolution of the Commission and authorized the President to designate a successor agency to inherit some of its powers.

The Commission recommended that the plant be sold to the Union Carbide and Carbon Co. but on May 23 the Justice Department registered disapproval of the sale. The terms would not satisfy the requirements of the Disposal Act that sales should foster development of a free, competitive synthetic rubber industry, the Department said. Acting on this advice, the House June 19 adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 524 -- H Rept 2360) disapproving the sale. Under the 1953 law, such action by one chamber was sufficient to block a sale.

By executive order 10678 Sept. 20, President Eisenhower delegated responsibilities of the expiring Commission to the Federal Facilities Corporation, a Treasury Department agency whose function is to wind up the government's synthetic rubber program. The Corporation Sept. 25 invited bids for a five-to-fifteen year lease on the Louisville plant. The terms of the lease could be disapproved by either house of Congress.

Earlier, Congress in effect approved the Commission's recommendation that the Institute, W. Va. plant be sold for $9 million to Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc.

Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) Feb. 1 introduced a resolution (H Res 396) calling on the House to disapprove the proposed sale. The resolution was reported adversely (H Rept 1750) Feb. 7 by the House Armed Services Committee, which unanimously endorsed the sale.

The House Feb. 8 turned down the resolution of disapproval by a 61-309 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 188)

DEBATE -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "If we reject this sale, the plant cannot be offered for sale for at least another two years unless Congress passes a new law. This plant will employ as many as 700 people and...will certainly improve the employment situation in that area."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- "A vote against the pending resolution is a vote for predatory business practices and against opportunity for small business to compete."

The Senate Feb. 8 also rejected a resolution (S Res 197 -- S Rept 1469) to disapprove the Institute sale. The action came on an unrecorded standing vote.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Execs E,G,H -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 9) July 9, 1956.

- Approved by the Senate July 11 by an 88-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 177)
- Ratifications signed by the President Sept. 14.

The Senate July 11 approved en bloc, by an 88-0 roll-call vote, three new commercial treaties with Iran, Nicaragua and the Netherlands (Execs E, G, and H, 84th Congress, second session.) (For voting, see chart p. 177)

BACKGROUND -- The Iranian treaty replaced two provisional agreements of 1928. The Nicaraguan treaty replaced one of 1867 which was terminated in 1902, and the Netherlands treaty replaced a convention of 1852 and an agreement on trademarks of 1883.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate:

The treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua and the Netherlands followed in practically all respects provisions of previous postwar commercial treaties.

The Iranian treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights, an abridged form of commercial treaty, included provisions on the privileges and immunities of consular officers.

RENEGOTIATION ACT

HR 11947 -- Reported, amended, by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 2549) June 30.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House July 13.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 2624) July 18.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 19.
- House agreed, by voice vote, to Senate amendments July 21.

P.L. 870 -- Signed into law Aug. 1.

The measure extended and amended the Renegotiation Act of 1951 under which the government recovers excess profits made by defense contractors. The Act, due to expire Dec. 31, 1956, was extended to Dec. 31, 1958.

The bill was included in a July 10 listing by President Eisenhower of items he hoped would be passed before Congress adjourned.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the major provisions of HR 11947:

Extended the authority of the Renegotiation Board from Dec. 31, 1956 through Dec. 31, 1958.

Applied the existing exemption from renegotiation to contracts providing $1 million or less in receipts and accruals, effective after fiscal 1956 (current exemption -- $500,000).

Limited renegotiation law to contracts made by the Defense Department and military departments, Maritime Administration and Federal Maritime Board in the Commerce Department, Atomic Energy Commission and General Services Administration.

Authorized the President, in a future national emergency, to bring under the law other agencies directly connected with national defense. (Technically, the U.S. is still under a national emergency proclaimed in 1950.)

Redefined "standard commercial articles and services" (exempted from renegotiation in 1954 and 1955) in order to establish a yardstick by which they could automatically be determined without individual findings by the Renegotiation Board.

Suspended their exemption from renegotiation in any future national emergency.

Permitted a two-year carryforward of losses (instead of the current one-year carryforward).

Made subcontracts with tax-exempt organizations negotiated after June 30, 1956, subject to renegotiation procedures.

Required the Renegotiation Board to submit an annual report to Congress, with a report for fiscal 1956 to be filed by Jan. 1, 1957.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Renegotiation Act." (1955 Almanac, p. 427)

The Renegotiation Act of 1951 was extended in 1954 through Dec. 31, 1954. President Eisenhower sent Congress a special message requesting renewal of the Act on March 5, 1955. Congress then renewed and extended it until Dec. 31, 1956 after providing for additional exemptions from renegotiation procedures.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

ACTION -- June 30 reported, with amendments, HR 11947 (H Rept 2549). A minority report opposing extension of the Act was signed by Reps. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) and Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.).

Floor Action

The House July 13 passed HR 11947 by voice vote, with committee amendments.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- Exempt General Services Administration contracts from renegotiation; July 13. Voice vote.

Curtis -- Delete provision suspending exemption of standard commercial articles and services during a future national emergency; July 13. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 13 -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- The purpose of the 1951 Act was to assure that the "government got its money's worth in defense contracts..... During this period of semi-mobilization it is just as necessary to continue the renegotiation authority as it is during a war period."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "The time should soon come when such arbitrary interferences with normal contracting procedures, such as renegotiation represents, must be removed."

Curtis -- Opposed the bill as encouraging "poor procurement practice," hindering small business efforts to get government contracts and costing too much (collecting $115 million in five years, at a cost to the government of $18 million).

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- July 18 reported HR 11947 (S Rept 2624) with amendments altering House provisions redefining "standard commercial articles and services."

Floor Action

The Senate July 19 passed HR 11947 by voice vote, with committee amendments.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Raise the exemption from renegotiation to contracts providing $1.5 million (instead of the bill's $1 million); July 19. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- July 19 -- O'Mahoney -- "The big corporations doing business with the U.S. government...have so many pockets into which they can put their profits that they are...almost completely exempt from the penalties of renegotiation. The small businesses, which do not have subsidiaries and affiliates and...only one pocket for their profits, are the victims of renegotiation."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- The $1 million exemption "is entirely too low" and should be raised to $2 million.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The $1 million exemption "will eliminate from renegotiation 37 percent of contractors" currently subject to the Act "and should be of real benefit to small business." Under the bill, contracts with only eight government agencies, rather than the existing 21 agencies, will be subject to renegotiation.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 21 agreed by voice vote to the Senate amendments to HR 11947.

DEBT CEILING

HR 11740 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 2407) June 20, 1956.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 21.
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 2398) July 2.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 3.

P.L. 678 -- Signed into law July 9.

Congress approved in 1956 a temporary increase in the statutory limit on the public debt. With the permanent limit $275 billion, Congress set the temporary ceiling at $278 billion for fiscal 1957, $3 billion less than the temporary limit during fiscal years 1955 and 1956.

While Republicans hailed the decrease in the temporary debt limit as evidence of the success of their fiscal policies, Democrats said it was due to unprecedented prosperity and not to reduced government expenditures.

DEBT REDUCED IN 1956

Public debt subject to the statutory limit declined by $1,623,000,000 during the 1956 fiscal year. The Treasury Department estimated the public debt subject to the limit at the fiscal year's end, June 30, at $272,361,000,000.

For fiscal 1956 the budget surplus (excess of income over expenditures), which Administration policy called for applying against the debt, amounted to $1,754,357,066. The surplus -- the first since 1951 -- was substantially greater than the amount President Eisenhower had predicted in January -- $230 million. (See p. 62)

Federal spending for fiscal 1956 came to $66,386,338,250. Receipts totaled $68,140,695,316.

In its mid-year review, Aug. 28, the Administration estimated spending in fiscal 1957 would be $69.1 billion while federal income would come to $69.8 billion. That would result in a $700 million surplus in the year ending June 30, 1957.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 11740: Permitted a temporary $3 billion increase in the statutory limit on the public debt for the period ending June 30, 1957, setting a temporary ceiling of $278 billion.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Debt Limit" (1954 Almanac, p. 498)

Congress approved in 1954 and 1955 a $6 billion temporary increase in the statutory limit on the public debt, setting the temporary ceiling for fiscal 1955 and 1956 at $281 billion. (1955 Almanac, p. 426)

President Eisenhower Jan. 16 in his 1956 budget message and Jan. 24 in his Economic Report asked for extension of the temporary increase in the debt limit. On Jan. 24 he said the legislation was needed "because of the seasonal disparities between expenditures and income, the limited cash balances with which Treasury operations are now being conducted, and the small gap between the outstanding debt and the temporary statutory limit of $281 billion."

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARING -- June 19 on HR 11740.

TESTIMONY -- June 19 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said the new limit would be "a tight fit" but expressed confidence the Treasury could stay within it, barring "an upset." He said that under current estimates "there is no leeway for any reduction in tax rates." Humphrey said Administration policy "calls for applying any surplus to debt reduction."

ACTION -- The Committee June 20 unanimously reported HR 11740 (H Rept 2407).

Floor Action

The House June 21 passed by voice vote the bill (HR 11740) to set a $278 billion ceiling on the national debt in fiscal 1957.

DEBATE -- June 21 -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "The Secretary of the Treasury's request for a smaller temporary increase in the debt limit this year results from a budgetary surplus and from the fact that corporate tax payments...are gradually being spread more evenly over the year" so the Treasury no longer has to borrow as heavily in the early part of the fiscal year.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "This sharp cutback in the amount of the temporary increase furnishes dramatic evidence of the magnificent accomplishments of this Administration in putting the fiscal affairs of the nation in order."

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- "This represents a failure by the Administration to keep its promise to balance the budget without any increase in the debt limit."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- July 2 reported HR 11740 without amendment (S Rept 2398). The Committee said it was "gratified that the temporary increase this year is $3 billion rather than $6 billion" and hoped a continued surplus and the new method of collecting corporate income taxes in quarterly payments would make continuation of a temporary increase unnecessary for fiscal 1958.

Floor Action

The Senate July 3 passed the bill by voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 3 -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Although the debt ceiling is raised only $ 3 billion instead of the $6 billion of the previous two years, the cut "results entirely from the prudent decision to hold current tax rates against unexpectedly high prosperity," rather than from reduced expenditures. The Administration has sought increased funds for non-defense programs and Congress has gone on a "spending spree."

FARM LOANS

HR 11544 -- Reported, amended, by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2260) June 4, 1956.

• Passed by voice vote of the House June 20.

S 3429 -- Reported, amended (S Rept 2526), by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee July 11.

HR 11544 -- Passed with amendments by voice vote of the Senate July 12.

• Conference report (H Rept 2869) agreed to by both houses by voice votes July 25.

P.L. 878 -- Signed into law August 1.

The measure increased from $15 million to $65 million the amount of money available for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen under the emergency Farm Loan Act of 1953 and broadened provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizing government loans to owners or operators of "family-size" farms who cannot get reasonable credit elsewhere.

The legislation implemented President Eisenhower's 1955 and 1956 requests for authority to make loans to low-income and part-time farmers.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 11544:

Amended PL 727, 83rd Congress, to extend to June 30, 1959 the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to make emergency loans to farmers and stockmen unable to obtain credit from private sources or other government programs.

Increased from $15 million to $65 million the amount of money from the Farmers' Home Administration revolving fund that could be used for such loans.

Made the following amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act:

Authorized the FHA, until June 30, 1959, to refinance -- through farm mortgage loans -- existing debts of eligible farmers on farms not larger than "family-size" if the borrowers were unable to meet the terms and conditions of their outstanding debts and were unable to refinance with responsible private lending agencies at rates and terms which they could reasonably be expected to fulfill. (A new provision of the law)

Permitted FHA to make or insure loans -- for acquisition, repair or improvement of family-size farms -- to farm owners, tenants, laborers or sharecroppers who obtain a "substantial portion" of their income from farming (in lieu of the "major portion", as provided in existing law).

Permitted operating loans and loans for repair, improvement and refinancing to operators of farms smaller than family-size if, with the aid of supplemental income, they can meet the loan and their living and operating expenses; such loans would be limited to "bona fide" farmers conducting "substantial farming operations" who have "historically" lived on farms and depended on farm income for their livelihood. (A new provision)

Permitted farm improvement loans to be made on family-size farms worth more than the average efficient family-size farm in the community (prohibited under existing law).

Permitted farm improvement loans up to $15,000 for farms operated by not more than three farm families or having not more than three farm dwellings. (A new provision)

Removed the $7,000 limit on the maximum initial operating loan to a farmer; prohibited loans exceeding $10,000 but provided for loans up to $20,000 in a limited number of cases.

Permitted extension of the repayment period on operating loans to 10 years from the date the original loan was made -- if, for causes beyond their control, borrowers had failed to repay their loans within seven years (the maximum period under existing law).

Increased the FHA loan insurance authority from $100 million to $125 million a year.

Broadened certain powers of the Secretary of Agriculture in compromising claims and dealing with other aspects of FHA activities.

Background

The Emergency Farm Loan Act of 1953 (PL 727, 83rd Congress), extended in 1955, authorized loans to farmers who suffer "economic disasters." (1955 Almanac, p. 188)

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937, established the Farmers' Home Corporation, the loan administering agency affected by the 1956 farm loans legislation.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture, Conservation and Credit Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 19, April 17 and 26 and May 11 on miscellaneous farm credit bills.

TESTIMONY -- March 19 -- Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) said Congress should approve legislation to liberalize farm credit laws in order to "help small farmers through a price squeeze." He said many farmers were in critical condition, "but they could work their way out of debt if payments on their loans were spread out over a longer period."

ACTION -- The Committee June 4 reported a bill (HR 11544 -- H Rept 2260) to expand and extend government loans for small farmers and farmers in disaster areas.

Floor Action

The House June 20 passed the bill by voice vote, with committee amendments.

The measure granted the Farmers' Home Administration authority, for the first time, to make loans to part-time farmers. It also expanded FHA powers in several other respects. An additional $50 million was provided for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen.

HR 11544 differed from the final version in these major respects:

It did not contain a section permitting up to $15,000 for farm improvement loans.

It set a limit of $9,000 on operating loans, whereas the final version set it at $10,000 and permitted loans up to $20,000 in a limited number of cases.

DEBATE -- June 20 -- There was no opposition to the bill, but several Representatives said it did not go far enough in meeting farmers' credit needs.

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- "In the past, the Farmers' Home Administration could make no loan to any farmer unless he received the major portion of his income from the farm operation. This automatically eliminated about

one-third of the farmers of America and generally eliminated those with the smallest income.... If a man during the past 10 years has in any one of those years depended on the operation of his farm for his livelihood, even though today he is making a large share of his living working in town, we will be able to make him a...loan" under the provisions of the bill.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- "The bill...is generally good and has as its purpose the relief of credit stringencies which have mainly developed because of the decline in net farm income. However...it does not go far enough.... There will be no help under this bill...for farmers in those isolated communities (not officially designated disaster areas)...whose crops are damaged or destroyed by rain, flood or drought...."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 8, 17 and 24 on S 3429 and related bills dealing with Farmers' Home Administration operating and housing loans.

ACTION -- The Committee July 11 reported S 3429 (S Rept 2526) to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. It had the same general objectives as the House bill but differed in many respects. One House provision -- extension of authority for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen -- was not included in S 3429 because a separate bill containing similar provisions (S 3559) had been passed by the Senate June 11.

Floor Action

The Senate July 12 passed HR 11544 by voice vote. The chamber first passed its own bill (S 3429), with amendments, then substituted its text for that of HR 11544 and sent the amended bill to conference.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11544 was similar to the final version of the bill except that it:

Omitted provisions extending the Emergency Farm Loan Act of 1953 for farmers and stockmen.

Prohibited farm ownership or operating loans to applicants who are able to obtain loans from other sources at "reasonable rates" (rather than at rates not exceeding 5 percent, as under existing law).

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Broaden definition of "family-sized" farms eligible for loans by permitting loans up to $15,000 for construction and repair of farm buildings and dwellings on farms operated by up to three farm families or having up to three farm dwellings; July 12. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Delete provision prohibiting loans to applicants able to obtain them from other sources at "reasonable rates" rather than the existing 5 percent maximum; July 12. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 12 -- Several Senators said the bill did not meet the credit needs of certain farmers, particularly those in areas affected by extended drought and other natural disasters.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- No other legislation before the Senate "is of greater importance to farmers who are in difficulty...who are finding it hard to live or to refinance or to get new loans...or do many of the other things that are permitted under the terms of the bill -- which, frankly, is a very comprehensive liberalization of the...present Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act."

Humphrey -- The language in the bill relating to "reasonable" interest rates would "condone a practice of having the money market bear whatever cost the banking fraternity can get out of it.... The Department of Agriculture testified that the word 'reasonable' would be interpreted to mean interest rates as high as 6.7 or 8 percent."

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- The bill "is a great improvement...but we have not done a basic job...because the laws are so complicated that the average FHA administrator is unable to interpret (them)...and thus render a speedy and adequate service to the farmers who need help.... What is needed is a complete rewriting of the law."

Conference

REPORT -- In a report filed July 21 (H Rept 2869), Senate-House conferees eliminated the Senate amendment that set the condition that a loan applicant must be unable to get credit elsewhere at "reasonable rates." The House language, which followed existing law, was retained but conferees pointed out that FHA loans were not intended to be used for "financing of well-to-do farmers who should be able to obtain adequate credit from other sources."

The conferees also:

Accepted Senate provisions that: permitted up to $15,000 for farm improvement loans; authorized second mortgage loans on real estate, as well as first mortgage loans; prohibited operating loans exceeding $10,000, except for a limited number of loans up to $20,000.

Extended the repayment period on operating loans to 10 years (under existing law, seven years was the maximum period) in certain "hardship cases."

Accepted the House provision extending and expanding the emergency loan program for farmers and stockmen.

ACTION -- The Senate and House July 25 agreed to the conference report by voice votes without debate.

FARM CREDIT

HR 10285 -- Reported, amended, by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2160) May 14, 1956.
- Passed, amended, by a 246-4 roll-call vote of the House May 31. (See p. 204)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 2145) June 6.
- Passed with amendments by voice vote of the Senate July 12.
- House agreed, by voice vote, to Senate amendments July 16.

P.L. 809 -- Signed into law July 26.

The measure provided for the merger of two government-owned farm credit institutions, the production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. It was drafted to conform to provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1953 (PL 202, 83rd Congress) to permit eventual farmer ownership of all phases of the agricultural credit program. The legislation was requested by President Eisenhower in his Jan. 9 farm message to Congress but he expressed "misgivings" about the final version.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the major provisions of HR 10285, the Farm Credit Act of 1956:

Merged the production credit corporation in each of the 12 farm credit districts in the U.S. into the federal intermediate credit bank in that district.

Required the intermediate credit banks to take over the assets, liabilities and functions of the production credit corporations, including the supervision and service of the production credit associations (federally chartered cooperative organizations owned largely by farmers, which make loans to farmers and ranchers).

Set up two new classes of stock in the intermediate credit banks -- Class A stock, to be owned solely by the government, and Class B stock to be owned solely by the production credit associations.

Required the production credit associations to acquire 15 percent of the Class A stock of each bank by 1959.

Provided for the balance of Class A stock to be acquired by the production credit associations over a period of years (up to an estimated 40 years).

Required that the existing budgetary supervision of the banks by the government be continued until the production credit associations had paid for 15 percent of the government's stock in the banks.

Authorized the governor of the Farm Credit Administration to redistribute the invested capital of the government among the 12 intermediate credit banks in proportion to their needs. (Under existing law, the government had an equal amount -- $5 million -- invested in each bank.)

Required that any transfer of capital funds resulting from such a redistribution be in four equal installments, over a period of three years.

Permitted the banks to discount paper with maturities up to five years (instead of three years, as under existing law).

Set Jan. 1, 1957, as the effective date of the bill.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Farm Credit Board" (1953 Almanac, p. 114) "Farm Credit" (1955 Almanac, p. 182)

The Federal Farm Credit System has five parts: the federal land bank system, the production credit associations, banks for cooperatives, production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. Farmer-ownership of the first three was complete or under way by 1956. The Farm Credit Act of 1956 embodied legislation to convert the last two to farmer-owned institutions.

The federal land bank system provides farmers and ranchers with long-term credit on farm real estate. It was farmer-owned by 1947.

The production credit associations are cooperative organizations that make short- and intermediate-term loans to farmers and ranchers. Nearly all of these are farmer-owned.

The Farm Credit Act of 1955 (PL 347, 84th Congress -- see 1955 Almanac, p. 182) provided a formula to retire government stocks from the banks for cooperatives. These banks extend credit to farmers' marketing, purchasing and service cooperatives. The 1955 Act followed recommendations by a 13-member board established by the Farm Credit Act of 1953. (1953 Almanac, p. 114)

The federal intermediate credit banks were established to provide agriculture with a permanent source of short- and intermediate-term credit. They serve as banks of discount and not as direct lending banks, and finance the production credit associations and other financing institutions which make such direct loans.

The production credit corporations provide service to and supervise the production credit associations. Their functions include: establishing loan policies, making credit examinations and supplementing the capital of the production credit associations when necessary.

The board established by the Act of 1953 submitted further recommendations to Congress March 16, 1956, with respect to the production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. These organizations had been completely government-owned. The 1956 legislation, embodying the board's recommendations, merged the two and converted both to (eventual) farmer-owned institutions, placing all parts of the Federal Farm Credit System under (eventual) farmer-ownership.

President Eisenhower in his Jan. 9 Farm Message asked Congress to continue reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration by combining the production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. (For text, see p. 52)

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture, Conservation and Credit Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 19, 20 and 21 on HR 10285 and similar bills to merge production credit corporations in the federal intermediate credit banks and provide for the retirement of government capital in the intermediate credit banks.

ACTION -- The Committee May 14 unanimously reported, with amendments, a bill (HR 10285 -- H Rept 2160) to provide for increased farmer-ownership and control of the farm credit system. The Committee report said HR 10285 would "make it possible to complete the job of converting all institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration to wholly farmer-owned institutions."

Floor Action

The House May 31 passed the bill by a 246-4 roll-call vote, with committee amendments. (For voting, see chart, p. 204)

DEBATE -- May 31 -- Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Objected to the bill because it "deprives the taxpayers... of some $61 million in surplus funds accumulated" in the merged institutions.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 23 and 24 on S 3564 (similar to HR 10285) and related bills.

ACTION -- The Committee June 6 reported, with amendments, HR 10285 (S Rept 2145).

Floor Action

The Senate passed HR 10285 July 12, by voice vote. Committee amendments and two floor amendments were accepted by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) -- Provide that whenever the government redistributes its invested capital among the intermediate credit banks, such transfer of funds shall be made over a period of three years; July 12. Voice vote.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Require that federal budgetary supervision of the intermediate credit banks be continued until the production credit associations had paid for 15 percent of the government's stock in the banks; July 12. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 12 -- Holland -- "The stock of the new institutions brought about by (the merger)...will be owned (eventually) by the production credit associations, which are composed of farmers.... No function is destroyed. The new institution...will have all the powers and functions of the two institutions that now exist. They will be able to save substantially in reduced overhead costs."

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 16 agreed to Senate amendments to HR 10285 by voice vote, without debate, clearing the bill for the President.

President Eisenhower July 26 signed the bill into law. The President said he did so with "misgivings" because of provisions that would preclude budget reviews and open the way for what might be a "windfall profit to private stockholders." He proposed that the next Congress correct that aspect of the Act.

CCC BORROWING POWER

HR 11132 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 2211) with amendment May 24, 1956.

S 3820 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 2289) with amendments June 22.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, July 3 by voice vote.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 7.
- Conference report (H Rept 2772) agreed to by the House July 20 and the Senate July 24, by voice votes.

P.L. 864 -- Signed into law August 1.

The bill increased the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from $12 billion to $14.5 billion, as recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill were minor. CCC's major activities are the financing of farm price support programs and, under the Agricultural Act of 1956, the first-year operations of the soil bank program.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S 3820:

Increased the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corp. from $12 billion to $14.5 billion.

Amended the penal provisions of the CCC Charter Act to make it a federal offense to wilfully steal or convert commodities or other property mortgaged or pledged to a private lending agency under a CCC program (existing law covered only property pledged to or owned directly by CCC).

Provided that such an offense would be punishable as a misdemeanor (rather than as a felony) if the property involved had a value of less than $500.

Background

Price-support operations are the major activity of the CCC. It conducts a storage facilities plan, export and foreign purchase programs and finances the soil bank plan inaugurated in 1956.

The Agriculture Department's request for an additional $2.5 billion borrowing power was made to meet existing commitments for price supports on 1956 crops and to finance the soil bank program until an evaluation of the program's dollar requirements could be made in 1957.

The CCC had $11.5 billion of its $12 billion borrowing power (authorized under previous law) in use May 31, 1956. The $12 billion ceiling was set in 1955; early in 1954 the ceiling was $6.75 billion. (1955 Almanac, p. 184)

Senate

DEBATE -- July 3 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "To capitalize the CCC to the extent of $14.5 billion is outrageous.... I can recall when a Secretary of Agriculture contemplated less than a half billion dollars worth of commodities and thought he was looking at a tremendously big figure.... I do not intend to oppose (the) bill. I only continue to express the hope that some day we may have some other answer than steadily to increase the borrowing power of CCC, and that instead...we will decide to sell these commodities and not to expand the amounts of them kept in the warehouses."

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "As of April 30, 1956, the Corporation had $11.5 billion of its borrowing authority in use...$8.6 billion of this...was covered by CCC's investments (in farm commodities) under the price support program.... The evidence which was submitted to the Committee indicated a need for this (additional) loan authority, and that...is the reason why we are proposing it.... It is merely borrowing authority" and will not be used "unless it is necessary...."

Anderson -- "I want to predict that they (CCC) will use it all if we give them authority."

House

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) -- Require CCC to reimburse states and communities for expenses of storing surplus farm commodities donated to them by CCC; July 7. Standing vote, 11-60.

DEBATE -- July 7 -- There was little opposition to the bill but several Representatives said they were alarmed at growing government stocks of farm commodities acquired under the price support program financed by CCC.

William E. McVey (R Ill.) -- "The grand total of all commodities (owned by CCC) reached the staggering sum of $8.7 billion" on March 31, 1956. "No one can even estimate what the final loss (to the government) is going to be when these products are finally disposed of -- if that event should come to pass...."

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) -- If the taxpayers and the consumers "do not feel that there is a real effort being made to really solve this problem, they can well

come in here and demand that all agricultural legislation be wiped off the books. If they do, that will certainly happen.... A day of reckoning will come...."

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- "Under present law, quantities of commodities in CCC inventories must be considered in determining acreage allotments (and) these increases have resulted in substantial reduction in crop acreage each year.... While the U.S. farmer's acreage has been severely curtailed...agricultural production in other parts of the world has increased...."

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- "This increase (in CCC borrowing power) is not in any sense passing upon the merits or demerits of the farm program.... It is merely that under existing law certain commitments have been made, and it becomes the moral responsibility of Congress to provide the money to meet" them.

GREAT PLAINS PROGRAM

HR 11833-- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2640) July 7, 1956.
- Passed by the House by voice vote July 23.
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 2785) July 25.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 26.

P.L. 1021 -- Signed into law August 7.

The 84th Congress amended the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide a long-range program to combat soil erosion in the Great Plains area. The legislation, completed by Congress July 26, differed from the soil bank program in that it was aimed at obtaining a shift in land use rather than a reduction in production. The measure was part of the Agriculture Department's legislative requests for 1956.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 11833:

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make contracts, for a period of 10 years or less, with farmers and ranchers in the soil erosion areas of the Great Plains states (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming) specifying conservation practices designed to salvage wind-eroded and otherwise deteriorated acreage. Participating farmers would receive approximately 80 percent of the cost from the federal government.

Guaranteed participating farmers that acreage allotments and marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 would not be decreased during the contract period.

Authorized a maximum appropriation of $150 million for the entire program; limited the payments for any one year to $25 million; and provided that contracts terminate not later than Dec. 31, 1971.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower Jan. 11 transmitted to Congress an Agriculture Department program he said was designed to relieve "widespread suffering and heavy economic losses" by farmers in the Great Plains region.

The President said: "The Great Plains region, a vast agricultural empire peopled by 17 million of our citizens, is an area of severe climactic variations which periodically produce widespread suffering and heavy economic losses. In this region farm families have a continuous struggle to protect their best cultivated and grazing lands against soil erosion during seasons of high winds and frequent periods of extremely dry weather."

SMALL FLOOD CONTROL

S 3272 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 1732) April 16, 1956.
- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, April 18.

HR 9555 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 2548) June 30.

S 3272 -- Passed by the House, by voice vote, amended, July 2.
- Senate agreed to House amendments, by voice vote, July 5.

P.L. 685 -- Signed into law July 11.

The Small Flood Control bill revised and increased by $7 million annually general authorizations for Army Engineer projects in the Flood Control Act of 1948.

PROVISIONS -- The House and final version of S 3272:

Authorized the Secretary of the Army to allot in any fiscal year a maximum of $10 million (instead of the existing $3 million authorization or the Senate's $15 million) for small flood control projects not specifically authorized by law, provided the Chief of Army Engineers felt such work was warranted.

Set a $400,000 maximum for a single project in any one year (instead of the existing $150,000 limit, or the Senate's $500,000 limit).

LITTLE WOOD RIVER

S 3227 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 2417) July 5, 1956.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 6.

HR 7850 -- Reported, amended, by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1994) April 12, 1956.

S 3227 -- Passed by voice vote of the House July 27. (For roll-call vote, see chart p. 228)

P.L. 933 -- Signed into law August 6.

On the last night of the 1956 session, the House passed and sent to the President a bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior to construct and operate a reclamation project on the Little Wood River, Idaho. There was no debate on the merits of the bill itself, but a dispute arose in the House over the method of bringing it up for floor action. Republicans, contending the Democratic leadership had overlooked a promise to bring the bill to a vote, forced adoption, on a 173-168 roll call, of a resolution making consideration of the bill in order. (For voting, see chart p. 228)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 3227:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to enlarge the Little Wood River Reservoir in order to improve the irrigation water supply of approximately 10,000 acres of land in Idaho and to assist in flood control.

Provided that the cost allocated to irrigation should be repaid over a 40-year period and that the cost allocated to flood control should be non-reimbursable.

Authorized appropriation of $1,880,000 for construction of the project.

SPECIAL SCHOOL AID

HR 11695 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee June 13, 1956 (H Rept 2357).
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House July 7.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 21 (S Rept 2753).
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 23.
- Senate amendments agreed to by voice vote of the House July 25.

P.L. 949 -- Signed into law Aug. 3.

The bill extended until June 30, 1958 two laws providing federal aid to school districts overburdened by federal activities (PL 815 and PL 874, 81st Congress). It would provide an estimated $378 million in federal aid to the so-called "federally impacted areas" during fiscal 1957 and 1958.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 11695:

Authorized, through fiscal 1959, appropriations for construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities in school districts which since 1951-52 had substantial increases in school membership as a result of federal activities.

Extended until June 30, 1958, the final date by which applications for federal funds under the program must be received by the Commissioner of Education.

Based the federal share of the cost of constructing such schools on the estimated number of children in the school year 1957-58 who otherwise would be without such facilities.

Based total federal payments to a local educational agency on the estimated increase since the school year 1955-56 in the number of children living on federal property, living with parents working on federal property or whose presence in the community resulted directly from activities of the federal government.

Extended for two years an authorization for building new schools for Indian children living on isolated reservations; increased the appropriation ceiling from $20 million to $40 million.

SCHOOL MAINTENANCE

Extended for one year, from June 30, 1957, to June 30, 1958, the program of operation and maintenance of school districts crowded by federal activities (defined as those, with 35,000 or less daily attendance, in which 3 percent of the pupils derived from federal activities, or 6 percent in districts with over 35,000 attendance).

Provided for federal payments based on average daily attendance; set minimum local contribution rates based on average per pupil expenditure in the state and the national average local contribution rate.

Permitted children of servicemen who transferred to another base without their families to continue to be counted for calculation of federal aid.

Made school districts serving Air Force flight-training installations eligible for benefits.

Provided that former federal housing property should be considered as federal property for purposes of the bill for one year after the fiscal year in which it was sold or transferred to private owners.

Background

REFERENCES -- "School Construction," "Absorption Figure" (1954 Almanac, p. 209); "School Aid" (1953 Almanac, p. 193); "School Construction" (1950 Almanac, p. 181).

PL 815, enacted in 1950, authorized federal aid for school construction in areas where increased population, because of defense and related activities, had overcrowded the schools. The law was extended in 1953 and made applicable to areas with large Indian populations as well as defense areas. In 1954, Congress extended school construction assistance for defense areas until June 30, 1956.

PL 874, also enacted in 1950, provided financial assistance for the maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas. In 1953, Congress extended the act until June 30, 1956, and added a requirement -- which never became effective -- that a school district must absorb a number of federally connected children equal to 3 percent of its non-federal school enrollment before qualifying for federal aid in school maintenance. This requirement was postponed for one year in 1954.

Congress in 1955 enacted legislation (PL 382) to extend construction aid to Indian areas until June 30, 1956; postpone the effective date of the 3 percent absorption requirement for an additional year; and extend PL 874 until June 30, 1957.

President Eisenhower Jan. 12, 1956, in a special education message, asked Congress to extend the program of school construction aid in federally impacted areas. (For text of message, see p. 59)

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, Special Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 27 - May 1.

Commissioner of Education Samuel M. Brownell requested a two-year extension of PL 815 and an $88 million appropriation for school construction under the program in fiscal 1957. He urged Congress to defer until 1957 action to extend PL 874.

ACTION -- The Committee June 13 reported a clean bill (HR 11695 -- H Rept 2357) to extend PL 815 and PL 874 until June 30, 1958. The Committee June 8 rejected, by a reported vote of 8-17, a proposal by Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) to extend federal aid to schools needing more facilities to carry out integration plans.

Floor Action

The House July 7 passed HR 11695 by voice vote with an amendment. An amendment to add general school aid to the bill, offered by Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), was ruled out of order. (For House action July 5 on general school legislation, see story, p. 411)

PROVISIONS -- See final version, above.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Horace Seely-Brown (R Conn.) -- Provide that federal housing property should be considered as federal property for one year following the fiscal year in which it was sold, instead of one year from date of sale; July 7. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- Increase from 35,000 to 45,000 the average daily attendance at which the 6 per-

cent (rather than 3 percent) eligibility requirement applies; July 7. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 7 -- John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- "The thesis of this program is that the federal government by its activities has either denied the school district tax revenue which it otherwise would have or, because of its activities, has caused an impact or an influx of children who would not be there unless it were for some defense activity."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- July 21 reported HR 11695 (S Rept 2753) with three technical amendments.

Floor Action

The Senate July 23 passed HR 11695, with the committee amendments, by voice vote without debate.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 25 agreed to the Senate amendments by voice vote, clearing the bill for the White House.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

HR 9065 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2418) June 25, 1956.

S 3616 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 2747) July 21.

- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 23.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 23.

P.L. 1013 -- Signed into law Aug. 7.

Congress in 1956 amended the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide an increase in benefits estimated at $10 a month on the average. Although many increase bills were considered, both houses agreed on the Senate bill (S 3616), which failed to provide for additional revenue provisions. The Senate Committee said it would "act promptly" in 1957 on legislation to finance the increases.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted into law, S 3616:

Increased benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act, generally by 10 percent.

Exempted from the increases an annuity which equalled the annuitant's average monthly wage, or which had been increased, by reasons of the social security minimum, above that computed under the railroad retirement formula.

Retained the existing ceiling of $54.30 for a spouse's annuity.

BACKGROUND -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committees considered bills to give a 15 percent increase in benefits and a deduction for income tax purposes of up to $1,000 paid into federal or private retirement funds. But the House Ways and Means Committee, which oversees tax legislation, rejected the revenue provisions of the bill. The Senate Committee July 21 reported S 3616 (S Rept 2747), calling for a 10 percent increase in pension payments and deleting all tax provisions.

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

President Eisenhower August 7 signed the bill, saying the increased benefits would "help thousands of retired railroad employees and their wives to meet their day-to-day living expenses." He said "the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has indicated its unanimous determination to act promptly in the next session of the Congress on a measure which will finance the cost of these benefit increases.... It is imperative satisfactory legislation for this purpose be proposed and enacted."

Group Stands

Nineteen lobby registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act from Feb. 21, 1956 to the date of passage of the bill, favoring increased pension benefits for railroad workers and their dependents. Leading group, with eight registrations, was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Other groups with one or more registrations included the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 29 said "there was no undue pressure on the Committee" to report the retirement bill. Priest said he did not think the number of registrations was "unusual" as the railroad unions "were using the individual approach" in lobbying.

CONTRACT BIDS

S 1644 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 617) June 21, 1955.

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 27.
- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 2362) June 15, 1956.
- Rejected by the House by a roll-call vote of 246-145, under procedure of suspension of the rules, July 23. (See p. 222)

The House July 23 rejected a bill (S 1644) intended to aid subcontractors on federal contracts. Acting on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, the House voted for the bill on a 246-145 roll call, falling 15 votes short of the two-thirds majority necessary to pass the bill under suspension of the rules. (For voting, see chart, p. 222).

The bill was designed to discourage "bid shopping," a practice in which a contractor, after getting a bid from a subcontractor and then signing a government contract, looks for a subcontractor to underbid the original offer. S 1644 would have required government approval when a contractor substituted a new subcontractor and, if savings resulted, would have reduced the contract price. It would have affected all lump-sum construction contracts of over $100,000 for work within the United States, except those in which the head of the contracting government agency decided public need warranted waiver.

BACKGROUND -- S 1644 was passed by voice vote in the Senate July 27, 1955, and reported (H Rept 2362) by the House Judiciary Committee June 15, 1956. The House Rules Committee tabled a request for a rule on the bill.

DEBATE -- July 23 -- William E. Miller (R N.Y.) -- Under the bill the government would adopt "a decent, logical, sensible business practice...followed for years by duPont, General Motors, Ford and other companies." The bill would "help small business...subcontractors (and) defend them against the practice of bid shopping." It also would help the government by encouraging more subcontractors to submit bids.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- "It will cost the government more money," both for administrative personnel and on higher contract costs, because prime contractors and subcontractors would have to be under bond.

Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.) -- All agencies "in charge of federal contracts" opposed the bill on grounds "they would have to become watchdogs (and) come in and squabble...between the prime contractor and the subcontractor."

Charles A. Boyle (D Ill.) -- "This legislation is fair to everyone in the construction industry and...will enable the government to obtain better construction at lower costs."

D.C. TRANSIT

S 3073 -- Reported by the Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 1791) April 20, 1956.

HR 8901 -- Reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2034) April 24.

S 3073 -- Passed by a 41-31 roll-call vote of the Senate May 9. (See p. 165)

- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House May 17. (For roll-call vote, see p. 200)
- Conference report (H Rept 2751) accepted by voice votes of the House July 19 and the Senate July 20.

P.L. 757 -- Signed into law July 24.

The bill provided for the sale of Washington's bus and streetcar company, Capital Transit, to new operators, D.C. Transit System Inc. The legislation, passed in the last days of the 84th Congress, granted a 20-year franchise to the new company.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S 3073:

Granted a 20-year transit franchise to D.C. Transit System Inc.

Froze fares at existing levels until Aug. 15, 1957.

Exempted the corporation from certain taxes.

Directed it to convert to bus operations within seven years.

Authorized District Commissioners to make interim transit arrangements if the corporation was not prepared to begin service by Aug. 15, the date its franchise began.

Background

Employees of the Capital Transit Co. struck July 1, 1955, for higher pay. The 1956 legislation was the direct result of the 51-day strike that ended Aug. 21, 1955. The House Committee said the stoppage "adversely affected" large segments of the population and "impaired" the functions of government.

In 1955 Congress passed legislation (PL 389, 84th Congress) designed to give the District of Columbia Commissioners authority to intervene in the strike and settle it. The law cancelled the transit company's franchise, effective one year later, and revoked the company's corporate charter. The Commissioners settled the strike but were unable for some time to find a successor to Capital Transit Co., whose chairman, Louis E. Wolfson, was under heavy fire. The Commissioners asked Congress to set up a D.C. public authority to run the transportation system.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia.

HEARINGS -- In February and March on a bill (S 3073) to create a public corporation to provide a transportation system in the District of Columbia for three years.

ACTION -- April 20 reported S 3073 with amendments (S Rept 1791).

Floor Action

The Senate May 9 passed S 3073, amended, by a roll-call vote of 41-31. An amendment to designate the public authority a federal agency, so as to prohibit employees from striking, was defeated on a 32-42 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 165)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3073:

Created the "Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority," a public corporation, to establish an adequate transportation system in the District of Columbia.

Authorized the Transit Authority to sell, before Aug. 15, 1959, the transportation system to any eligible purchaser.

Said the Transit Authority would become permanent on Aug. 15, 1959, if the transportation system were not sold by then.

Authorized interim financing for the Authority by the Secretary of the Treasury, up to $20 million.

Gave the Authority exclusive right to operate a transportation system in the D.C. metropolitan area, except for those lawfully operating when the law was enacted.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Set regulations governing conditions of employment of personnel by the interim Authority; May 9. Voice vote.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Provide for retention of Capital Transit Co. corporate personnel with more than 10 years' service; May 9. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Allott -- Provide that the interim Authority shall be considered an agency of the U.S. for purposes of the legislation, thus prohibiting employees from striking; May 9. Roll-call vote, 32-42.

DEBATE -- Allott -- "If there is to be a no-strike provision in the bill, arbitration should be compulsory.... Less than nine months ago the governmental functions of this country were...brought almost to a...standstill because of the strike."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "There is no need for (a no-strike requirement) if...we are concerned about...the danger of a strike. If the public authority will arbitrate, the union will arbitrate. That is the record of the union."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 20-23, March 1 and 8 on HR 8901, which authorized a public authority to operate D.C. transportation.

ACTION -- The Committee April 24 reported a revised version of HR 8901 (H Rept 2034). Minority views (H Rept 2034, Part 2) were filed April 27 by John W. Heselton (R Mass.).

The Committee substitute extended the Capital Transit Co. franchise, subject to certain requirements. The Committee opposed a public authority on grounds the authority would possess "broad-sweeping and far-reaching powers."

Heselton's minority report said Congress' decision in 1955 to repeal the franchise "was justified fully in the public interest." He said the managerial policies of the company were "flagrantly contrary to the attitude which should be...held by the operators of a public transportation company." Heselton introduced an alternative bill (HR 10871) to establish an interim public authority for three years.

Floor Action

The House May 17 passed the committee substitute for HR 8901 by voice vote, after lengthy debate. Then it amended the Senate's bill (S 3073) to include the House text and sent it to conference.

Earlier, the House defeated, by a roll-call vote of 161-172, a move to recommit the measure to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 200)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to conference, S 3073:

Extended the franchise of the Capital Transit Co. to operate the transportation system of the District of Columbia after Aug. 14, 1956, subject to requirements that it:

Adopt a fixed system for rate-making, based on a "fair and reasonable" profit of 6.5 percent, but with no guarantee of that amount.

Freeze fares at existing levels until Aug. 15, 1957.

The bill also exempted the company from the existing 2 percent gross receipts tax (about $450,000 annually); granted partial relief from existing motor vehicle fuel taxes.

DEBATE -- May 17 -- John L. McMillan (D S.C.) -- "I would dislike very much to have to go back to my district and tell my constituents that I dipped down into the Treasury of the federal government for $25 million to finance the operation of a transit system here in Washington."

DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) -- "The Capital Transit Co., at least under its present management, has no intention of continuing to operate this transit system" because they "do not expect a profit to be made from the future operations of the transit system...."

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- "It is my opinion...that when (the transit) strike occurred...every action taken on the part of the union, the Public Utilities Commission and the D.C. Commissioners was solely to destroy the company and get them out of town rather than to have a peaceful, proper and orderly settlement of the strike."

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- "The only excuse given us for passing a bill that strips the people of the District of Columbia as naked as an oak tree in December is that unless we do...there will be no local transportation after Aug. 14. That is what you might call bluffing big at poker...."

AGREEMENT REACHED

The conference committee on S 3073 took no action on the bill for two months while the D.C. Commissioners negotiated with prospective transit operators. Finally, agreement was reached with a new company, the D.C. Transit System, Inc., headed by O. Roy Chalk of New York City.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate and House conferees reported an entirely new version of S 3073 July 17 (H Rept 2751). It granted a franchise to the D.C. Transit System Inc. (See provisions of enacted bill, above)

ACTION -- The House July 19, and the Senate July 20, by voice votes agreed to the conference report on S 3073.

D.C. STADIUM

HR 11967 -- Reported by the House District of Columbia Committee (H Rept 2615) July 5, 1956.
- Passed by a 287-80 roll-call vote of the House July 9. (See p. 216)

The bill, as passed by the House, would have cleared the way for construction of a National Memorial Stadium on federal land in the northeast section of Washington, D.C. The legislation amended a law approved December 20, 1944 (PL 523 -- 78th Congress) -- creating a commission to "consider a site and design" for the stadium -- by specifying a site and requiring a report from the commission by Dec. 31, 1957.

The Senate failed to approve the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 11967:

Authorized the commission to make surveys, estimates, plans and designs for the construction of an athletic field and stadium.

Directed the commission to formulate a method of financing the stadium on a self-liquidating basis.

Designated the site of the stadium as land currently used by the National Training School for Boys.

Background

The commission, established in 1944, was active for a short period of time, but inactive thereafter. On June 26, 1956, Vice President Richard M. Nixon appointed Sens. Francis Case (R S.D.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) and John Stennis (D Miss.) to the commission. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) June 27 appointed Reps. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), Richard E. Lankford (D Md.) and Frank Thompson (D N.J.). The District of Columbia Commissioners also appointed three members: John Reilly, a banker; Floyd Akers, a car dealer; and Fred A. Smith, a realtor.

President Eisenhower June 7 said "I am all for an athletic program, (and) I don't see how it could be better symbolized than a good, big stadium in this city."

House

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia.

ACTION -- July 5 reported a bill (HR 11967 -- H Rept 2615) to reactivate the stadium commission and specify the site to be used.

Floor Action

The House July 9 passed HR 11967 by a 287-80 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 216)

DEBATE -- July 9 -- Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- "Why should the taxpayers...establish a profit-paying stadium for the District to operate as a commercial proposition? A monument is one thing, a profitable enterprise is something else."

Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) -- Passage of the bill "will be approved by every athlete and friend of sports in America...at a time when American athletic prowess is being challenged as never before."

COMMISSION MEETS

The nine-member commission headed by Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.) met July 25 to organize. Failure of Congress to appropriate funds -- a $10,000 allotment for the commission was stricken from the 2nd Supplemental Appropriations Bill (HR 12350) in conference -- left the commission without means for further planning.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PACT

Exec I -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 7) July 5, 1956.
- Approved by the Senate by an 85-2 roll-call vote July 11. (See p. 177)
- Ratification signed by the President July 13.

S 4221 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 2623) July 18.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 23.
- Passed by the House by voice vote July 25.

P.L. 945 -- Signed into law Aug. 3.

The Senate in July, 1956 ratified a new International Wheat Agreement signed by six wheat exporting and 34 importing nations, and Congress promptly passed a bill (S 4221) to implement the treaty. The Agreement was the third in which importing countries promised to buy, and exporting countries to sell, assigned quantities of wheat within a stated price range. The first came into force in 1949, the second in 1953. The new Agreement would expire in July, 1959.

Under the terms of the Agreement, negotiated at London and Geneva in late 1955 and early 1956, the United States was guaranteed annual sales of 132 million bushels of wheat, 64 million bushels less than under the 1953 Agreement, at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2 a bushel. Terms of the Agreement, which covered an estimated 31 percent of world wheat trade, reflected increased world wheat production. The largest wheat importer, the United Kingdom, was not a party to the Agreement or to earlier ones.

The Senate approved the treaty July 11. Congress then acted promptly to enable the government to carry out the terms of the treaty. A bill (S 4221 -- PL 945) on which action was completed July 25 authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay exporters the difference between the export price under the Wheat Agreement and the U.S. domestic price. In July, 1956, the subsidy was about 70 cents a bushel. The Department of Agriculture estimated that, at that rate, the first year of operation under the Agreement would cost the government $92.5 million.

PROVISIONS -- The Agreement approved by the Senate and incorporated in PL 945:

Provided that six exporting nations -- Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden and the U.S. -- should sell to importing nations 302,915,145 bushels of wheat a year until July, 1959 at prices ranging from a $1.50 minimum to a $2 maximum.

Guaranteed the U.S. sales of 132,098,561 bushels a year within that price range.

Continued the general framework of the International Wheat Council and subsidiary bodies; authorized the Council to study and exchange information on the world wheat situation, and to make any desirable arrangements with intergovernmental organizations and governments not connected with the Agreement.

Expressly reserved to member countries complete liberty of action in their internal agricultural and price policies.

Background

The first International Wheat Agreement came into force in 1949 after 18 years of sporadic negotiations that began in Rome in 1931. In 1953, the Agreement was revised and extended for three years. Signed by 41 importing countries and four exporting countries (not including Argentina and Sweden, who signed the 1956 Agreement), the 1953 pact covered sales of 395 million bushels of wheat at prices ranging from $1.55 to $2.05. (1953 Almanac, p. 240)

U.S. exports under the Wheat Agreements from 1949 to 1956 totaled 1,295,000,000 bushels, at a cost to the government in subsidies of about $811 million. The subsidy per bushel averaged 61 cents under the 1949 agreement, 66.5 cents under the 1953 agreement and an estimated 70 cents in the first year of the 1956 agreement. U.S. contributions to maintain the International Wheat Council were approximately $27,500 a year.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- July 5 unanimously reported (Exec Rept 7) the International Wheat Agreement of 1956 (Executive I, 84th Congress, second session.) The Agreement, covering sale of almost 303 million bushels annually, had been signed in Washington in May, 1956, by representatives of 40 nations. The Committee said that the decrease in wheat sales from the 1953 agreement, which covered 395 million bushels after adjustments, was "primarily a reflection of the changed world wheat supply situation." The reduction in guaranteed U.S. sales from 196 million to 132 million bushels was "a more realistic figure", the Committee said, and about the same as the actual sales in the last year of the old agreement.

The report said the Wheat Agreement had "worked well for the seven years that it (had) been in force", with "a minimum of friction and disagreement among the parties."

Floor Action

The Senate July 11 approved, by an 85-2 roll-call vote, U.S. participation for another three years in the International Wheat Agreement. (For voting, see chart p. 177)

DEBATE -- July 11 -- J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) -- Opposed the Agreement "as a matter of principle" because it interfered with the free market.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Favored the Agreement but criticized Department of Agriculture policies on surpluses for failing to provide "new outlets, instead of...subsidies."

AVIATION, TOURING TREATIES

Exec F -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 4) March 28, 1956.

Execs A, B -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 5) April 11.

- Approved en bloc by the Senate April 19 on an 81-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 163)
- Ratifications signed by the President May 4.

The Senate April 19 approved, by an 81-0 roll-call vote, three treaties: a protocol amending the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Executive F, 84th Congress, second session); a convention concerning customs facilities for touring (Executive A, 84th Congress, second session); and a convention concerning temporary importation of private road vehicles (Executive B, 84th Congress, second session).

BACKGROUND -- The aviation protocol was opened for ratification June 14, 1954 and sent to the Senate Jan. 12, 1956. The customs conventions were signed June 4, 1954 and transmitted to the Senate Jan. 12, 1956.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate:

The protocol (Exec F) amended the Convention on International Civil Aviation to provide for meetings of the ICAO Assembly once every three years, instead of once every year.

The touring convention (Exec A) permitted temporary importation, duty-free, of personal effects and souvenirs by tourists into contracting countries.

The vehicle convention (Exec B) permitted duty-free importation of automobiles for private use for visits of not more than six months' duration.

TAX CONVENTIONS

Execs J, K -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 10) July 18, 1956.

- Approved by the Senate July 19 by an 87-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 180)

Exec J -- Ratification signed by the President Aug. 2.

Exec K -- Ratification signed by the President July 20.

The Senate July 19 approved, by an 87-0 roll-call vote, two new tax conventions with France and Honduras (Executives J and K, 84th Congress, second session). (For voting, see chart p. 180)

BACKGROUND -- The treaty with France, signed June 22, 1956, renewed and supplemented earlier tax conventions with that country. The treaty with Honduras, signed June 25, was the first such convention between the United States and a Latin American country.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate:

The treaty with France (Exec J) eliminated double taxation on the transfer of any property -- real, personal or mixed.

The treaty with Honduras (Exec K), similar to previous double taxation conventions with foreign governments, would reduce the burden of double taxation in cases in which both the U.S. and Honduras levied a tax on the same income or transaction.

TRADE SAMPLES TREATY

Exec Q -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 3) Feb. 14, 1956.

- Approved by the Senate Feb. 22 on a 76-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 152)

The Senate Feb. 22 approved, by a 76-0 roll-call vote, an international convention (Executive Q, 83rd Congress, first session) to facilitate the importation of commercial samples and advertising matter. Legislation required to carry out the terms of the convention was introduced in the Senate (S 3589) but not acted on before the end of the session.

BACKGROUND -- The agreement to remove import duties and restrictions on most commercial samples and advertising material was signed Nov. 7, 1952 and sent to Congress by President Eisenhower in 1953.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate, the convention provided:

Duty-free entry for samples "of negligible value" and advertising materials, except film.

Temporary duty-free admission, for at least six months, for other samples, subject to deposit being made and other restrictions, and for advertising film.

Waiver or temporary waiver of import prohibitions and restrictions on samples and advertising matter.

SLAVERY, CUSTOMS TREATIES

Execs F, P -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Repts 1 and 2) Jan. 12, 1956.

- Approved en bloc by the Senate Jan. 25 on an 84-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 149)
- Ratification of Exec F signed by the President Feb. 13; of Exec P, Sept. 20.

The Senate Jan. 25 approved, by an 84-0 roll-call vote, ratification of two treaties: a protocol amending the Slavery Convention of 1926 (Executive F, 83rd Congress, second session) and a protocol modifying the Convention Concerning Creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (Executive P, 82nd Congress, second session).

BACKGROUND -- The protocol amending the Slavery Convention was signed Dec. 16, 1953 and sent to the Senate by President Eisenhower in 1954. The protocol on customs tariffs, signed Dec. 16, 1949, was sent to the Senate by former President Harry S. Truman in 1952.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate, the treaty amending the Slavery Convention (Exec F) assigned to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice functions formerly assigned to the Secretary General of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The second treaty (Exec P) increased assessments for the International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, raising the U.S. contribution from $2,233 a year, as established in 1890, to $8,658 a year.

APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY

The Eisenhower Administration fared better at the hands of Congress, money-wise, in 1956 than it had in any of the three preceding years.

The Administration asked Congress for $60,892,420,237 in new money in 1956 for fiscal 1957 and earlier fiscal years. In addition it estimated need for $12,405,139,392 in permanent and indefinite appropriations -- that is, funds granted without Congressional action. This brought total estimates to $73,297,559,629.

In its second session the 84th Congress voted $60,648,725,025 in new funds. The breakdown by fiscal years to which the money was applied:

Fiscal 1957	$59,727,212,680
Fiscal 1956	914,995,803
Fiscal 1955 and prior	6,516,542

Permanent and indefinite appropriations brought the grand total to $73,041,364,417.

The Democratic-led Congress in 1956 cut budget requests by only $256,195,212, compared to cuts of $2.1 billion in 1955. By contrast, the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress slashed $2.6 billion from President Eisenhower's budget in 1954 and $4.6 billion in 1953.

Thirteen regular appropriations bills were enacted in 1956. Regular funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, previously carried in the public works appropriations bill, were included in the second supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1957. Otherwise the bill breakdown used in 1955 generally was followed again in 1956.

PARTISAN ISSUES

The most disputed appropriation voted in 1956 was for the Defense Department. The Senate adopted a series of Democratic-backed committee amendments to boost Air Force funds to $16.6 billion -- an increase of $912,625,000 over President Eisenhower's requests. Most of this amount was earmarked for increased production of heavy bombers. A Senate-House conference committee reduced total air force funds to $16.5 billion, which still was a $792.6 million increase over budget estimates. President Eisenhower July 2 signed the bill without comment, but Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said the extra Air Force funds would not be used to speed production of B-52 bombers, as the Senate had provided. Instead, he said, it would "go into the bank" to be spent later "as needed."

The President's foreign aid requests also received rough treatment in Congress. The House July 11 voted $3.4 billion for the mutual security program in fiscal 1957 -- about $500 million less than Congress had authorized two days earlier and $1.4 billion less than the President had sought. The President pleaded for restoration of "a substantial part" of the foreign aid cuts and Administration leaders in Congress said they would fight for an increase in the Senate. The Senate July 24 voted $4.1 billion for the foreign aid program, and the conference committee roughly split the difference between amounts voted by the two chambers. Final appropriation: $3,766,750,000.

Public vs. private power sparked controversy in consideration of two appropriations bills. With five of six Republican members dissenting, the House Appropriations Committee disallowed an Administration request for $3.5 million in the second supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1956. The money was to finance construction of a generating addition to the John Sevier Steam Plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority; the Committee said TVA revenues should be used for the work. The Senate and its Appropriations Committee voted to restore the $3.5 million which the House had dropped but a conference committee deleted the provision.

Later, during consideration of the public works appropriations bill for fiscal 1957, the same issue arose again. TVA received the smallest appropriation in its history -- $5,357,000 -- and divided advice from Congress. The House maintained TVA should use its own revenues to construct added generating units. The Senate Appropriations Committee held that TVA should not be permitted to add units at existing plants without specific Congressional approval of each job. It urged the appropriate committee to consider legislation to require such approval.

Despite the target date for winding up Congressional action on money bills, -- June 30, the end of the fiscal year -- Congress did not tie its purse strings until July 27, the last day of the session, when it sent the mutual security appropriation and the first and second supplementals for fiscal 1957 to the White House. It had not met the fiscal deadline since 1948.

APPROPRIATIONS VOTED IN 1956

Bill Title	Budget Estimates	Funds Appropriated
REGULAR ANNUAL, FISCAL 1957		
Agriculture	$ 1,989,283,368	$ 1,993,744,968
Commerce	1,522,673,000	1,416,732,000
Defense	34,147,850,000	34,656,727,000
District of Columbia, federal payment	22,358,650	22,558,650
General Government	15,014,475	14,969,975
Independent Offices	5,783,704,000	5,966,517,826
Interior	435,142,300	423,934,100
Labor-HEW	2,363,885,400	2,366,380,781
Legislative	122,496,933	117,804,058
Mutual Security	4,859,975,000	3,766,570,000
Public Works	818,501,000	856,727,000
State-Justice-Judiciary	599,104,820	548,930,957
Treasury-Post Office	3,649,872,000	3,629,139,000
DEFICIENCY, SUPPLEMENTAL		
Urgent Deficiency, fiscal 1956	64,505,201	65,695,066
2nd Supplemental, fiscal 1956	878,136,527	852,414,896
1st Supplemental, fiscal 1957	1,254,364,525	1,691,341,875
2nd Supplemental, fiscal 1957	2,365,553,038	2,257,729,438†
PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE	12,405,139,392	12,392,639,392
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTS		807,435
TOTAL	$73,297,559,629*	$73,041,364,417**

† Includes regular annual appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission.

** This figure does not include a $1,300,000 supplemental estimate for the General Services Administration, which was not considered by Congress in 1956.*

*** Fiscal-year breakdown of the total appropriation:*

Fiscal 1957	*$59,727,212,680*
Fiscal 1956	*914,995,803*
Fiscal 1955 and prior	*6,516,542*
Permanent and indefinite	*12,392,639,392*
TOTAL	*$73,041,364,417*

Comparison of Budget Estimates and Appropriations for Fiscal 1957, and Fiscal 1956 Appropriations, by Agency and Program

AGENCY	TOTAL REQUESTS FISCAL 1957	TOTAL APPROPRIATED FISCAL 1957*	TOTAL APPROPRIATED FISCAL 1956**
Civil			
Agriculture	$ 2,122,506,368	$ 2,128,050,718	$ 994,103,172
Commerce	1,595,713,429	1,428,474,429	1,413,364,500
District of Columbia, federal payment	25,358,650	22,558,650	19,892,700
Health, Education, Welfare	2,137,518,400	2,212,062,781	2,098,391,050
Interior	638,247,700	537,392,250	454,859,398
Justice	235,880,000	216,043,650	211,072,000
Labor	421,321,000	380,785,500	420,703,650
Post Office	3,000,000,000	2,984,340,000	2,887,720,500
State	239,356,485	221,700,072	146,698,695
Treasury	653,919,000	648,747,836	633,015,843
Judiciary	37,696,035	36,321,435	33,915,910
Legislative branch	122,496,933	118,114,058	103,319,207
Claims and judgments	-	-	3,995,934
Executive office, funds appropriated to the President	40,394,475	38,394,000	59,247,000
Independent offices			
Civil Service Commission	315,216,000	544,919,000	252,629,600
Civil Defense Administration	123,200,000	93,560,000	68,675,000
Federal Communications Commission	7,850,000	7,828,000	7,323,000
Federal Power Commission	5,250,000	5,225,000	4,864,342
Federal Trade Commission	5,500,000	5,550,000	4,548,500
General Accounting Office	34,581,000	34,000,000	33,481,000
General Services Administration	249,624,000	237,131,700	742,033,000
Housing, Home Finance	178,825,000	159,425,000	151,785,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	14,000,000	14,879,696	12,896,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	80,489,000	76,676,500	72,700,000
National Science Foundation	41,300,000	40,000,000	53,000,000
Securities & Exchange Commission	5,749,000	5,749,000	5,278,000
Selective Service	29,050,000	29,050,000	27,216,000
Veterans Administration	4,719,495,000	4,727,084,930	4,706,730,142
Tennessee Valley Authority	5,357,000	5,357,000	27,053,000
Other	168,621,100	165,786,975	367,064,291
U.S. Information Agency	137,000,000	113,000,000	87,336,630
Army Civil Functions	606,917,000	662,057,500	636,173,714
Defense			
Defense Department			
Office of the Secretary	14,950,000	14,950,000	13,466,500
Interservice	662,825,000	649,325,000	688,741,400
Army	7,761,425,000	7,627,280,000	7,329,953,000
Navy	10,212,600,000	10,164,497,000	9,570,387,856
Air Force	16,537,500,000	17,705,625,000	15,479,054,170
Mutual Security (foreign aid)	4,859,975,000	3,766,570,000	2,703,341,750
Atomic Energy Commission	1,898,700,000	1,898,700,000	575,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	$59,946,407,575	$59,727,212,680	$53,101,506,454

* *Includes funds in regular and supplemental appropriation bills for fiscal 1957.*

** *Includes $52,186,510,651 appropriated in 1955 and $914,995,803 appropriated in 1956.*

SOURCE: HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

AIR FORCE FUNDS RAISED IN DEFENSE BILL

HR 10986 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2104) May 3, 1956. Recommended appropriation: $33,635,066,000.

- Passed by the House, amended, on a 377-0 roll-call vote May 10. (See p. 200) Appropriation voted: $33,635,066,000.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2260) June 18. Recommended: $34,983,734,000.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, on an 88-0 roll-call vote June 26. (See p. 173) Voted: $34,783,734,000.
- Conference report (H Rept 2529) agreed to June 29 by a standing vote of 79-57 in the House and by voice vote in the Senate.

P.L. 639 -- Signed into law July 2. Final appropriation: $34,656,727,000.

Amid evidence of growing Communist air power and anxiety over relative United States strength in the air, controversy over the fiscal 1957 Defense Department money bill (HR 10986) centered on the adequacy of the Air Force budget submitted to Congress by the President. Despite statements by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson that the Administration's $15.7 billion Air Force budget was adequate and that more money could not be used, Senate Democrats led a fight to increase Air Force funds that paved the way for the final appropriation of $16.5 billion -- a net increase of almost $800 million.

The House Appropriations Committee, after hearing testimony that the fiscal 1957 Defense budget was sound and the Air Force program adequate though "austere", recommended appropriations slightly below the Administration's request. The House approved its Committee's recommendation and rejected an attempt to add $1 billion to the bill for more B-52 jet bombers.

Before the Senate Appropriations Committee had acted on the bill, interest in U.S. air strength was intensified by testimony given before a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee investigating the adequacy of the nation's air power. (See page 716)

After hearing Air Force officials characterize the budget for their service as "adequate, austere and meeting the essential minimum requirements," the Senate Appropriations Committee was told by Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the Strategic Air Command, that he did not believe the budget would "produce the force we need."

The Committee recommended $1.1 billion more for the Air Force than the Administration had requested, with $800 million of the increase earmarked for stepped up production of B-52 bombers. With Democrats leading the fight, the Senate upheld its Committee, rejected Republican efforts to cut the increase in half and approved funds for the Air Force amounting to a $912.6 million increase over budget estimates. A Senate-House conference committee approved all but $120 million of the additional Air Force money.

President Eisenhower signed the measure July 2 without commenting on the extra Air Force funds. On the same day Secretary Wilson said the money would not be used to accelerate production of B-52's but would "go into the bank" to be spent later "as needed."

The $34,656,727,000 total appropriation in the final version of HR 10986 represented a net increase of $508.9 million over Administration budget estimates. The bill granted the Air Force $792.6 million more than Mr. Eisenhower requested but provided less than the President's budget estimates for the Army, Navy and interservice activities. The Army budget was cut by $222.1 million, the Navy by $48.1 million and interservice activities by $13.5 million.

The Defense Department was granted an additional $1,504,950,000 in appropriations -- mostly for military construction programs -- in the first fiscal 1957 supplemental appropriation bill (HR 12138). (See p. 637)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds appropriated in HR 10986, as signed into law:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	$ 14,950,000
Interservice Activities	643,875,000
ARMY	
Military personnel	$ 3,566,704,000
Maintenance and operations	2,967,057,000
Military construction, Army Reserve Forces	55,000,000
Reserve personnel	215,000,000
Army National Guard	320,162,000
Research and development	410,000,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	357,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal, Army	$ 7,539,280,000
NAVY	
Military personnel, Navy	$ 2,478,316,000
Reserve personnel, Navy	95,000,000
Navy personnel, general expenses	83,980,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	647,100,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	26,800,000
Marine Corps procurement	164,000,000
Marine Corps troops, facilities	171,820,000
Aircraft, related procurement	1,732,900,000
Aircraft and facilities	810,772,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,479,700,000
Ships and facilities	766,040,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	294,000,000
Ordnance and facilities	163,680,000
Medical care	61,323,000
Civil engineering	129,600,000
Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces	9,704,000
Research and development	492,000,000
Service-wide supply and finance	289,644,000
Service-wide operations	102,435,000
Naval petroleum reserves	683,000
Subtotal, Navy	$ 9,999,497,000

AIR FORCE

Aircraft, related procurement	$ 6,848,500,000
Procurement other than aircraft	1,140,000,000
Research and development	710,000,000
Operation and maintenance	3,724,185,000
Military personnel	3,718,440,000
Reserve personnel	59,300,000
Air National Guard	258,700,000
Subtotal, Air Force	$16,459,125,000
TOTAL	$34,656,727,000

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill:

Barred, with certain exceptions, the use of Defense Department funds to procure any food, clothing, cotton, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth or wool, not grown, produced or reprocessed in the U.S. (a so-called "Buy American" provision).

Limited the average cost of schooling for military dependents to $245 a pupil a year.

Limited to $41 million expenditures for preparation for sale and salvage of scrap and surplus materials.

Permitted the Defense Department to use foreign currencies, real property, services and commodities from foreign countries under mutual defense agreements or occupational arrangements.

Reduced the amounts available in the Army Industrial Fund by $110 million and the Navy Industrial Fund by $52 million.

Background

The fiscal 1956 Defense Department appropriation bill appropriated $31,882,815,726. (1955 Almanac, p. 219) The breakdown:

Office of Defense Secretary	$ 12,670,000
Interservice Activities	682,250,000
Army	7,329,953,000
Navy	9,118,179,556
Air Force	14,739,763,170
TOTAL	$31,882,815,726

The second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1956 (see page 616, this volume) included additional appropriations of $10,417,900 to cover increased pay costs, bringing total fiscal 1956 appropriations for the Defense Department to $31,893,233,626, exclusive of military construction.

In his fiscal 1957 budget Jan. 16 and in an April 9 supplemental request (H Doc 373), President Eisenhower requested a total of $34,147,850,000 in new appropriations for the Defense Department for fiscal 1957, exclusive of military construction. The breakdown of budget estimates:

Office of Defense Secretary	$ 14,950,000
Interservice Activities	657,375,000
Army	7,761,425,000
Navy	10,047,600,000
Air Force	15,666,500,000
TOTAL	$34,147,850,000

The largest item in the April 9 supplemental request was an additional $248.5 million for Air Force procurement of aircraft -- to be used to step up production of B-52 bombers.

In fiscal 1945, the last year of World War II, U.S. expenditures for the defense establishment reached a peak of $79.9 billion, while the strength of U.S. Armed Forces numbered 12.3 million men on June 30, 1945. The latter figure dropped abruptly to 3.3 million a year later and to a low of 1.4 million in 1948, when defense spending also hit its post-war low of $11.1 billion. With the Korean war, U.S. Armed Forces climbed to 3.6 million in 1952, then declined steadily to 2,806,441 on June 30, 1956.

President Eisenhower's budget for fiscal 1957 estimated defense spending at $34.6 billion for fiscal 1956, ending June 30, and at $35.5 billion for fiscal 1957 (see box, below). On May 1, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said 1956 spending would hit $35.1 billion, or $500 million more than estimated in January.

DEFENSE POLICY

In his budget message for fiscal 1957, the President Jan. 16 said the U.S. defense program had been "successfully reoriented" during the previous three years on the basis of the following policies and concepts:

"1. Gearing our defense preparations to a long period of uncertainty instead of to a succession of arbitrarily assumed dates of maximum danger.

"2. Maintaining the capability to deter a potential aggressor from attack and to blunt that attack if it comes -- by a combination of immediate retaliatory power and a continental defense system of steadily increasing effectiveness.

Defense Costs

(Billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Gross National Product	Total Govt. Expds.	Defense Dept. Expds.	Percentage of GNP
1957 est.*	$410	$65.9	$35.5	8.7%
1956 est.*	400	64.3	34.6	8.7
1955	371.5	64.6	35.5	9.6
1954	360.6	67.8	40.3	11.2
1953	358.6	74.3	43.7	12.2
1952	337.3	65.4	39.0	11.6
1951	311.2	44.1	19.8	6.4
1950	262.9	39.6	11.9	4.5
1949	261.9	39.5	12.0	4.6
1948	245.9	33.1	11.1	4.5
1947	223.7	39.0	13.8	6.2
1946	204.7	60.4	42.0	20.5
1945	220.9	98.4	79.9	36.2
1944	205.0	95.1	76.1	37.1
1943	180.9	79.4	63.1	34.9
1942	142.1	34.0	23.6	16.6
1941	111.2	13.3	6.1	5.5

Based on fiscal 1957 Budget Document

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

"3. Developing military forces which minimize numbers of men by making maximum use of science and technology.

"4. Relating the number and degree of readiness of major units in the active forces to the practical limitations on the rapid deployment of major military forces from the United States immediately upon the outbreak of aggression, and relying, for the remainder, on ready reserve forces.

"5. Utilizing military personnel on active duty with maximum effectiveness so as to hold to a minimum the number of men withdrawn from work in the civilian economy.

"6. Concentrating our efforts on those forces which best complement the forces our allies are most capable of raising and supporting.

"7. Maintaining a strong and expanding peacetime industrial structure, readily convertible to the tasks of defense and war."

The President said his recommendations for fiscal 1957 continued the same basic policies and concepts, which were providing the U.S. "with the greatest military power in its peacetime history."

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, Department of Defense Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 23 - April 20 on Defense Department budget requests for fiscal 1957. Hearings were closed to the public.

TESTIMONY -- Made public March 30 and May 2, with security matter deleted. Highlights of the testimony:

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, Jan. 24: "The defense program we are proposing for fiscal year 1957 is not fundamentally different from that outlined... last year. Nothing has occurred in the international situation during the past year which would indicate the necessity for any major change in it...The program...will provide, in my judgment, a sound and flexible defense structure for the nation. We will continue our efforts toward the improvement of the quality, readiness, and effectiveness of our military forces and to completing the buildup and strengthening of our reserve forces.

"This does not mean that defense costs in the future will be lower; they may be higher.... There is a great tendency to add new things to what we already have. In addition, new weapons and equipment not only cost more, but also cost more to operate and maintain. Higher performance is almost always associated with increased complexity...(which) usually means higher costs.

"I think the (defense) budget provides the proper amount and the proper activities.... The President never said to me 'There is a certain (budget) figure that the Defense Department has to get down to.'.... I can say that nothing was deleted from pressure to balance the budget."

General Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, Feb. 9: "While Congress heeds the clear evidence of growing Communist airpower, there appear to be some who ignore it.... Because we believe the Communists can build strength faster than we originally predicted, we recommended (in June, 1955) a stepup of our aircraft production program.... We also stepped up the planned production rate of our newest heavy fighters...(and) our newest heavy bomber, the B-52.... Despite these actions, the questions 'Are we still ahead in airpower' and 'Are the Soviets overtaking us?' assume greater importance than ever before.

"If we are speaking about numbers of aircraft in combat units, we are not ahead, and have not been ahead for years. In Soviet combat units (there) are now some 20,000 combat aircraft. This compares to thousands less in the United States Air Force. Our counter to this quantity of force has been quality -- better airplanes, better weapons, better airmen. It is in quality that we have been able to stay ahead. However, the Soviets are now closing the quality gap. This concerns us much more than comparisons of numbers.

"Nevertheless, numbers are important.... To sum up, they either have overtaken us, or can overtake us, in all categories of warplanes except that of the medium jet bomber.... Any comparison of numbers is far from encouraging.

"We have our biggest advantage" in nuclear weapons. "Nevertheless the Soviets are making impressive efforts ...(They) are attempting to close this gap by greatly increasing their research and development efforts.... It is apparent that they are putting more men and money into this battle of the laboratories than we are. This greater effort could also result in the Soviets obtaining better missiles sooner than we.... They have stated they expect to have ocean-spanning (missile) weapons in the near future. Judging from their progress in aircraft, they could make good this combination of promises and boasts.

"The program I have outlined (for the Air Force) and the budget for fiscal year 1957 is austere. It meets only our most essential needs on a minimum basis. To keep this minimum program going and to reach and support 137 wings, will require an increased budget in 1958. On this basis, I urge support of this year's program."

Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles, Feb. 9: The Air Force budget "is a sound budget. It will support the 137-wing force structure; will permit us to proceed with our modernization program; will afford a sound, level program of research and development; and will enable us to maintain our facilities on a minimum essential basis. By certain one-time economies, such as a calculated reduction in lead time, we have been able to cut down our request for funds in some appropriations. However, if we are to continue to support an Air Force program of this magnitude there is no escape from a larger budget in fiscal 1958.... It is only fair that we apprise the Congress of this outlook...."

DEFENSE PROCUREMENT

The Subcommittee March 23 released an investigative staff report on Defense Department procurement. The report said:

There were "glaring errors" in procurement and "chaotic conditions" in inventories.

Nine percent of the airplanes out of commission were grounded for lack of parts costing less than 25 cents each.

Equipment totalling 14,000 tons was "lost in the mud" at a French supply point.

"Generally excessive" profits were allowed on $1 billion in contracts with Western Electric Co. for the Nike and M33 antiaircraft fire control system.

ACTION -- The full Committee May 3 reported (H Rept 2104) HR 10986, recommending $33,635,066,000 in

appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1957. The total was $512,784,000 less than the amount requested by the President. Over half of the cut represented items budgeted for support of troops and facilities in Germany. The Committee "emphatically stated" that none of the recommended reductions would affect the "full implementation of the military programs encompassed by the budget...."

Funds for military personnel approved by the Committee would provide a total armed forces strength of 2,865,200 men by June 30, 1957. This compared with a strength of 2,806,441 on June 30, 1956. Breakdown of the projected strength for the four services, by June 30, 1957: Army, 1,045,300; Navy, 678,100; Marine Corps, 205,700; Air Force, 936,100.

Other highlights of the Committee report:

Aircraft and Related Procurement -- The Committee approved appropriations of $6,048,500,000, the amount recommended by the President, which included the $248,500,000 supplemental request to speed up production of B-52 heavy long range jet bombers.

Missiles -- "It was generally agreed by all interested witnesses that adequate funds, both currently available and proposed, have been programmed for guided missile development and that any additional funds, if made available, could not be used to advantage."

Research and Development -- Testimony led to "considerable apprehension on the part of some Members as to whether or not the Department is adequately financing many vital research activities for 1957." The Committee approved the amounts requested by the Administration for research and development except for a $1 million cut in Navy funds.

Air Force Budget -- The U.S. concern is to have an Air Force "equipped with the best modern aircraft to act as a deterrent to any possible aggression," rather than to "stay ahead of the Soviets in the over-all size of our Air Force and in the numbers of aircraft to be produced."

Floor Action

By a roll-call vote of 377-0, the House May 10 passed HR 10986, carrying total appropriations of $33,635,066,000 -- the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

By voice vote the House rejected an amendment to add $1 billion to the Air Force budget for more long range B-52 bombers. The House accepted, by a roll-call vote of 222-156, an amendment to delete from the bill a provision giving the Senate and House Appropriations Committees veto power over Defense Department plans to discontinue or place under private contract commercial-type operations traditionally performed by civilian personnel of the Department. (For voting, see chart p. 200)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds appropriated in HR 10986, as passed by the House and sent to the Senate:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	$ 14,950,000
Interservice Activities	643,875,000
ARMY	
Military personnel	3,566,704,000
Maintenance and operations	2,954,581,000
Military construction, Army	
Reserve Forces	$ 40,000,000
Reserve personnel	215,000,000
Army National Guard	306,000,000
Research and development	410,000,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	297,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal, Army	$ 7,497,582,000
NAVY	
Military personnel	$ 2,478,316,000
Reserve personnel	95,000,000
General expenses, personnel	83,980,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	647,100,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	26,800,000
Marine Corps procurement	164,000,000
Marine Corps troops, facilities	171,820,000
Aircraft, related procurement	1,732,900,000
Aircraft and facilities	810,772,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,479,700,000
Ships and facilities	766,040,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	294,000,000
Ordnance and facilities	163,680,000
Medical care	61,323,000
Civil engineering	129,600,000
Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces	9,704,000
Research and development	492,000,000
Service-wide supply and finance	289,644,000
Service-wide operations	102,472,000
Naval petroleum reserves	683,000
Subtotal, Navy	$ 9,999,534,000
AIR FORCE	
Aircraft, related procurement	$ 6,048,500,000
Procurement other than aircraft	1,100,000,000
Research and development	610,000,000
Operation and maintenance	3,684,185,000
Military personnel	3,718,440,000
Reserve personnel	59,300,000
Air National Guard	258,700,000
Subtotal, Air Force	$15,479,125,000
TOTAL	$33,635,066,000

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill:

Contained a "Buy American" provision, which barred, with certain exceptions, the use of Defense Department funds to procure any food, clothing, cotton, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth, or wool not grown, produced or reprocessed in the U.S.

Limited the cost of schooling for military dependents to $245 a pupil a year.

Limited to $31 million expenditures for preparation for sale and salvage of scrap and surplus materials.

Permitted the Defense Department to use foreign currencies, real property, services and commodities from foreign countries under mutual defense agreements or occupational arrangements.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- Delete provision prohibiting the disposal or transfer by contract of work traditionally performed by civilian personnel of the Defense Department, unless approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees; May 10. Roll-call vote, 222-156.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Increase funds for procurement of aircraft from $6,048,500,000 to $7,048,-500,000 to provide for purchase of more B-52 long-range intercontinental bombers; May 10. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 9 -- Discussion centered on the threat of growing Russian military power to the U.S. defense position, and the adequacy of the military program.

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- "A few years ago our Secretary of State (John Foster Dulles) talked glibly about massive retaliation. Well, the Soviet Union is developing the same massive retaliation capability that we have. The bleak fact is that massive retaliation is rapidly becoming a two-way street.... The military situation, relatively speaking, is bad.... Indications are that we must continue the high rate of military spending (and)...perhaps raise it a bit from year to year...."

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- Said he did not agree with Mahon's comment that the military situation was bad. "The funds that you provide this year and have been providing in past years gives you the best, if not the biggest Army in the world. It gives you the biggest and best Navy in the world, and it gives you the best Air Force and the greatest air power in the world."

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "I find this room (the House chamber) today thick with an atmosphere of omniscient complacency, and out of an abundance of caution, if for no other reason, I violently take exception...with that attitude toward this bill.... We do not have the biggest and the best Army in the world today -- somebody else has.... We do not have the biggest and the best Air Force in the world today -- somebody else has. We are no longer top dog."

May 10 -- Flood -- It would be better to achieve "parity at least with...Russia on B-52 bombers" before balancing the budget.

Mahon -- Some aircraft already produced could not be adequately used because of a lack of trained personnel. An additional $1 billion for B-52's "could not be properly used at this time."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, Defense Department Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 8 - June 12, in open and executive sessions, on HR 10986.

TESTIMONY -- May 8 -- Secretary of Defense Wilson said "the almost daily stories alleging that the U.S.S.R. is far outstripping the United States in terms of airpower" were not true. The schedule for production of B-52 bombers had been increased to a proposed "peak rate of 20 per month" which "is believed to be sound and fully justified."

May 11 -- Secretary of Air Force Quarles -- "Merely to add another great number of bombers or any other piece of equipment to the (Air Force) program would throw it out of balance and not be an effective thing to do."

June 11 -- General Curtis E. LeMay, Commander of the Strategic Air Command (testimony given in closed session, later released with security matter deleted) -- "I do not believe the (over-all Air Force budget) will produce the force that we need.... I support (the 1957 budget for SAC) because that is the way my boss wants it done. My original requirement was for a much higher figure ($3.8 billion more).... I thought it was necessary then. I think it is more necessary now because we have additional information (on Russian capabilities)."

If war started "tomorrow we would unquestionably be the victor. The United States would be hurt in such a war but it would emerge as the superior power.... By 1959 the Soviets will have the superior strategic air force.... By 1958-1959...the Russians will have as many bombers as we have (and)...twice as many of the heavy bombers as we have...."

The current 137-wing goal for the Air Force "is now obsolete and should be changed." To man the 137 wings properly, LeMay said the Air Force needed 1.2 million persons, instead of the 975,000 programmed.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 18 reported (S Rept 2260) the fiscal 1957 defense appropriations bill, recommending total appropriations of $34,983,734,000 -- an increase of $1,348,668,000 over the amount voted by the House and $835,884,000 more than budget estimates submitted by the President.

Prior to this action the Committee voted 13-12 to accept an amendment offered by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) to increase by $1,160,000,000 the amount voted by the House for the Air Force. Voting for the amendment were Democrats Chavez, Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Lister Hill (Ala.), John L. McClellan (Ark.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), John Stennis (Miss.), Earle C. Clements (Ky.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Republicans Milton R. Young (N.D.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) and Margaret Chase Smith (Maine).

Opposed were Republicans Styles Bridges (N.H.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), William F. Knowland (Calif.), Edward J. Thye (Minn.), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Charles E. Potter (Mich.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.) and Democrats Allen J. Ellender Sr. (La.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) and Harry Flood Byrd (Va.).

Other increases in Air Force funds approved prior to the Chavez amendment brought the total recommended for this branch to $16.8 billion -- a net increase of $1.1 billion above budget estimates and $1.3 billion above the House allowance.

MORE BOMBERS ORDERED

The largest increase approved by the Committee was in Air Force funds for procurement of aircraft. A total of $6.8 billion was recommended for this item -- which was $800 million more than budget estimates and the House allowance. The Committee directed that the additional funds be used primarily for increasing production of heavy bombers for the Strategic Air Command. Part of the additional funds also would be available, if needed, for increased production of fighter aircraft for continental defense, the report said.

Included in the Air Force fund boost was $200 million for construction of bases that had not been requested by the Administration for inclusion in the defense money bill. The item was part of a $1.2 billion budget request for funds to be included in a subsequent military construction bill. The Committee said it assumed that a like amount would be deducted when the later bill was considered.

Other increases over the amounts recommended by the Administration for the Air Force included an additional $100 million to speed up research and development; an $18.4 million boost in funds for personnel, to provide more manpower to implement "an augmented Air Force."

One item in the Administration's requests for the Air Force -- funds for operation and maintenance -- was cut $5.8 million. The Committee recommended $3.8 billion, which was $96 million more than the amount voted by the House.

The Committee cut budget estimates for the Army by $215.6 million and for the Navy by $47.6 million.

The Committee said that examples of Defense Department duplication were revealed during hearings which "in some cases...borders on unconscionable waste of the country's resources." The Committee directed the "responsible officials" to institute a program of "economy consciousness" that "would presume that unification of the armed services is a fact and that the joint use of existing facilities, where feasible, is not only desirable but mandatory."

As the House had done, the Committee denied budget estimates for funds to replace German currency support for troops and facilities.

Floor Action

By a roll-call vote of 88-0, the Senate June 26 passed the fiscal 1957 defense funds bill with amendments and sent it to conference carrying total appropriations of $34,783,734,000. Passage came after five days of debate on whether President Eisenhower's $15.7 billion Air Force budget was adequate to meet the threat of growing Soviet air power. The Senate rejected the President's judgment of airpower needs by adopting a series of Democratic-backed committee amendments to boost Air Force funds to $16.6 billion -- an increase of $912,625,000.

The largest item in the stepped-up Air Force budget was the increase of $800 million recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee to increase production of heavy bombers. The Senate accepted it June 26 by a roll-call vote of 48-40. (For voting, see chart, p. 172) All other committee amendments were accepted by voice votes June 25 and 26. One amendment recommended by the Committee -- to grant $200 million to the Air Force for construction of bases -- was withdrawn June 26 on the assumption that the funds would be included in a subsequent military construction bill.

Prior to passage, the Senate June 26 rejected, by a roll-call vote of 42-47, a compromise amendment offered by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to cut $460 million from the proposed increase in Air Force funds.

A June 21 remark by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson that Senate efforts to increase Air Force funds were "phony" unleashed a volley of angry Democratic criticism of Wilson that continued throughout debate on the bill.

The differences between amounts voted by the Senate for the Air Force, as compared with the President's budget estimates and the funds voted by the House, are shown below, in millions of dollars:

	President	House	Senate
Aircraft procurement	$ 6,049	$ 6,049	$ 6,849*
Other procurement	1,177	1,100	1,177
Research, development	610	610	710
Operation, maintenance	3,786	3,684	3,780*
Military personnel	3,727	3,718	3,745
Reserve personnel	59	59	59
Air National Guard	259	259	259
TOTAL	$15,667	$15,479	$16,579

*Bridges amendment proposed $450 million less for aircraft procurement and $10 million less for operation and maintenance.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds appropriated in HR 10986, as passed by the Senate and sent to conference:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	$ 14,950,000
Interservice Activities	643,875,000
ARMY	
Military personnel	$ 3,566,704,000
Maintenance and operations	2,967,057,000
Military construction, Army Reserve Forces	60,000,000
Reserve personnel	215,000,000
Army National Guard	321,492,000
Research and development	410,000,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	534,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal, Army	$ 7,545,787,000
NAVY	
Military personnel, Navy	$ 2,478,316,000
Reserve personnel, Navy	95,000,000
Navy personnel, general expenses	83,980,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	647,100,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	26,800,000
Marine Corps procurement	164,000,000
Marine Corps troops, facilities	171,820,000
Aircraft, related procurement	1,732,900,000
Aircraft and facilities	810,772,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,479,700,000
Ships and facilities	766,040,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	294,000,000
Ordnance and facilities	163,680,000
Medical care	61,323,000
Civil engineering	129,600,000
Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces	9,704,000
Research and development	492,000,000

Service-wide supply and finance	$ 289,644,000
Service-wide operations	102,435,000
Naval petroleum reserves	1,183,000
Subtotal, Navy	$ 9,999,997,000

AIR FORCE

Aircraft, related procurement	$ 6,848,500,000
Procurement other than aircraft	1,177,000,000
Research and development	710,000,000
Operation and maintenance	3,780,185,000
Military personnel	3,745,440,000
Reserve personnel	59,300,000
Air National Guard	258,700,000
Subtotal, Air Force	$16,579,125,000
TOTAL	$34,783,734,000

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill:

Contained a "Buy American" provision that barred, with certain exceptions, the use of Defense Department funds to procure any food, clothing, cotton, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth, or wool not grown, produced or reprocessed in the U.S.

Limited the average costs of schooling for military dependents to $245 a pupil a year.

Limited to $53,500,000 expenditures for preparation for sale and salvage of scrap and surplus materials.

Permitted the Defense Department to use foreign currencies, real property, services and commodities from foreign countries under mutual defense agreements or occupational arrangements.

Specified that appropriations for major procurement of aircraft and missiles would be available for expenses of development.

Authorized $40 million from the Navy Industrial Fund and $110 million from the Army Industrial Fund to be transferred to the Air Force Industrial Fund.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.), two amendments considered en bloc. Appropriate $6,398,500,000 -- in lieu of Committee-recommended $6,848,500,000 -- for Air Force procurement of aircraft; appropriate $3,770,185,000 -- in lieu of Committee-recommended $3,780,185,000 -- for Air Force operation and maintenance; June 26. Roll call, 42-47.

DEBATE -- June 19 -- Bridges said his amendment was co-sponsored by Republicans Knowland and Saltonstall and Democrats Byrd and Holland. "The Administration and the Defense Department have knowledge of (the amendment)...but I could not say it has their approval.... I have a belief that if our amendment is adopted...the Department will endeavor in good faith to make use of the money."

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- In increasing Air Force funds the Committee was "only trying to do what the military wanted to have done." AF Chief Twining, "speaking about the recommendation made by the Bureau of the Budget, very coyly said that this is an austere budget. What he really wanted to tell us was that it was not enough. But he was working under orders."

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- "It is not the lack of funds or the lack of procurement of modern planes that may be responsible for our gradual loss of air supremacy to the Soviets.... Until we can develop personnel and build bases, I think it is idle for us to contend that if we were to appropriate an additional billion, or an additional $5 billion, we could then tell the American people to become complacent because everything had been done to guarantee that we should not lose air supremacy...."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Gen. LeMay recommended an additional $3.8 billion for the Air Force. "The Committee, after hearing him, recommended an increase of only $1 billion."

June 21 -- Chavez -- "The Committee recognizes that since 1945, the greatest single deterrent to war has been the strength of the United States Air Force together with its possession of nuclear weapons. If we are to believe the experts, today the U.S. is in danger of falling behind in the development and production of the means to deliver this 'greatest single deterrent.' The amendments (increasing Air Force funds)...are the Committee's answer to this threat"

"PHONY" CHARGE DISPUTED

(Secretary of Defense Wilson June 21 said that Senate efforts to increase the Air Force's budget were "phony." He added, "maybe I shouldn't have said that...but I'd like to see the same people (who are urging the boost) stand up and be counted" if added taxes were needed. Asked if he would refuse to spend the extra money if Congress appropriated it, he said "I'll cross that bridge when I get to it." He did not endorse Bridges' compromise amendment.)

June 22 -- Democrats criticized Wilson for his use of the word "phony" and several called for his ouster from the Cabinet. No Republican came strongly to Wilson's defense.

(Wilson June 22 said he didn't "quite want to accuse any particular person of putting on a phony performance.... If I'd thought more about it, I probably would not have used the word." Wilson said the "phony" expression was meant to label the effort to increase the Air Force budget as "unnecessary" and unable to stand "analysis.")

June 25 -- Controversy over whether Air Force funds should be increased, and by how much, continued.

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- Opposed any increase. "I am willing to trust the judgment of our Joint Chiefs of Staff.... They have at hand facts which we do not have."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Supported the Bridges amendment. The Administration's Air Force budget was "austere," and "the funds available for aircraft production must be figured very closely." If the Senate adopted the Bridges amendment "there will be a certain degree of flexibility which will allow the Air Force a little more leeway in building B-52's, if that is the thing to do."

Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- Favored the full Committee increase. "This Administration, instead of trying to raise the level of skilled (Air Force) personnel, states that because we do not have the personnel we do not need the planes or the bases."

June 26 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "In the course of my duties...as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I have strictly sought to follow a nonpartisan course.... There have been times when my patience has been sorely tried by the attitude of the present Secretary of Defense in his appearances before the Committee.... (He) has treated the Congress with

disdain -- yea at times almost with contempt.... His vanity and his arrogance in his committee appearances have been excelled only by his lack of understanding of... our system of government and division of powers.... He has sought to intimidate the officers of the armed services from fully expressing their opinions to, and advising with, the Congress...on the all-important matter of national defense."

The proposed increase for the Air Force was "an exceedingly modest one...that is still one-third of what General (Curtis) LeMay (Strategic Air Commander) said he thought was necessary to meet his responsibility in preventing war."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "The budget, which was presented to Congress under the constitutional responsibility of the President ...went through the normal budgetary processes, including studies by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, consideration by the National Security Council, and consideration by the President.... I submit that President Eisenhower...would not knowingly recommend to Congress anything which would adversely affect the security of the American people.... I should be quite willing to lean over a little further beyond that judgment if necessary. I am for that reason supporting (the Bridges amendment)."

Conference

A Senate-House conference committee June 28 reported (H Rept 2529) a compromise version of the Defense Appropriations bill providing a total of $34,656,727,000. The conferees accepted all but $120 million of the Senate-voted increase in funds for the Air Force, providing a total of $16,459,125,000 -- a net increase of $792,625,000 over the amount requested by the President. Conferees agreed to a Senate amendment adding $800 million to the Air Force budget for aircraft and related procurement and agreed that the additional money should be used to "expedite production of heavy bombers, tankers and other essential Air Force weapons to the optimum limit of existing facilities." House conferees said approval of the additional funds "should not be interpreted as an invitation toward waste and loose fiscal procedures" and called attention to a report on procurement policies released by the House Appropriations Committee March 23.

HOUSE ACTION

The House adopted the conference report on HR 10986 June 29 by a standing vote of 79-57, over the objections of Members who opposed the increase in Air Force funds.

DEBATE -- Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "If we vote for this conference report it will lead only to an unbalanced budget and to unwise and extravagant spending and a waste of public funds.... We do not have the existing plant facilities, nor the trained mechanics to spend this money wisely and well. And if we could get the planes, we do not have sufficient bases or trained pilots to man them.... This is an election year and perhaps some people who are hungry for a political issue...are scraping the bottom of the barrel."

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- "I doubt that the additional funds in the bill will cost the taxpayers any additional money in the long run.... This is an election year. There are political overtones in many of the things we do...(and) this is not unwholesome. The defense issue...is not an improper issue.... Within the next two to five years, if we do not speed up our production...we are going to be second best to the U.S.S.R. in several vital defense fields.... That portion of funds which cannot be advantageously used this year will be carried into the succeeding fiscal year at which time, as is generally agreed, substantial additional funds will be required."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 29 adopted the conference report on HR 10986 by voice vote, without debate, clearing the bill for the President.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1956

HR 10004 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1897) March 15, 1956. Recommended appropriations: $795,743,823.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote March 21. Appropriations voted: $795,768,823.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1725) April 11. Recommended: $858,864,176.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote April 12. Voted: $838,864,176.
- Conference report (H Rept 2149) agreed to by the House and Senate May 16, by voice votes.

P.L. 533 -- Signed into law May 19. Final total: $852,414,896.

Disagreement over the method of financing future expansion of Tennessee Valley Authority power facilities highlighted Congressional action on the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 10004). The measure appropriated $852,414,896 in supplemental funds for various government agencies for the remainder of the fiscal year that ended June 30. The largest item covered costs of pay raises granted federal employees in bills enacted in 1955. The total was $24,721,631 below budget estimates submitted by the President.

TVA ISSUE

Although the final version of the bill did not contain any reference to TVA, the legislative history of the measure was interpreted as an affirmation of TVA's right to use its power revenues to finance additional generating units -- for the time being, at least -- without getting the prior approval of Congress. Such a right had been hotly disputed, particularly in the Senate.

In his Jan. 16 budget message to Congress, President Eisenhower recommended enactment of legislation to permit TVA to finance future steam-power facilities through the sale of revenue bonds. Three additional power units were needed at existing plants, the President said, to meet anticipated power loads through 1958. Pending enactment of the bond proposal, he requested a $3.5 million supplemental appropriation to begin work on one unit -- at the John Sevier plant -- which would cost an estimated $28 million to complete.

The House Appropriations Committee, when it reported HR 10004, denied the requested $3.5 million appropriation for the John Sevier unit. The majority held that TVA should "follow normal business procedure" and use its own power revenues to finance the unit. A five-man minority -- all Republicans -- dissented.

The House, in effect, upheld its Committee but the Senate Appropriations Committee restored the appropriation for John Sevier and stated in its report that none of TVA's power revenues should be used for construction of new power producing units "unless and until approved by act of Congress."

The Senate approved the appropriation for the unit, but a Senate-House conference committee deleted the item and thus upheld the position of the House. Although several Senators objected strongly to the conference report, contending that Congress was in effect abdicating control over TVA expenditure of "public money", there was no attempt to block approval of the report because government agencies urgently needed the supplemental funds provided in the bill.

Despite indications on the Senate floor that Senators would attempt to "reinstate" Congressional control over TVA purse strings through subsequent legislation, no such attempt was made before adjournment of the 84th Congress. (The $5.4 million granted TVA in the public works appropriation bill -- HR 11319, page 633-- covered routine expenditures and did not include funds for construction of new generating units.)

EISENHOWER ON TVA

In a statement issued when he signed HR 10004 May 19, President Eisenhower said the "conflict of opinion as to the existing authority of TVA" made it "imperative" that Congress "decide how new plants and additions to existing plants are to be financed." He again urged authorization of the revenue-bond method of financing. Congress adjourned, however, without taking any action on the bond proposal.

TVA chairman Herbert D. Vogel May 31 said the agency planned to use surplus funds from its power revenues and to go ahead with construction of the John Sevier unit, two other new units "and perhaps others as the need is indicated." Vogel said the use of power revenues was only a temporary answer to the financing question and that he hoped the revenue bond method eventually would be enacted.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 10004 appropriated the following funds:

Agriculture	$ 6,266,220
Commerce	153,428,000
General government matters	396,000
Independent offices	236,579,300
Interior	17,969,500
Labor and Health, Education and Welfare	114,020,000
Public works	15,610,000
State, Justice and Judiciary	3,950,690
Treasury and Post Office	19,750,000
Legislative	979,149
Claims and judgment	2,367,341
Increased pay	281,098,696
TOTAL	$852,414,896

Included in the bill were these provisions:

$27,000,000 for scientific research to prepare for the International Geophysical Year, including $19,262,000 budgeted for instrumentation for the earth-circling satellite program.

$27,800,000 for grants to states for polio vaccinations.

$25,000,000 for maintenance and $9,900,000 for construction of schools overcrowded because of federal activities.

$185,000,000 for veterans' readjustment benefits.

$100,000,000 to reimburse the states for the federal share of highway costs.

An increase, from five to ten, in the number of replacement cargo ships on which federal construction subsides might be paid.

$30,000,000 to pay maritime operating-differential subsidies in fiscal 1956 under existing contracts ($110,000,000 had been appropriated in the regular 1956 bill for this item).

Extension through Dec. 31, 1956, of previously authorized emergency funds under the Agricultural Conservation Program for disaster damage.

Background

The first Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956, granting $1.7 billion, was enacted in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 242)

In February, 1956, Congress approved a deficiency bill appropriating $66 million for fiscal 1956. (See p. 632) Subsequently, President Eisenhower requested an additional $835,902,923 in supplemental funds for fiscal 1956, including $3.5 million to begin work on a new generating unit at the John Sevier plant in the Tennessee Valley.

TVA FINANCING

TVA budgets for fiscal years 1954 - 1956 contained no funds for starting construction of new power generating facilities. In its annual report covering 1954 -- issued in 1955 -- TVA estimated it would be able to meet power demands at the end of 1956 "by only the narrowest of margins" unless additional power facilities were constructed. "Generating capacity...under construction... makes no provision for meeting the additional power requirements forecast for 1957 and 1958", the report added.

The TVA's three-man board in April, 1955, urged the Budget Bureau to allow TVA to issue its own revenue bonds to finance future expansion of power facilities. In its report on the bond-financing plan, the Bureau suggested changes which were opposed by two of TVA's directors. Chairman Herbert D. Vogel, who had supported the original plan, said the changes would "be in the national interest."

Congress took no action on the bond proposals in 1955 and the TVA controversy centered on the Administration-backed Dixon-Yates contract -- subsequently canceled -- calling for private construction of power facilities to replace TVA power being diverted to the Atomic Energy Commission. (1955 Almanac, p. 227)

In a September, 1955 letter to the Budget Bureau outlining the fiscal 1957 budget, the TVA directors proposed that five additional power generating units be installed at three existing projects, to be financed "from corporate funds utilizing current power revenues. When

legislative action has been taken with regard to alternative means of financing it might prove advantageous to finance the costs of construction through use of revenue bond proceeds, and the situation will be reviewed at that time," the letter said.

The proposal to finance new units from power revenues was not new. In the past, 10 generating units in existing projects had been started with earnings from the power system and all but two had been completed out of earnings. In 1947, language was inserted in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act of 1948 (PL 268, 80th Congress) providing that "none of the power revenues of the TVA shall be used for the construction of new power producing projects unless and until approved by act of Congress."

On Sept. 10, 1955, TVA counsel Joseph C. Swidler rendered an opinion on this language to the TVA directors which said: "In thus prohibiting the use of revenues for construction of 'new power producing projects' without prior Congressional approval, Congress clearly intended that the prohibition should apply only to new steam plants...and not to generating units in existing plants...." The validity of Swidler's interpretation was subsequently challenged.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 23 - March 8, in closed session, on budget estimates for supplemental fiscal 1956 appropriations.

ACTION -- March 15 reported a bill (HR 10004 -- H Rept 1897) recommending $795,743,823 in supplemental appropriations. The Committee disallowed the Administration request for $3.5 million to begin construction of a new generating unit at TVA's John Sevier steam plant.

"The Committee finds that the TVA's power revenues have provided it with sufficient funds for construction of such additional units as TVA now requires, and believes that the agency should follow normal business procedure, using its revenues to the extent necessary," the report said. "Recognizing that only two methods of financing are available to TVA at the present time -- the appropriation of funds by Congress or the use by TVA of its revenues...the latter method is recommended.... No position is taken (by the Committee) on the merits of revenue bond legislation since that is a matter for the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress."

Five of the six Republicans on the Public Works Subcommittee, in a dissenting statement, said the use of power revenues for construction was expressly prohibited by the appropriations bill proviso added to the Government Corporation Control Act in 1948. Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) did not sign the dissent.

The minority said: "There is still grave doubt in the minds of able lawyers and of Members of the Congress whether there was actually any constitutional authority for the TVA to build steam plants at any time.... Certainly no more money should be voted to the TVA to build steam plants or additional units until the question is resolved....

"None of the requested additional power...is to be used for national defense, nor for the needs of the federal government; this is an effort to draw industries into the TVA area, at the expense of the taxpayers of the other states where local, state, and federal taxes are paid on power revenues."

The majority said that "the minority is simply opposed to the people of the TVA region having power to meet increasing needs.... It is unthinkable that the Congress would deliberately schedule a power shortage in 1957 and 1958.... A breakdown of TVA power supply would be a national disaster.... Over the years 10 generating units in existing projects have been begun with earnings from the power system and all but two have been completed out of earnings. Two...were begun after the addition of the language in the 1948...Act.... It is more sound to use money at hand rather than make new appropriations."

Floor Action

The House passed HR 10004 March 21 by voice vote, with an amendment. No amendment relating to TVA was offered although Members disagreed sharply in debating the language in the Committee report

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown in HR 10004, as passed by the House:

Agriculture	$ 5,144,000
Commerce	133,428,000
General government matters	396,000
Independent offices	235,579,300
Interior	15,494,500
Labor and Health, Education and Welfare	113,690,000
Public Works	15,610,000
State, Justice and Judiciary	3,950,690
Treasury and Post Office	3,750,000
Legislative	340,300
Claims and judgments	1,614,562
Increased pay	266,771,471
TOTAL	$795,768,823

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Add $25,000 to the public works appropriation "for the dredging of the Kalamazoo River where it flows into Lake Michigan;" March 20. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- March 20 -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- "This...direction to the TVA, which is in the majority report, to use its revenues to build this additional power unit...is not in an act of Congress. In my opinion...the direction is an absolute nullity. It gives us no opportunity to raise the question here on the floor and simply is an attempt to bypass the Congress and its control over the spending of the people's money.... It is impossible under the rules of the House to amend a committee report on the floor.... Nor is it possible to provide any legislative amendment to an appropriation bill which would be of any value here."

Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) -- In the past, "Congressional approval has not been required for adding units or facilities at existing plants. The law gives (TVA) that authority.... In addition, custom and usage have established TVA's practice in this field.... There is absolutely no question of Congressional intent or the legality of this method of financing.... This was brought out fully" in the September, 1955 opinion of TVA counsel Swidler.

John Phillips (R Calif.) -- "The legislative history... leaves no doubt that Congress intended that TVA should have no authority to use power revenues for constructing new generating units without the specific approval of the Congress."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- March 21 - 27 on HR 10004.

TESTIMONY -- March 27 -- Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, in a letter to the Committee, said TVA had voted to go ahead with a $178 million expansion program without prior approval from Congress. Congress should amend the law "to clearly state its intent" on TVA expansion, he said.

ACTION -- The Committee April 11 reported HR 10004 (S Rept 1725), amended, recommending total appropriations of $858,864,176. The Committee restored the requested $3.5 million appropriation to begin an additional generating unit at the John Sevier plant and stated in the report: "It is the sense of the Committee that none of the power revenues of the TVA shall be used for the construction of new power producing units, installations or projects...unless and until approved by act of Congress."

Floor Action

The Senate passed HR 10004 April 12, by voice vote, after brief debate on two floor amendments and no mention of TVA. Committee amendments, including the appropriation for the John Sevier unit, were accepted en bloc by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10004 appropriated the following funds:

Agriculture	$ 17,139,000
Commerce	123,428,000
General government matters	340,000
Independent offices	237,579,300
Interior	16,029,500
Labor and Health, Education and Welfare	117,020,000
Public works	19,110,000
State, Justice and Judiciary	4,000,690
Treasury and Post Office	19,750,000
Legislative	979,149
Claims and judgments	2,367,341
Increased pay	281,121,196
TOTAL	$838,864,176

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), as modified -- Add $10 million to Agriculture funds for the school lunch program; April 12. Voice vote.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Delete $30 million appropriation for maritime operating-differential subsidies; April 12. Voice.

Conference

A Senate-House conference committee May 11 reported (H Rept 2149) a compromise version of the bill appropriating $852,414,896. The conferees deleted the Senate appropriation of $3.5 million for TVA's John Sevier unit and thus, in effect, upheld the position of the House Appropriations Committee that TVA could use its power revenues to construct the unit. Two of the Senate conferees -- Republicans Styles Bridges (N.H.) and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) -- refused to sign the conference report in a protest against elimination of the TVA amendment.

The conference committee deleted the Senate amendment appropriating $10 million for the school lunch program and reinserted a House provision, deleted by the Senate, appropriating $30 million for maritime subsidies.

HOUSE ACTION

The House May 16, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report on HR 10004 and sent the legislation to the Senate.

DEBATE -- May 16 -- Debate centered on the question of Congressional approval for TVA construction.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "...if TVA is to be permitted to apply these power revenues to the building of additional steam plants, then they will be accomplishing the same thing by indirection that the Congress has said in recent years time and again that they cannot do, which is to require the taxpayers all over the country to build further steam-producing facilities in the Tennessee Valley."

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "...the opponents of TVA are against appropriating any money for it. They are against TVA's standing on its own feet through the issuance of revenue bonds. They are against its using its own resources...how is it possible for the Administration to keep its commitment to TVA, which was to do nothing which would impair its efficiency, without at least permitting it to use one or the other of these methods of financing?"

SENATE ACTION

The Senate May 16 agreed to the conference report by voice vote and sent the bill to the President.

DEBATE -- May 16 -- Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "If the Members of the Senate do not want to see the Congress...gradually stripped of its powers one by one... they should take stock of the question involved, because it establishes the principle that the Congress has no more to say about the use of money in the building of TVA plants."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- The Senate may agree to the conference report "because of the necessity to make needed appropriations for various departments.... I, for one, would not want it to be assumed by the counsel of the TVA...that such action in effect amounted to endorsement by us of abdication of Congressional responsibility.... If the appropriate legislative committee does not promptly report to the Senate a bill which will reinstate Congressional control over the (TVA) purse strings, I think we should use some other vehicle to achieve that end.... We might do that in connection with consideration by the Senate of a bill whose enactment is both necessary and desirable."

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- "I do not think I have ever (before) heard as much misinformation or such a one-sided presentation of an issue...." He defended TVA's right to use its power revenues for new units -- the only Senator on the floor to do so.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- TVA Chairman Herbert D. Vogel, in testimony on the public works appropriation bill (HR 11319 -- see p. 633), May 31 told the Senate Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee: "I believe that we have been told by the Congress in the

instance of the supplemental appropriation that we should proceed (with construction of new units) on the basis of utilizing our power revenues.... We now propose to do that, and to start construction of (John Sevier and two other new units)...and perhaps others as the need is indicated. Additional units will be reported in the budget submission, but it will probably be after the doing....

"This is not an answer for the future...and we are hopeful that some action will take place" on legislation "whereby we may be able to finance ourselves by the sale of revenue bonds."

AGRICULTURE FUNDS

HR 11177 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2148) May 11, 1956. Recommended appropriations: $1,983,512,568.

- Passed by the House May 14 by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2023) May 18. Recommended: $2,016,771,068.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote May 22. Voted: $2,018,331,068.
- Conference report (H Rept 2214) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate May 29.

P.L. 554 -- Signed into law June 4. Final total: $1,993,744,968.

The fiscal 1957 Agriculture Appropriations bill carried total appropriations of $1,993,744,968 for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration. The total was $3,903,300 more than President Eisenhower requested and $1,097,626,650 more than Congress appropriated for fiscal 1956. The increase over fiscal 1956 appropriations consisted chiefly of a $927,652,519 increase for restoration of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corp., to make up realized losses sustained in fiscal 1955. Total realized losses in 1954 amounted to $547,168,841, of which all but $1,134,659 was restored through cancellation of notes in 1954.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 11177 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Agricultural Research Service	$ 124,919,708
Extension Service	53,515,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	550,000
Soil Conservation Service	97,232,000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service	227,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	127,380,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,750,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	787,400
Commodity Stabilization Service	108,800,000
Federal crop insurance	6,210,000
Rural Electrification Administration	8,600,000
Farmers' Home Administration	26,750,000
Office of General Counsel	2,740,000
Office of Secretary	2,500,000
Office of Information	1,325,000
Library	735,000
Commodity Credit Corp., restoration of capital impairment	929,287,178
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	271,163,682
TOTAL	$1,993,744,968

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11177:

Authorized $214 million for rural electrification loans, $100 million for loans under the rural telephone program and $194.5 million for loans under programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Set a limit of $6,356,000 on the amount of corporate funds the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative expenses.

Background

President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 16 budget message, estimated net spending for the government's farm program in fiscal 1957 at $3.4 billion -- $12 million less than estimated fiscal 1956 spending and more than $1 billion below fiscal 1955's costs. His soil bank proposal would cost $400 million in fiscal 1957, the President estimated. But the net cost of price support programs was expected to drop $485 million.

The President originally requested an appropriation of $1,953,887,268. Later requests brought the budget estimate to $1,988,341,668. Of this amount, $787,888,808 was for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture, $929,287,178 was for restoration of capital impairment of the CCC and $271,165,682 was for special activities of the Department -- including strategic research and reimbursement to the CCC for non-price-support activities.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 11 reported HR 11177 (H Rept 2148) with a recommended appropriation of $1,983,512,568. The bill also authorized loans of up to $359,300,000, principally to finance extension of rural telephone and electric service and farm ownership and subsistence projects.

The Committee cut $10.8 million from the funds requested for the Agricultural Research Service, including an $8.9 million reduction in funds for construction of an animal disease laboratory at Beltsville, Md. The Committee increased funds available for the school lunch program $16.8 million over budget requests.

Floor Action

The House May 14 passed HR 11177 by voice vote without amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 11177 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Agricultural Research Service	$ 131,069,708
Extension Service	53,265,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	550,000
Soil Conservation Service	97,232,000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service	217,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	127,100,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,600,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	780,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	103,600,000
Federal crop insurance	6,210,000
Rural Electrification Administration	8,500,000
Farmers' Home Administration	26,405,000
Office of General Counsel	2,700,000

Office of Secretary	$ 2,500,000
Office of Information	1,325,000
Library	725,000
Commodity Credit Corp., restoration of capital impairment	929,287,178
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	271,163,682
TOTAL	$1,983,512,568

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11177:

Authorized $145.3 million for rural electrification loans, $49.5 million for loans under the rural telephone program and $164.5 million for loans under the programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Set a limit of $6,356,000 on the amount of corporate funds the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative purposes.

DEBATE -- May 14 -- Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- "This being an appropriation bill, we cannot change the law governing cotton acreage or corn acreage; we cannot do anything in this bill toward price stabilization. There are many things we cannot do to correct situations that bother those engaged in agriculture. The thing we can do is try to give thought to those programs that may be of slight benefit in meeting the problems we have today."

William H. Natcher (D Ky.) -- "For the fiscal year 1957, appropriations totaling some $65,900,000,000 will be approved by the Congress of the United States, and only 4.8 percent of this amount is for agriculture. I say ...that if 10 percent went for agriculture we would not be out of line."

Peter F. Mack Jr. (D Ill.) -- "In this bill there is a $10 million item of appropriation for animal disease laboratory facilities...at Beltsville, Md.... I am vehemently opposed to the construction of a laboratory near the densely populated area of Washington, D.C.... I think this type of facility should be located in the Midwest, where the markets, the packing-houses and the livestock facilities are located."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 18 reported HR 11177 (S Rept 2023) with recommended appropriations of $2,016,771,068, which was $33,258,500 more than the House had voted. The Committee report requested the Secretary of Agriculture to submit, by Sept. 1, 1956, a report on systems of price support for cotton.

Floor Action

The Senate May 22 passed HR 11177 by voice vote, with amendments. As passed by the Senate, the bill carried total appropriations of $2,018,331,068, which was $34,818,500 more than the House voted and $29,989,400 more than the Administration requested. The Senate increased funds for soil conservation payments by $32.5 million over the amount voted by the House. Also included in the Senate version was $1.25 million to combat a Mediterranean fruit fly infestation in Florida.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11177 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Agricultural Research Service	$ 126,400,108
Extension Service	53,800,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	550,000
Soil Conservation Service.	$ 97,232,000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service	250,000,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	127,485,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,750,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	787,400
Commodity Stabilization Service	108,800,000
Federal crop insurance	6,210,000
Rural Electrification Administration	8,700,000
Farmers' Home Administration	26,805,000
Office of General Counsel	2,762,700
Office of Secretary	2,500,000
Office of Information	1,325,000
Library	773,000
Commodity Credit Corp., restoration of capital impairment	929,287,178
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	271,163,682
TOTAL	$2,018,331,068

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11177:

Authorized $214 million for rural electrification loans, $100 million for loans under the rural telephone program and $214.5 million for loans under programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Set a limit of $6,356,000 on the amount of corporate funds the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative purposes.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Increase by $1.5 million funds for plant and animal disease and pest control; earmark $1.25 million of these funds for use in eradication and control of Mediterranean fruit fly; May 22. Voice vote.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Increase research funds by $60,000 to provide for prune harvester research; May 22. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Increase loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration to $314 million (House had authorized $194.8 million, plus a "contingency" loan fund of $119.2 million); May 22. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 22 -- Humphrey -- "We have always had two categories, one the regular loan fund and the other the contingency fund. However, last year...we modified the formula in the REA Act, and it is now unnecessary to have a contingency-fund allocation."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "Under the language used, it seems to me that the appropriation is divided into two parts. There is no contingency-fund provision now on the statute books. Certainly this language does not create a contingency fund, even though it is so referred to in the House report."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee reported HR 11177 May 28 (H Rept 2214). Conferees accepted a Senate amendment to eliminate a House provision appropriating $10 million for construction of animal disease laboratory facilities at Beltsville, Md. Other cuts brought the bill's total to $24.5 million below the Senate figure.

ACTION -- The House and Senate May 29 agreed, by voice votes, to the conference report carrying total appropriations of $1,993,744,968.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE

HR 9064 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1743) Feb. 3, 1956. Recommended appropriations: $3,618,699,000.

- Passed by voice vote of the House, without amendment, Feb. 7.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1624) March 6. Recommended appropriations: $3,639,579,000.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote, without floor amendment, March 7.
- Conference report (H Rept 1956) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate March 28.

P.L. 467 -- Signed into law April 2. Final total: $3,629,139,000.

The Treasury-Post Office Appropriations bill carried funds for the two departments and the Tax Court of the United States for fiscal 1957. The final total of the bill was $20,633,000 less than the amount requested by President Eisenhower.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9064, as signed by the President:

TREASURY

Office of the Secretary	$ 2,900,000
Bureau of Accounts	19,025,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	45,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,125,000
Bureau of Customs	44,250,000
Internal Revenue Service	305,000,000
Bureau of Narcotics	3,250,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,484,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	200,250,000
TOTAL	$ 643,434,000

POST OFFICE

Administration	$ 19,000,000
Operations	2,113,440,000
Transportation	650,000,000
Finance	12,900,000
Facilities	189,000,000
TOTAL	$2,984,340,000

The Tax Court was allotted $1,365,000.

HR 9064 also:

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use up to $1,060,000 of funds derived from its activities for "administrative expenses" in fiscal 1957 in connection with liquidating itself.

Authorized funds for training of employees and repair and improvement of "federally owned property" occupied for postal purposes.

BACKGROUND -- In his budget for fiscal 1957, Mr. Eisenhower requested total appropriations of $3,649,872,000 including $648,507,000 for the Treasury, $3,000,000,000 for the Post Office and $1,365,000 for the Tax Court.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Reported HR 9064 (H Rept 1743) Feb. 3, recommending a total of $3,618,699,000.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 7 passed the bill by voice vote, without amendment.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9064, as passed by the House:

TREASURY

Office of the Secretary	$ 2,900,000
Bureau of Accounts	19,025,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	45,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,125,000
Bureau of Customs	44,250,000
Internal Revenue Service	305,000,000
Bureau of Narcotics	3,250,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,484,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	200,250,000
TOTAL	$ 643,434,000

POST OFFICE

Administration	$ 19,000,000
Operations	2,108,000,000
Transportation	645,000,000
Finance	12,900,000
Facilities	189,000,000
TOTAL	$2,973,900,000

The Tax Court was allotted $1,365,000, the amount of its request.

HR 9064 also:

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use up to $1,060,000 of funds derived from its activities for "administrative expenses" in fiscal 1957 in connection with liquidating itself.

Authorized funds for training of employees and repair and improvement of "federally owned property" occupied for postal purposes.

DEBATE -- Feb. 7 -- Members of both parties discussed the need for increases in postal rates to help shave down the postal operating deficit, estimated at $470 million for fiscal 1957.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Reported HR 9064 (S Rept 1624) March 6, recommending two amendments raising Post Office funds for Operations by $10,880,000 and Transportation by $10 million.

Floor Action

The Senate March 7 passed the bill by voice vote, with Committee amendments.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, the Senate version of HR 9064 provided:

POST OFFICE

Administration	$ 19,000,000
Operations	2,118,880,000
Transportation	655,000,000
Finance	12,900,000
Facilities	189,000,000
Subtotal	$2,994,780,000
Treasury	$ 643,434,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,365,000
TOTAL	$3,639,579,000

No changes were made in funds granted by the House for the Treasury Department and the Tax Court.

DEBATE -- March 7 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- In its report, the Appropriations Committee stressed the need to cut down the postal deficit and urged Congressional Committees on the Post Office and Civil Service to provide increased postal revenues. The Senate "must deal with the postal deficit. Action (on raises in mail rates) is long overdue."

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report (H Rept 1956) filed March 27 adjusted two items:

The Senate version of the bill provided the Post Office with $10,880,000 additional funds for Operations. The conference agreed to $5,440,000.

The other Senate amendment also was cut in half. House conferees accepted a $5 million increase for Transportation in the Post Office.

ACTION -- The Senate and House March 28 agreed, by voice votes without debate, to the conference report.

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY

HR 10721 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2021) April 20, 1956. Recommended appropriation: $541,367,372.

- Passed by the House by voice vote April 25. Funds voted: $541,367,372.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2034) May 21. Recommended: $556,271,517.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 25. Voted: $556,271,517.
- Conference report (H Rept 2288) agreed to June 11 by the House and Senate by voice votes.

P.L. 603 -- Signed into law June 20. Final appropriation: $548,930,957.

The House and Senate completed action June 11 on the Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 10721). The bill carried a total of $548,930,957, about $50 million less than the President requested, but over $54 million more than comparable appropriations for fiscal 1956 (including supplemental appropriations). (1955 Almanac, p. 215)

A sizeable increase, almost $26 million, went to the United States Information Agency, but the $113 million appropriated was still $22 million less than the President had asked.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 10721, as sent to the White House:

STATE DEPARTMENT

Salaries and expenses	$ 90,500,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	800,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad	19,000,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	1,304,000
Contributions to international organizations	33,859,285
Missions to international organizations	1,257,000
International contingencies	1,500,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,969,000
American sections, international commissions	296,000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey	935,000
International fisheries commission	645,587
International educational exchange activities	20,000,000
Rama Road, Nicaragua	2,000,000
Subtotal	$175,065,872

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Legal activities and general administration	$ 37,773,650
Federal Bureau of Investigation	95,510,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	47,550,000
Federal prison system	35,210,000
Subtotal	$216,043,650

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court	$ 1,527,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	284,850
Customs Court	625,000
Court of Claims	702,000
Courts of appeals, district courts and other judicial services	33,181,800
Subtotal	$ 36,321,435
U.S. Information Agency	$113,000,000
Refugee relief (office of the President)	8,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	$548,930,957

In addition, the bill:

Stated Congress' view that the Communist Chinese government should not be admitted to the United Nations as the representative of China.

Barred the use of funds for publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Authorized non-appropriated fund expenditures of $950,000 by Federal Prison Industries Inc., $3,000,000 by the Office of Alien Property and $3,107,700 by bankruptcy referees.

Authorized $250,000 to the Justice Department's prison system to make plans for a maximum custody penitentiary and a western youth guidance center, but specified that no sites should be selected until further action by Congress.

Authorized $350,000 of USIA funds to be used for private broadcasting to foreign countries.

Background

The President requested, in initial and supplemental requests for State, Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies, a total of $599,104,820 for fiscal 1957. The breakdown: State, $182,142,285; Justice, $235,880,000; Judiciary, $37,582,535; U.S. Information Agency, $135,000,000; and the President's refugee relief fund, $8,500,000.

The Administration request of $135 million for the Information Agency represented an increase of 54 percent over the fiscal 1956 appropriation ($87,336,630, including supplemental appropriations). USIA, a semi-autonomous organization under the State Department, came into being in 1953 as the successor to the State Department's International Information Administration. The following table shows Administration requests and final appropriations for the international information program since 1952:

Fiscal Year	Request	Appropriation
1953	$157,000,000	$87,325,000
1954	114,515,800 *(Truman budget)*	
	87,900,000 *(Eisenhower budget)*	74,220,000
1955	89,000,000	77,114,000
1956	88,930,000	87,336,630
1957	135,000,000	113,000,000

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- In January, February and March on the Department of State and the refugee relief program; Jan. 25-27 on the Judiciary; in January and February on the Department of Justice; and in February on the U.S. Information Agency.

ACTION -- The Committee April 20 reported HR 10721 (H Rept 2021) with recommended appropriations of $541,367,372. The Committee denied USIA's request for $3,790,500 to convert an obsolete aircraft carrier into a floating Cinerama exhibit ship to tour ports in Asia and Africa. In recommending $110 million for USIA the Committee said that to grant the full Administration request of $135 million would be "a wasteful aberration."

Floor Action

The House April 25 passed HR 10721 by voice vote, without amendment.

By a roll-call vote of 179-184 the House rejected an amendment that would have deleted a provision raising to super-grade level the civil service grades of three Immigration and Naturalization Service officials. (For voting, see chart p. 196)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 10721, as passed by the House and sent to the Senate:

STATE DEPARTMENT	
Salaries and expenses	$ 90,000,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	700,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad	19,000,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	1,304,000
Contributions to international organizations	33,830,875
Missions to international organizations	1,257,000
International contingencies	1,500,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,906,000
American sections, international commissions	296,000
International fisheries commission	542,862
International educational exchange activities	18,170,000
Rama Road, Nicaragua	2,000,000
Subtotal	$171,506,737
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT	
Legal activities and general administration	$ 37,945,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	95,510,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	47,550,000
Federal prison system	34,960,000
Subtotal	$215,965,000
JUDICIARY	
Supreme Court	$ 1,527,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	284,850
Customs Court	625,000
Court of Claims	702,000
Courts of appeals, district courts and other judicial services	32,256,000
Subtotal	$ 35,395,635
U.S. Information Agency	$110,000,000
Refugee relief (office of the President)	8,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	$541,367,372

In addition, the bill:

Authorized non-appropriated fund expenditures of $950,000 by Federal Prison Industries, $3,000,000 by the

Office of Alien Property, $1,233,500 for salaries of referees in bankruptcy and $1,874,200 for expenses of the referees.

Specified that no funds appropriated in the bill could be used for publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- Delete provision authorizing five assistant commissioners and one district director in the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be paid at the rate of Grade GS-16 (so-called "super-grade"); April 25. Adopted by teller vote, 90-78. Rejected by roll call, 179-184.

Peter F. Mack (D Ill.) -- Increase funds for buildings and facilities, federal prison system, from $1,425,000 to $10,925,000 to provide for construction of a new maximum security prison; April 25. Standing vote, 26-96.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Prohibit use of Justice Department funds to prosecute violations of wheat marketing quota law when the entire wheat crop grown on a farm was used for seed, feed or food on such farm; April 25. Standing, 68-134.

DEBATE -- April 25 -- Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- The proposal for a floating Cinerama exhibit ship "had real merit and I...hope the Senate committee will consider it more favorably.... It is a bold and imaginative idea to carry the American story to the people of Asia and Africa."

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- The Appropriations Committee turned over to the Justice Department and the House Un-American Activities Committee testimony it received concerning 10 alleged Communist musicians sent overseas in 1955 as part of a State Department "Symphony of the Air" project.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Jan. 12 and May 15 on the Department of State; May 10 on the Department of Justice; May 11 on the Judiciary; and May 14 and 16 on the U.S. Information Agency.

ACTION -- The Committee May 21 reported HR 10721 (S Rept 2034) with amendments increasing by $14,904,145 the amount approved by the House. Included in State Department funds were the entire $20 million for international educational exchange activities requested by the Administration and $935,000 requested by the President May 15, after passage of the House measure, to initiate a survey by the International Joint Commission (with Canada) of the feasibility of building a tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine.

In restoring $5 million to the U.S. Information Agency for a total of $115 million, the Committee was "insistent that none of these additional funds should be spent in Europe or on 'Operation CV', the aircraft carrier, a floating Cinerama project, also denied by the House." They authorized $350,000 of the amount to be used for private broadcasting to foreign countries to promote friendship. Justice Department funds included $3.5 million to begin construction of a new penitentiary and a western youth guidance center.

Floor Action

The Senate May 25 passed HR 10721 by voice vote with committee amendments.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 10721, as passed by the Senate and sent to conference:

STATE DEPARTMENT	
Salaries and expenses	$ 91,210,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	1,000,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad	19,000,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,150,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	1,304,000
Contributions to international organizations	33,859,285
Missions to international organizations	1,257,000
International contingencies	1,500,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,969,000
American sections, international commissions	296,000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey	935,000
International fisheries commission	645,587
International educational exchange activities	20,000,000
Rama Road, Nicaragua	2,000,000
Subtotal	$176,125,872
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT	
Legal activities and general administration	$ 37,931,910
Federal Bureau of Investigation	95,510,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	47,550,000
Federal prison system	38,460,000
Subtotal	$219,451,910
JUDICIARY	
Supreme Court	$ 1,527,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	284,850
Customs Court	625,000
Court of Claims	702,000
Courts of appeals, district courts and other judicial services	34,054,100
Subtotal	$ 37,193,735
U.S. Information Agency	$115,000,000
Refugee relief (office of the President)	8,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	$556,271,517

In addition, the bill:

Authorized $3.5 million to the Justice Department's prison system to acquire sites and begin construction of

a new penitentiary and a western youth guidance center, whose total cost would be $17 million.

Authorized expenditure of, but did not appropriate, funds of $3,000,000 by the Office of Alien Property, and $1,233,500 for salaries and $1,874,200 for expenses of referees in bankruptcy (judiciary).

Authorized the U.S. Information Agency to spend $350,000 of its funds for private broadcasting to foreign countries.

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "Several of us (on the Appropriations Committee) felt very strongly that the USIA should have more money than was finally agreed upon; but we unanimously agreed...to try to hold the $5 million increase in the conference."

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- An Appropriations subcommittee will study the expenditures and programs of the USIA. "As we learn more about it...I believe we can obtain additional funds to carry out this great program.... I am confident it is one of our most important weapons in the achievement of a lasting peace."

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "It is a waste of money for us to have an information service scurrying around and spending American tax dollars in England... France...Italy and other friendly countries...to show...our European allies that we are not barbarians.... Most of the money ought to be channeled in such ways that it will reach the peoples behind the Iron Curtain."

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- "I think our USIA has done a magnificent job."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "Members of the Committee were very much concerned about the percentage of contribution the United States was making (to the United Nations) compared with the number of American personnel employed."

Conference

A Senate-House conference committee June 8 reported (H Rept 2288) a compromise version of HR10721. The full amount proposed by the Senate for international educational exchanges -- $20,000,000, compared with $18,170,000 proposed by the House -- was accepted. USIA was allowed $113 million instead of $110 million proposed by the House and $115 million by the Senate.

House conferees were not authorized to agree on four Senate additions to the bill which had not been before the House: $935,000 for a survey of the possibility of a tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine; $3,500,000 for the Justice Department to begin construction of a new penitentiary and youth guidance center; $350,000 from other USIA funds for private broadcasting to foreign countries to promote friendship; and $28,410 for past years' contributions to the Inter-American Radio Office.

HOUSE, SENATE ACTION

On June 11 the House approved by voice vote the Senate amendments on the tidal power survey, funds for private broadcasting and contributions to the Inter-American Radio Office, and agreed to a compromise sum of $250,000 for plans for a new penitentiary and youth guidance center, with the proviso that no sites be selected until further action by Congress. Then, by voice vote, the House approved the conference report as amended.

The Senate June 11 approved by voice vote the conference report as amended by the House.

COMMERCE FUNDS

HR 10899 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee April 27, 1956 (H Rept 2076). Recommended appropriation: $1,382,003,000.

- Passed by the House by voice vote with an amendment May 2. Appropriation voted: $1,382,003,000.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee May 23 (S Rept 2039). Recommended: $1,445,566,000.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote May 31. Voted: $1,446,316,000.
- Conference report (H Rept 2344) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 14.

P.L. 604 -- Signed into law June 20. Final appropriation: $1,416,732,000.

Controversy over the fiscal 1957 Department of Commerce and related agencies appropriations bill (HR 10899) centered in 1956, as in 1955, on subsidies for airlines, maritime operations and ship construction.

The final version carried $16.2 million for airline subsidies, $82.7 million for shipbuilding subsidies and $124 million for maritime operating subsidies. Congress had voted $52.5 million, $86.45 million and $140 million, respectively, for these programs in fiscal 1956.

The final over-all appropriation of $1,416,732,000 was $95,941,000 less than President Eisenhower requested.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 10899 appropriated the following funds:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

General Administration	$ 2,450,000
Census Bureau	10,375,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	200,422,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	20,825,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	14,600,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	6,900,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	2,400,000
Office of Business Economics	960,000
Maritime Activities	224,910,000
Patent Office	17,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	799,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	10,130,000
Weather Bureau	37,900,000
Subtotal	$1,347,872,000

OTHER AGENCIES

Canal Zone Government	$ 15,410,000
Small Business Administration	51,900,000
Tariff Commission	1,550,000
TOTAL	$1,416,732,000

BACKGROUND -- Administration budget requests for fiscal 1957 totaled $1,522,673,000. The President sought the following subsidies: airlines, $20 million; ship construction, $151.6 million; maritime operations,

$124 million. Included was a request for $37.9 million for construction of three prototype merchant ships, one a nuclear-powered tanker.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 27 reported HR 10899 (H Rept 2076). The Committee expressed concern about the "continuous increase" in appropriations for Civil Aeronautics Administration air traffic control activities. It disallowed $37.9 million for construction of three prototype merchant ships, expressing doubt as to the legal authority of the Maritime Administration to build the vessels.

The Committee cut $5 million from the $20 million requested by the Administration for Civil Aeronautics Board air subsidy payments and $96.8 million from the $151.6 million requested for ship construction. The Small Business Administration was commended for "a good job in meeting loan needs during the past year, particularly in disaster areas."

Floor Action

The House May 2 passed HR 10899 by voice vote with an amendment. As passed, the bill carried total appropriations of $1,382,003,000, which was $140,670,000 less than the Administration had requested. The biggest cut -- $96.8 million -- was in funds requested by the Maritime Administration for ship construction subsidies.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Specify that funds for Maritime Administration payments to deactivate chartered merchant ships be limited to ships chartered "for limited emergency purposes during fiscal year 1957;" May 2. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Cut appropriations for air subsidy payments from $15,000,000 to $7,245,504; May 2. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 2 -- Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) -- "There may be some reductions in this bill that will require bringing...a supplemental request.... We think it not good practice to appropriate funds that we realize cannot be used in the immediate future."

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- Of the $15 million for air subsidies "$6 million is presently programmed for subsidy payment by the CAB to Pan American World Airlines as subsidy for its international operations.... Certainly America's hard-pressed taxpayers have a right to insist that CAB ask the prudent and proper questions before turning over the $6 million.... Is not Pan American big enough and has it not been subsidized long enough, so that we can take it off the taxpayers' back?"

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "...if you want to give Pan Am or some of these other people an opportunity to make money...take MATS (Military Air Transport Service) out of competition, give the airlines this business that the government is doing itself but which private business people should have. Then you will not need this subsidy...."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION --May 23 reported HR 10899 (S Rept 2039) after restoring $63,563,000 of the funds cut by the House. The Committee, like the House, did not allow funds for construction of three prototype merchant ships. It recommended appropriation of $17.4 million for airline subsidies, $108,880,000 for ship construction subsidies, and the full $124 million requested by the Administration for maritime operating subsidies.

Floor Action

The Senate May 31 passed HR 10899 by voice vote with amendments adding $750,000 to Census Bureau funds. As sent to conference, the bill appropriated $1,446,-316,000.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Grant $650,000 to the Census Bureau for a national housing survey; May 31. Voice vote.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Provide $100,000 to the Census Bureau to continue publication of "County Business Patterns;" May 31. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 31 -- George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Most of "the increase over the amount in the House bill is to be found in the ship construction item."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The bill carries a total of $448.8 million in direct and indirect subsidies to airlines and shipping lines. "I think the CAB has made an honest effort...to reduce the amount of the subsidies.... They deserve much credit for what they have done."

Conference

A House-Senate conference committee reported HR 10899 June 12 (H Rept 2344). Largest change recommended in the report concerned shipbuilding subsidies, for which conferees allowed $82.7 million. The appropriation agreed to by the conferees included $2.3 million for the conversion of two Mariners for the American President Lines, $65 million for the ship replacement program, $10 million for acquisition of replaced ships, $4 million for research and development and $1.4 million for administrative and warehouse expenses.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 14 agreed to the conference report by voice vote and sent the bill to the Senate.

DEBATE -- John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- "Although there has been a cut in ship construction money...there has been allowed new construction of six cargo ships for American Export Lines and Moore-McCormack Lines."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 14, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report and sent the bill to the President.

DEBATE -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Conferees agreed to appropriate the full $40 million requested by the Administration for establishment of the air-navigation facilities program of the CAA. They agreed to "split the difference" between amounts voted for subsidy payments to airlines and recommended appropriation of $16.2 million.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- "I regret that the conference committee...did not find it possible to include funds for the improvement of construction statistics and the improvement of a number of important statistical series compiled by the Office of Business Economics..."

INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

HR 9739 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1847) March 2, 1956. Recommended appropriations: $6,005,157,260.

- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House March 7. (For roll call on amendment, see p. 190) Appropriations voted: $6,010,543,290.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2041) May 24. Recommended: $5,916,997,258.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate June 6. Voted: $5,925,187,646.
- Conference report (H Rept 2396) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 20.

P.L. 623 -- Signed into law June 27. Final total: $5,966,517,826.

The Independent Offices appropriation bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 9739) authorized nearly $6 billion for the independent government agencies, of which $4.7 billion went to the Veterans Administration. The final amount was some $183 million more than the Administration had requested. It included $525 million for the civil service retirement and disability fund, $230 million more than the executive branch had asked. The House Appropriations Committee said the government was not contributing its share to the fund, to which federal employees pay in 6.5 percent of their salaries (the payment was raised from 6 percent in HR 7619 -- PL 854, enacted in the last days of the 1956 session).

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9739, as it became law:

Civil Service Commission	$ 544,919,000
Disaster assistance	6,000,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	93,560,000
Federal Communications Commission	7,828,000
Federal Power Commission	5,225,000
Federal Trade Commission	5,550,000
General Accounting Office	34,000,000
General Services Administration	214,296,700
Housing and Home Finance Agency	158,725,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	14,879,696
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	75,887,500
National Capital Housing Authority	38,000
National Science Foundation	40,000,000
National Security Training Commission	50,000
Renegotiation Board	3,675,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	5,749,000
Selective Service System	29,050,000
Veterans' Administration	4,727,084,930
TOTAL	$5,966,517,826

In addition the bill:

Rescinded $199,349,000 appropriated in prior years to the GSA for strategic materials and $1,960,945 previously appropriated for the HHFA's public facility loans.

BACKGROUND -- The President in initial and supplemental budget requests asked for $5,783,704,000 for the independent offices in fiscal 1957. Included in the request were: $315,216,000 for the Civil Service Commission; $123,200,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration; $221,624,000 for the General Services Administration; $177,325,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency; $4,719,495,000 for the Veterans' Administration.

Fiscal 1956 appropriations for the independent offices amounted to $5,898,031,000. (1955 Almanac, pp. 207,242. See also Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1956, this volume, p. 616)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 2 reported the Independent Offices appropriation bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 9739 -- H Rept 1847). Recommended funds totalled $6,005,157,260. The Committee recommended $600 million as the government payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, for which the Administration had requested only $295 million. The Committee report noted that government contributions had been reduced while the executive branch considered whether to put the fund on an actuarial basis or pay the annual government cost and continue the deficit, estimated at $13.4 billion. The Committee said, "Regardless of what plan of financing is to be adopted, certainly the federal contribution this year should be increased substantially over the inadequate amount proposed in the budget...."

Floor Action

The House March 7 passed by voice vote the Independent Offices appropriation bill (HR 9739) making appropriations for fiscal 1957 of $6,010,543,290. This total, $226,839,290 more than the Administration requested, included $600,000,000 as a government payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, $305,000,000 more than the Administration request.

The House rejected, by a roll-call vote of 151-231, an amendment to eliminate 11 supergrade positions in the General Services Administration. On March 6, the House by voice vote had agreed to the amendment. Accepted without opposition was an amendment to drop a provision to end compulsory retirement of Civil Service employees when they reached the age of 70. (For voting, see chart, p. 190)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9739 as approved by the House:

Civil Service Commission	$ 619,756,500
Disaster Assistance	5,386,030
Federal Civil Defense Administration	86,100,000
Federal Communications Commission	7,800,000
Federal Power Commission	5,200,000
Federal Trade Commission	5,400,000
General Accounting Office	34,000,000
General Services Administration	211,340,900
Housing and Home Finance Agency	152,700,000

Interstate Commerce Commission	$ 13,900,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	74,475,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	35,915,000
Renegotiation Board	3,675,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	5,700,000
Selective Service System	28,442,000
Veterans' Administration	4,720,715,860
TOTAL	$6,010,543,290

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Provide an additional $5,386,030 for assistance to states and local governments in major disasters; March 6. Voice vote.

Albert Thomas (D Texas) -- Strike out the language "that any requirement of law for compulsory retirement from the competitive civil service solely because of age shall not be effective." This would have made ineffective a provision of the Civil Service Retirement Act providing for mandatory retirement of Civil Service employees at age 70 with 15 years or more of service; March 7. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Eliminate a provision adding 11 supergrade positions to the General Services Administration. Agreed to March 6, voice vote; rejected March 7, roll-call vote, 151-231.

Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) -- Increase appropriations to the Interstate Commerce Commission by $100,000 and allot not less than $424,000 to carry out the activities of the Car Service Section of the Bureau of Safety and Service; March 6. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 6 -- Olin E. Teague (D Texas) said the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund "is delinquent" as far as U.S. contributions, "calculated at $13 billion. Federal employees are paying 6 percent of their wages into this fund, but the federal government is not matching their contributions on the basis required.... There should be appropriated into the fund about $850 million annually to represent the normal government cost.... In addition...some payments could and should be made on the $13 billion deficit of this fund."

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee should pass upon supergrade positions recommended by the Appropriations Committee. He said this group "was the proper Committee for the General Services Administration to go to for an increase in supergrades."

March 7 -- Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- The provision to eliminate the compulsory retirement age of 70 did not belong with the appropriation bill since it was a legislative matter and not concerned with funds.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 24 reported HR 9739 (S Rept 2041) recommending a total appropriation of $5,916,997,258, or $93,546,032 less than the House had voted March 7. The chief difference was a reduction in the recommended government contribution to the civil service retirement fund. The Senate figure was $440,438,000 compared with the House's $600,000,000.

Floor Action

The Senate June 6 passed HR 9739 by voice vote. Floor amendments added $8,190,388 to the sum recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9739 as approved by the Senate:

Civil Service Commission	$ 460,519,500
Disaster Assistance	6,000,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	123,200,000
Federal Communications Commission	7,828,000
Federal Power Commission	5,250,000
Federal Trade Commission	5,550,000
General Accounting Office	34,000,000
General Services Administration	217,728,650
Housing and Home Finance Agency	164,150,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	14,879,696
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	78,200,000
National Capital Housing Authority	39,000
National Science Foundation	41,300,000
National Security Training Commission	75,000
Renegotiation Board	3,675,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	5,749,000
Selective Service System	29,050,000
Veterans' Administration	4,727,993,800
TOTAL	$5,925,187,646

In addition, the bill:

Rescinded $199,349,000 appropriated in prior years to the GSA for strategic materials and $1,960,945 previously appropriated for the HHFA's public facility loans.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Provide an additional $3.5 million for major alteration of VA hospitals in McKinney, Texas, and Nashville, Tenn.; June 6. Voice vote.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Grant an additional $187,088 for salaries and travel expenses for 22 additional ICC inspectors for the Bureau of Motor Carriers; June 6. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Amend Magnuson amendment (above) to add $82,500 for 10 additional car service agents to police the use of railroad boxcars; June 6. Voice.

George H. Bender (R Ohio) -- Specify that construction of a VA hospital at the Wade Park site, Cleveland, Ohio, include not less than 800 beds; June 6. Voice.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Increase funds for GSA records management by $100,000; June 6. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Strike language from the bill that would prevent use of FTC funds for a statistical analysis of the consumer's dollar; June 6. Voice.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Increase the number of Veterans' Administration public relations personnel from 15 to 22; June 6. Voice.

Magnuson -- Increase VA funds for medical administration by $4,320,800 and make available $10 million for medical research; June 6. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- The conference committee on HR 9739 filed its report (H Rept 2396) June 19, recommending appropriation of $5,966,517,826, an amount about mid-way between the House and Senate totals. In compromise on the government contribution to the civil service retirement and disability fund, $525 million was appropriated. Left in the bill was a provision, upheld by a roll-call vote of the House, for 11 new supergrade positions in the General Services Administration. The compromise bill included $40 million for the National Science Foundation, of which $9.5 million was earmarked for the supplementary training of high school science and mathematics teachers.

ACTION -- The House and Senate June 20, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on HR 9739.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES' FUNDS

HR 9536 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1812) Feb. 27, 1956. Appropriations recommended: $14,849,275.

- Passed, unamended, by voice vote of the House March 1.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2042) May 24. Recommended: $14,969,975.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote June 6.
- Senate amendments concurred in by voice vote of the House June 7.

P.L. 578 -- Signed into law June 13. Final total: $14,969,975.

Funds for the Executive Office of the President and several small agencies were provided in the General Government Matters appropriation bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 9536). The appropriation was $44,500 less than the President's budget requests.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in the bill, as signed by the President, were:

Executive Office of the President	
President's compensation	$ 150,000
White House office	1,875,000
Special projects	1,500,000
Executive mansion and grounds	383,775
Bureau of the Budget	3,550,000
Council of Economic Advisers	365,700
National Security Council	248,000
Office of Defense Mobilization	2,200,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	57,500
Subtotal	$10,329,975
Funds Appropriated to the President	
President's Emergency Fund	$ 1,000,000
Management Improvement	400,000
Subtotal	$ 1,400,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	$ 2,190,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	700,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	350,000
TOTAL	$14,969,975

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

HR 11473 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2212) May 25, 1956. Recommended appropriation: $88,976,450.

- Passed by the House, by voice vote, May 29.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2236) June 14. Recommended: $117,804,058.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, by voice vote June 18. Voted: $117,404,058.
- House agreed to Senate amendments, by voice vote, June 20.

P.L. 624 -- Signed into law June 27. Final appropriation: $117,404,058.

The Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1957 provided funds that were $4,692,875 below budget estimates and $14,652,351 over fiscal 1956 legislative funds. Most of the increase was earmarked for continued construction of new Senate and House Office Buildings and for extension of the East Front of the Capitol building. The Senate added $28,427,608 to the amount allowed by the House, of which $28,404,315 was for Senate expenses on which the House took no action. Included in the increase were funds for 30 new Senate employees.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 11473 as it became law:

Senate	$ 21,226,615
House of Representatives	35,499,240
Capitol Police	111,895
Office of the Legislative Counsel	328,000
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures	22,500
Education of Pages	50,000
Miscellaneous	2,086,000
Architect of the Capitol	34,998,200
Botanic Garden	253,600
Library of Congress	10,637,608
Government Printing Office	12,190,400
TOTAL	$117,404,058

The bill also made a deficiency appropriation of $400,000 for fiscal 1956, to be available immediately for the Government Printing Office.

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11473:

Provided for the dissolution of the Joint Recording Facility (operated jointly by the Senate and House since 1947) and established a House Recording Studio to assist Members in making disk, film and tape recordings; established a revolving fund to finance the studio; provided for the operation of the studio by the Clerk of the House, supervised by a committee of three House Members to be appointed by the Speaker; prohibited employees of the studio from engaging in non-Congressional work of a

similar nature unless approved by the supervisory committee.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

HR 9390 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1772) Feb. 17. Recommended appropriations: $415,963,200.

- Passed by voice vote of the House, without floor amendment, Feb. 21.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1761) April 17. Recommended: $433,851,400.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, April 23. Voted: $433,876,400.
- Conference Report (H Rept 2250) agreed to by voice votes of the House June 4 and Senate June 5.

P.L. 5/3 -- Signed into law June 13. Final total: $423,934,100.

The fiscal 1957 appropriations bill for the Interior Department and related agencies, including the Forest Service of the Agriculture Department, granted $11 million less than the President requested. But the National Park Service received $1.8 million more than the budget request for construction, and the Forest Service $4.2 million more than requested.

PROVISIONS -- Funds provided in the bill were:

INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary	$ 4,098,800
Bureau of Land Management	22,869,300
Bureau of Indian Affairs	87,050,000
Geological Survey	31,602,000
Bureau of Mines	22,197,050
National Park Service	68,020,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	18,802,100
Office of Territories	23,996,000
Administration	2,222,000
Subtotal	$280,857,250

RELATED AGENCIES

Commission of Fine Arts	$ 31,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	100,960,750
Indian Claims Commission	124,600
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission	115,000
National Capital Planning Commission	1,650,000
Smithsonian Institution	39,642,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	10,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	48,500
Virgin Islands Corporation	425,000
Subtotal	$143,076,850
TOTAL	$423,934,100

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested $295,993,200 for the Interior Department and $139,149,100 for the related agencies -- a total of $435,142,300.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 17 reported HR 9390 (H Rept 1772), recommending $277,172,600 for the Interior Department and $138,790,600 for the other agencies.

The Committee recommended a $15 million appropriation for National Park Service construction, instead of the requested $13.5 million, pointing out that park visitors were increasing at a rate of 2 million persons a year. It reduced by $3.5 million the construction request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and by $2 million the Bureau of Mines request for conservation and research. This cut included a $1 million reduction in the request for oil shale research. The Committee refused a $13.8 million request for a bridge across the Potomac river.

Floor Action

HR 9390 was passed by voice vote of the House Feb. 21 without amendment. Of the $415,963,200 total appropriation, $67,688,000 was for the National Park Service and $96,773,000 for the Agriculture Department's Forest Service.

DEBATE -- Feb. 21 -- E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) -- Asked for restoration of a $200,000 cut in requested funds for a Bureau of Mines research laboratory at Laramie, Wyo. He said the cut would "freeze all progress in future process development" in the study of shale oil refining.

Don Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Said the Committee felt it was time for private industry to continue the research on its own.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 17 reported HR 9390 (S Rept 1761), recommending amendments to provide $17,888,200 more than the House had voted, and $1,290,900 less than the President requested, for a total of $433,851,400.

Committee recommendations included these increases over House allowances: $3.8 million for Bureau of Indian Affairs construction; $2 million for Bureau of Mines conservation and development; and $9.6 million for the Forest Service.

Floor Action

The Senate April 23 passed HR 9390 by voice vote, with amendments bringing the total appropriation to $433,876,400. The Park Service was allotted $68,020,000 and the Forest Service $106,348,500.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Increase by $25,000 the National Park Service appropriation, to preserve archeological remains in the Dalles Dam area in Oregon; April 23. Voice vote.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Allocate $240,000 of Bureau of Indian Affairs funds for construction of elementary schools for Pueblo Indians in Municipal School District No. 1, Sandoval County, N.M.; April 23. Voice.

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) -- Make immediately available $1.5 million of National Park Service funds for improvements at Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.; April 23. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 23 -- Morse -- The Administration "performed a gross disservice" toward Congress by sending budget estimates "which do not reflect accurately what the budget and receipts picture will be." He cited the Forest Service budget as an example.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Said inclusion in HR 9390 of Forest Service appropriations "by no means" meant Congress was indicating "any approval to the eventual shifting of various of the executive agencies."

Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate conference committee May 31 reported (H Rept 2250) a compromise version of HR 9390. The conferees disallowed $1 million for experimental oil shale mining work at Rifle, Colo., by the Bureau of Mines. In compromising Senate-House differences, the report allotted $44 million for national forest protection and management, $12 million for state and private forestry cooperation and $5 million for construction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ACTION -- As approved by the House June 4 and the Senate June 5, the final version of HR 9390 appropriated $280,857,250 for the Interior Department and $143,076,850 for the related agencies in fiscal 1957. The sum was $7,970,900 more than the original House version, $9,-942,300 less than the initial Senate grant, and $11,208,200 less than President Eisenhower requested.

D.C. APPROPRIATION

HR 10003 -- Reported by the House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1896) March 15. Recommended District of Columbia budget: $179,-797,800. Recommended federal payment and loan to the District: $33,058,650.

- Passed by the House by voice vote March 19.
- Reported with amendments by the Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2094) June 1. Recommended budget: $181,682,050. Recommended federal payment and loan to the District: $33,408,650.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 5. Budget voted: $181,687,490. Federal payment and loan voted: $33,408,650.
- Conference report (H Rept 2484) agreed to June 27 by the House and Senate by voice votes.

P.L. 637 -- Signed into law June 29. Final budget: $181,612,490. Final federal payment and loan: $33,258,650.

The District of Columbia Appropriation Act for fiscal 1957 carried a budget for the capital's operating expenses and capital outlay that was $1,287,010 less than budget recommendations. Federal payments were $200,000 more than budget requests, federal loans were the same as budget requests -- $10,700,000.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 10003:

Appropriated the following funds as the federal payment toward D.C. operating costs for fiscal 1957:

General fund	$20,000,000
Water fund	1,813,950
Sanitary sewage works funds	744,700
TOTAL	$22,558,650

Authorized the following federal loans to the District for capital outlay:

Highway fund	$ 5,400,000
Water fund	5,300,000
TOTAL	$10,700,000

Provided for the following total D.C. expenditures for fiscal 1957, to be financed out of D.C. revenues and the federal payments and loans listed above:

Operating expenses	$146,900,290
Capital outlay	34,712,200
TOTAL	$181,612,490

URGENT DEFICIENCY

HR 9063 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1742) Feb. 2, 1956. Recommended appropriation: $61,504,201.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Feb. 7. Appropriation voted: $64,670,201.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1476) Feb. 8. Recommended: $70,195,066.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote Feb. 10. Voted: $65,695,066.
- Senate amendments agreed to by the House Feb. 14, without objection.

P.L. 406 -- Signed into law Feb. 14.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill for fiscal 1956, the first money measure cleared by the second session of the 84th Congress, appropriated $65,695,066 in supplemental funds. President Eisenhower requested $64,505,201, mostly for flood control in the northeastern states and disaster relief.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 9063 appropriated:

$25,000,000 for the President's disaster relief fund.

$750,000 for the Veterans' Administration disabled veterans' insurance fund.

$34,796,000 for the Department of the Army for flood control in the northeastern states, including $330,000 for review of flood control plans, $34,436,000 for planning and construction of projects and replacement of funds used for emergency assistance during the 1955 floods and $30,000 for general expenses.

$1,039,865 for the legislative branch, including $940,000 for Senate investigations and inquiries.

$4,109,201 for claims and judgments against the U.S.

$40,000 for regulating the District of Columbia election of delegates to national political conventions (to be paid out of the D.C. general fund, and therefore not included in the bill's appropriation total).

HR 9063 also authorized appropriation of additional funds for the extension of the central part of the Capitol building.

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

HR 11319 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee May 21, 1956 (H Rept 2181). Recommended appropriation: $787,453,000.

- Passed by the House May 22, by voice vote with amendments. (For roll-call vote, see p. 202) Appropriations voted: $790,758,000.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee June 8 (S Rept 2169). Recommended: $871,886,000.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate June 13 by voice vote. Voted: $872,186,000.
- Conference report (H Rept 2413) agreed to June 27 by voice votes of the House and Senate.

P.L. 641 -- Signed into law July 2. Final appropriation: $856,727,000.

The bill appropriated $856,727,000 for federal public works projects in fiscal 1957. The total was $65,969,000 more than the House had appropriated and $15,459,000 less than allotted by the Senate. The final appropriation exceeded budget requests by $38,226,000. The bill covered appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations and Department of the Army civil functions -- most of them carried out by the Army Engineers.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 11319 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Tennessee Valley Authority	$ 5,357,000
Department of the Interior	
Southeastern Power Administration	1,378,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,000,000
Bonneville Power Administration	26,100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	181,114,500
Civil Functions, Department of the Army	
Quartermaster Corps	6,765,000
Corps of Engineers	635,012,500
TOTAL	$856,727,000

BACKGROUND -- Public Works appropriations for fiscal 1956 totalled $847,555,514. The Tennessee Valley Authority received $27,053,000; Department of Interior, $204,175,000; and Department of the Army, civil functions, $616,327, 514.

Appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, included in the fiscal 1956 public works appropriations, were not so included in 1957. (1955 Almanac, p. 227)

The Administration requested $818,501,000 for fiscal 1957 public works. The President requested $5,357,000 for TVA; $224,267,000 for the Department of Interior; and $588,877,000 for civil functions of the Department of the Army.

(For fiscal 1957 appropriations for the AEC, see "Second Supplemental, 1957," p. 639)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 21 reported HR 11319 (H Rept 2181), recommending total appropriations of $787,453,000. The Committee allotted TVA the smallest appropriation it had ever received -- $5,357,000 (the amount of the budget request) -- and said TVA should use its own revenues to construct added generating units. A minority report, disagreeing with this recommendation, was filed by four Republicans: Reps. Ben F. Jensen (Iowa), John Phillips (Calif.), John Taber (N.Y.) and Glenn R. Davis (Wis.). The same issue arose in consideration of the second fiscal 1956 supplemental appropriation. (See p. 616)

(The Committee May 18 released transcripts of testimony on HR 11319. According to May 2 testimony by Herbert D. Vogel, chairman of the TVA board, it would be "entirely impracticable" for TVA to operate solely through use of its own revenues. "The only way that could be accomplished," he said, "would be by increasing the rates so that the income might thereby be increased." Vogel also said a sizable jump in defense power needs could not be met with existing production capacity. He said TVA anticipated a "modest reserve" of about 300,000 kilowatts in power at the end of 1956.)

The Committee allotted the Bureau of Reclamation $164,767,000 -- a cut of $31,022,000 below the amount requested. It affected funds for construction and rehabilitation and the Upper Colorado River Basin fund.

Floor Action

The House May 22 passed HR 11319 by voice vote, with amendments. The total appropriation voted was $790,758,000 -- $27,743,000 less than President Eisenhower requested, but $3.3 million more than the Appropriations Committee had recommended.

The House rejected by voice vote a motion by Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) to recommit the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11319 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Tennessee Valley Authority	$ 5,357,000
Department of the Interior	
Southeastern Power Administration	1,378,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,000,000
Bonneville Power Administration	26,100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	167,612,000
Civil Functions, Department of the Army	
Quartermaster Corps	6,500,000
Corps of Engineers	582,811,000
TOTAL	$790,758,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- Add $160,000 for a resurvey of the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway in northeastern Mississippi and northwestern Alabama; May 22. Standing vote, 106-87; teller vote, 123-92; roll-call vote, 179-170. (For voting, see chart, p. 202)

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Add $300,000 planning funds for a proposed $88 million tidewater channel from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico; May 22. Standing vote, 174-148.

John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) -- Increase the payment to the Upper Colorado River Basin fund from $3,155,000 to $6 million; May 22. Voice vote.

Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.) -- Prevent use of funds to acquire or build an administration office for TVA; May 22. Standing, 79-58.

Hugh Q. Alexander (D N.C.) -- Bar use of any funds for planning or construction of the Wilkesboro, N.C., Reservoir; May 22. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Provide $1 million to complete plans and the first year's construction for the Davenport Center Dam, N.Y.; May 22. Standing, 87-117; teller, 80-122.

Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.) -- Add $75,000 for a study of the canalization of the Big Muddy River, Ill.; $50,000 for a flood control study of Cache River, Ill., and $25,000 for a flood control study in Harrisonville and Ivy Landing District No. 2, Monroe County, Ill.; May 22. Standing, 93-111; teller, 111-120.

Overton Brooks (D La.) -- Add $300,000 for engineering and planning of the Overton-Red River Waterway, La.; May 22. Voice.

Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) -- Provide $1 million for construction of the Buckhorn Reservoir, Ky.; May 22. Standing, 84-116.

Myron V. George (R Kan.) -- Add $100,000 for additional planning of Strawn Reservoir, Kan.; May 22. Standing, 37-62.

William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- Provide that no funds be spent for construction of Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kan.; May 22. Voice.

O.C. Fisher (D Texas) -- Provide $50,000 for general investigation of the Colorado River and tributaries in Texas; May 22. Standing, 54-86.

DEBATE -- May 22 -- Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) -- Said HR 11319 was "a hodgepodge.... It was not a good, well-rounded proposal when it came to the Committee... it has grown worse."

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "In this bill, we have something for everybody....bills like this are increasing inflation."

Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.) -- From the standpoint of his state and area HR 11319 "represents the greatest step forward in federal flood-control legislation since the inception of this government."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 8 reported HR 11319 with amendments (S Rept 2169). The Committee increased by $59,625,000 the amount the House allotted the Corps of Engineers, largely for construction, and gave the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation $21,238,000 more than the House had appropriated.

The Committee allotted TVA the same funds approved by the House. In its report the Committee said, however, it "believes it is unwise" for TVA to be permitted to add units at existing plants without specific Congressional approval of each job. At present, "Congress cannot authorize a new plant in this area without losing all control over its continuing expansion." the report said. The Committee urged "the appropriate legislative committee" to take action on the matter before another appropriation request was submitted.

Floor Action

The Senate June 13 passed HR 11319 by voice vote, with amendments. The Senate version carried total appropriations of $872,186,000, which was $81,428,000 more than appropriated by the House, but only $300,000 more than the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 11319 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Tennessee Valley Authority	$ 5,357,000
Department of the Interior	
Southeastern Power Administration	1,378,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,000,000
Bonneville Power Administration	26,100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	188,850,000
Civil Functions, Department of the Army	
Quartermaster Corps	6,765,000
Corps of Engineers	642,736,000
TOTAL	$872,186,000

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Increase by $300,000 funds for Corps of Engineers, general construction; June 13. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 13 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- A formula should be found, in river and harbor appropriations, to assess a portion of the cost against the localities and individuals benefited, according to ability to pay.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- HR 11319 was "the most forward-looking step" which the Committee and Senate had every taken toward flood control and conservation. An even more aggressive program was necessary in the future, however.

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- It was "a great pity" that it took a calamity like a hurricane to awaken people in Connecticut and Massachusetts to the need for providing flood control funds.

Conference

A conference report (H Rept 2413) filed June 25 accepted Senate allotments on all but about 30 of some 300 individual projects. Conferees agreed to the Senate's $13 million figure for the Upper Colorado River Basin fund, instead of the House's $6 million. For Bureau of Reclamation construction and rehabilitation they agreed to $131,225,500, instead of $125,900,000 proposed by the House and $138,961,000 proposed by the Senate. Conferees agreed on $455,949,500 for construction by the Corps of Engineers, which was $7,723,500 below the Senate figure and $33,915,500 above the House allotment.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 27 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Protested the number of new projects because "we cannot go along continuing to pile up projects that are...to cost a tre-

mendous amount of money and yet have the nation land right side up. The merits of some of these projects I know are quite questionable."

Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) -- Some navigation projects, "on some of the smaller tributaries," were "wasteful, uneconomical and serve no good purpose." The Senate bill "was loaded for compromise."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 27 agreed to the report by voice vote after a brief explanation of the bill.

BILL SIGNED

President Eisenhower signed HR 11319 into Public Law 641 July 2. In approving the measure, he said he was "concerned" over Congress' action in adding 52 Army Engineer projects which he had not recommended. He said these projects would cost the government $1.5 billion more than the federal budget called for and that this would have a "serious" effect on future government commitments. (For the President's veto of a bill -- HR 12080 -- authorizing $1.6 billion in new river, harbor and flood-control projects, see p. 574)

LABOR AND H.E.W. FUNDS

HR 9720 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1845) March 2. Recommended appropriations: $2,296,810,781.

- Passed, with an amendment, by voice vote of the House March 5. Appropriations voted: $2,296,981,781.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2093) June 1. Recommended: $2,372,023,281.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate June 5. Voted: $2,372,523,281.
- Conference report (H Rept 2414) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 27.

P.L. 635 -- Signed into law June 29. Final total: $2,366,380,781.

The fiscal 1957 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies included a record-breaking $184 million allotment to the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health -- $171 million for medical research, the remainder for operating expenses and construction of surgical facilities.

The House voted $135.5 million for NIH, which was $9 million more than the President requested; the Senate voted an appropriation of $184.4 million. The final NIH appropriation was nearly $58 million more than the President requested.

PROVISIONS -- Funds provided in HR 9720:

LABOR

Office of the Secretary	$ 1,751,000
Office of the Solicitor	2,021,000
Bureau of Labor Standards	911,500
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	383,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	$ 3,399,000
Bureau of Employment Security	352,683,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,347,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	6,887,000
Women's Bureau	403,000
Wage and Hour Division	10,000,000
Subtotal	$ 380,785,500

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE

American Printing House for the Blind	$ 230,000
Food and Drug Administration	6,779,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,755,000
Gallaudet College	3,162,000
Howard University	3,686,200
Office of Education	115.943,581
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	41,110,000
Public Health Service	441,036,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,828,000
Social Security Administration	1,343,143,000
Office of the Secretary	4,449,000
Subtotal	$1,972,121,781

RELATED AGENCIES

National Labor Relations Board	$ 8,951,500
National Mediation Board	1,212,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,305,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
Subtotal	$ 13,473,500
TOTAL	$2,366,380,781

The bill also:

Authorized $7 million for the Railroad Retirement Board and $6,564,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home.

Authorized spending of $97 million from the federal Old-Age and Survivors trust fund for administrative expenses.

Authorized $1,025,000 for HEW reimbursement to other agencies for school construction assistance.

Included these grants for health research:

National Cancer Institute	$48,432,000
Mental health activities	35,197,000
National Heart Institute	33,396,000
Dental health activities	6,026,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities	15,885,000
Microbiology activities	13,299,000
Neurology and blindness activities	18,650,000

Background

President Eisenhower requested $2,363,885,400 for the regular fiscal 1957 appropriation, including $421,321,000 for the Department of Labor, $1,925,988,400

for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and $16,576,000 for related agencies.

The President later requested supplemental funds of $211,530,000 for the Departments and these requests were considered in the first and second fiscal 1957 Supplemental Appropriations (HR 12138 -- PL 814 and HR 12350 -- PL 855). (See p. 637 and 639)

On Dec. 20, 1955, Secretary Marion B. Folsom of Health, Education, and Welfare said his department would seek 25 to 30 percent hikes in Public Health Service research appropriations for fiscal 1957. The fiscal 1956 appropriation for health research was $97.6 million, which was $7 million more than was requested.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 2 reported HR 9720 (H Rept 1845), recommending a $2,296,810,781 total. The Committee cut the President's requests for the Labor Department by $40.7 million and Health, Education and Welfare $22.8 million. The Committee recommended an increase of $9 million over the President's request for the National Institutes of Health.

Floor Action

HR 9720 was passed by the House by voice vote, with one amendment, March 5.

PROVISIONS -- Funds provided in HR 9720, as approved by the House:

Department of Labor	$ 380,348,500
Department of HEW	1,903,184,781
Related agencies	13,448,500
TOTAL	$2,296,981,781

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) -- Provide an additional $171,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; March 5. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Increase funds for the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by $140,000 for initiation of a program to solve problems of the aged; March 5. Standing vote, 9-54.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 1 reported HR 9720 (S Rept 2093), recommending appropriation of $2,372,023,281. Included was an increase of $48.9 million over the amount voted by the House for the National Institutes of Health.

Floor Action

HR 9720 was passed by the Senate by voice vote, with two amendments, on June 5.

PROVISIONS -- Funds provided in HR 9720, as approved by the Senate:

Department of Labor	$ 380,963,000
Department of HEW	1,977,841,781
Related agencies	13,718,500
TOTAL	$2,372,523,281

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Increase funds for salaries and expenses of the Office of Education from $4.5 million to $5 million; June 5. Voice vote.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Increase by $100,000 -- to $1.1 million -- the authorization for school construction assistance to pay for technical services of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in federally impacted areas; June 5. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 5 -- Thye -- His amendment would provide money for research into the growing shortage of students and teachers in basic science fields.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "We should be spending much more" on cancer, heart and mental disease research. "The reason why we are not spending much more ...is that we do not have the personnel which would justify the larger appropriations."

Conference

A House-Senate conference committee June 25 filed a report (H Rept 2414) on HR 9720.

In compromising the House-Senate differences the conferees: allotted $125 million for hospital construction grants instead of the $111 million voted by the House and the $130 million allotted by the Senate; and allotted $41.1 million for HEW's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation instead of $38.9 million voted by the House and the Senate grant of $41.2 million.

The conferees failed to reach a compromise between the $135.5 million grant for the National Health Institutes voted by the House and the $184 million allotted by the Senate.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 27 adopted the conference report by voice vote and agreed to a number of Senate amendments reported in dispute. Eight of these added $49 million to the National Institutes of Health, for a total of $184 million.

DEBATE -- John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), George S. Long (D La.), Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- Supported the increase in medical research funds.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- The Appropriations Committee's acceptance, "with the greatest of ease," of a 37 percent increase for the Health Institutes was "an admission that it either was wrong in the first instance or is easily influenced by others."

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "We are dealing with the most adroit and most effective lobby I have ever seen" -- "25,000 lobbying telegrams" asking support of the Senate amendments for increased NIH funds. "In a superheated, hysterically pressured atmosphere like this, nobody is going to vote against home and mother and free beer -- nobody is going to vote in favor of cancer and heart disease."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) listed as organizations supporting additional funds for NIH: the American Dental Assn., the New York State Society for Mental Health, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, National Mental Health Committee, Eastman Dental Dispensary, Brooklyn Assn. for Mental Health, Assn. for the Help for Retarded Children, Rochester School of Medical Dentistry, the Farmers Union and the National Health Education Committee.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 27 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Despite some doubts about the necessity for increased NIH appropriations, the Committee was assured by "eminent doctors and scientists" that the funds could be "prudently and wisely spent."

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL, 1957

HR 12138 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2638) July 7, 1956. Recommended appropriation: $1,555,535,425.

- Passed by the House by voice vote, with amendments, July 12. (For roll-call votes, see p. 218) Appropriation voted: $1,555,589,275.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2580) July 14. Recommended: $1,722,089,325.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, by voice vote July 16. Voted: $1,724,639,675.
- Conference report (H Rept 2864) agreed to by the House July 23 and the Senate July 25, by voice votes.

P.L. 814 -- Signed into law July 27. Final appropriation: $1,691,341,875.

Congress completed action July 25 on a supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1957 (HR 12138) carrying new funds of $1,691,341,875 for a wide variety of activities. New funds for military construction totalled almost $1.4 billion, of which the Air Force received $1,228,000,000. Included in the bill were funds for construction in the Washington area: $49 million for a new Central Intelligence Agency building, $44.9 million for enlarging the State Department building and $14.3 million for a new bridge to span the Potomac at Jones Point between Virginia and Maryland. State Department funds included $5.9 million for the President's program of participation in international trade fairs and cultural and athletic exchanges.

Two roll-call votes on the bill were recorded in the House. By a 25-369 roll call July 12, the House rejected a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out funds for the Jones Point Bridge. Earlier, the House on a 362-30 roll call adopted a resolution waiving points of order against provisions of the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 218)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 12138, as it became law:

Agriculture Department	$ 32,250,000
Bureau of the Budget	385,000
Commerce Department and related agencies	17,702,429
Central Intelligence Agency	49,000,000
Defense Department	
Army	88,000,000
Navy	165,000,000
Air Force	1,246,500,000
Interservice	5,450,000
Foreign operations (Army occupation costs)	2,350,000
Health, Education, Welfare Dept.	$ 3,689,500
Independent offices	
Commission on Government Security	632,500
General Services Administration	21,785,000
Public Housing Administration	450,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	789,000
District of Columbia Auditorium Commission	150,000
Interior Department	325,000
State Department	46,504,200
President's International Cultural Exchange, Trade Fair Program	5,900,000
Treasury Department	1,435,850
Legislative branch	360,000
Claims and judgments	2,683,396
TOTAL	$1,691,341,875

In addition, the bill:

Authorized transfers from military stock funds to military construction programs that totaled $437 million: $202 million for the Army from its stock fund and, for the Navy, $200 million from its stock fund and $35 million from the Marine Corps'

Required that any funds appropriated for Reserve facilities under the bill "or any other Act" be used "for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated."

Included funds for acquiring or building 84,218 family housing units for military personnel.

Permitted up to $5 million of military construction funds to be used to acquire Wherry military housing projects.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower May 15 sent Congress a supplemental appropriations request of $187,064,134 for fiscal 1957. Most of it was earmarked for construction of federal buildings in the Washington area. Included were $49 million for a new Central Intelligence Agency headquarters and $55.6 million to expand the existing main State Department building. The President May 10 requested a supplemental appropriation of $405,000 for fiscal 1957 to permit the Bureau of the Budget to carry out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch on government budget and accounting practices.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- July 7 reported HR 12138 (H Rept 2638), recommending $1,555,535,425 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957. The amount was some $333 million more than budget estimates, mostly due to the fact that the Committee favored direct appropriations of $357 million for Air Force construction rather than transfer of that amount from the Army stock fund as proposed by the Administration. The same amount previously appropriated to the Army Fund was rescinded, as were other funds, so the increase was "more than offset", the Committee said.

The Appropriations group was sharply critical of Administration procedure in clearing and funding military

construction projects. They recommended lump sum apportionment of funds to each service rather than detailed justification of individual items, and said reserved funds should be limited to those needed in a given fiscal year. The Committee set out in detail approved construction projects, itemizing amounts to be spent for each.

Floor Action

The House July 12 passed HR 12138 by voice vote, appropriating $1,555,589,275 in supplemental funds for various government agencies in fiscal 1957. The largest item in the bill -- $1.4 billion for military construction -- was earmarked mostly for the Air Force and included $400 million for overseas air bases.

A motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out funds for the Jones Point Bridge across the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia was rejected on a roll-call vote of 25-369. Earlier, the House adopted on a 362-30 roll call a resolution (H Res 584) waiving points of order against provisions of the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 218)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Overton Brooks (D La.) -- Specify that funds appropriated for the Air Force Reserve could not be used for any other purposes; July 12. Voice vote.

Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Appropriate $50,000 for the proposed President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space; July 12. Voice.

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Appropriate $3,500 to provide a medal for each surviving Civil War veteran; July 12. Voice.

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- Appropriate $350 for a gold medal to Gustaf E. Lambert for his yellow fever investigations in Cuba; July 12. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete appropriation of $14.3 million for construction of the Jones Point Bridge; July 12. Standing, 36-65.

Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) -- Prohibit use of funds in bill for construction of a building at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for headquarters of the Air Research and Development Command; July 12. Standing, 38-45.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Specify that Section 309 of the bill shall not deprive the Defense Department, Comptroller or Budget Bureau of any authority which they now have; July 12. Standing, 36-56.

Gross -- Delete $150,000 appropriation for planning a D.C. auditorium; July 12. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- July 14 reported HR 12138 (S Rept 2580) with amendments. The Committee recommended a total of $1,722,089,325, a net increase of $166,500,050 over the House allowance and $363,229,500 more than recommended by the Administration. Most of the latter increase was due to a bookkeeping transaction in which unspent funds from previous years -- that the Administration wanted to spend in fiscal 1957 -- were returned to the Treasury and an equal amount of new money was appropriated.

In approving $7.1 million for the President's special international program of trade fairs and athletic and artistic presentations abroad, the Committee said it "disapproves the use of funds for jazz bands, ballet and dance groups...and strongly urges that greater emphasis be placed in sponsoring choral groups and...sports projects." Funds for trade fair participation included "approximately $1.2 million for fairs behind the Iron Curtain," the report said. The Committee concurred in House action denying a budget request for a supplemental $3 million federal payment to the District of Columbia.

Floor Action

The Senate July 16 passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to conference, voting $1,724,639,675 in supplemental funds for fiscal 1957. Committee and floor amendments were added by voice votes.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Appropriate $2.5 million for the Department of Agriculture for the Mediterranean fruit fly eradication program in Florida; July 16. Voice vote.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Appropriate $50,000 to be used to install an elevator in a government building at Anderson, S.C.; July 16. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 16 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "The Administration claims credit for economy when it presents its budget at the first of the year. But thereafter, when no one is looking, the Administration slips in the supplemental appropriations bills.... So, the initial figures the public receives do not bear a very accurate relationship to what finally happens...." This is not the "great business reform" promised in the 1952 campaign.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- "The Bureau of the Budget makes its recommendation six months in advance of the time when we deliberate on these appropriations. Thereafter...new factors and new questions become involved; and therefore it is necessary to have the supplemental" bills.

Johnston -- Explained that because the Anderson, S.C. building had no elevator, "judges have refused to hold court in the building for several sessions, due to the fact that, as they are old, they cannot walk up and down the steep steps" in the 2½ story building.

Conference

REPORT -- The conferees July 21 filed their report (H Rept 2864) on HR 12138. The final appropriation was $1,691,341,875.

The conferees approved for Air Force construction, the lower House figure of $1,228,000,000 instead of the Senate's $1,238,000,000. A Senate provision restricting use of military construction funds to "authorized programs...approved by Congress" was stricken. In its place the conferees framed language restricting funds appropriated for Reserve facilities to use "for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated." The House list of approved construction projects was augmented by most of those suggested by the Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2580), but the conferees questioned proposed Air Force bases at Dublin, Ga., Hobbs, N.M. and Mitchell, S.D.

In recommending $5,900,000 for participation in the international trade fair program, the conferees said emphasis should be placed on fairs, and that artistic and sporting events were "of value" but should be "carefully scrutinized."

ACTION -- The House July 23, and the Senate July 25, by voice votes, accepted the conference report.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1957

HR 12350 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2849) July 20, 1956. Recommended appropriations: $2,341,895,000.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 24. Appropriations voted: $1,941,895,000.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 2770) July 24. Recommended: $2,311,391,438.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote July 25. (For roll-call vote, see p. 183) Voted: $2,316,142,438.
- First conference report (H Rept 2941) rejected by the Senate July 26, by voice vote.
- Second conference report (H Rept 2950) agreed to by voice votes in the House and Senate July 27.

P.L. 855 -- Signed into law July 31. Final total: $2,257,729,438.

The Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1957, covering funds for the emergency needs of a dozen federal agencies, allotted the bulk of the money to the Atomic Energy Commission, which received $1,898,700,000. Because budget requests for the agency were delayed, AEC had received no funds in the regular appropriation bills for fiscal 1957.

The final appropriations granted in HR 12350 were $107,823,600 less than the President requested.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 12350, as it became law:

Atomic Energy Commission	
Operating expenses	$1,740,400,000
Plant acquisition and construction	158,300,000
Interior Department	
Southeastern Power Admin.	500,000
Bonneville Power Admin.	195,000
Bureau of Reclamation	12,750,000
Strategic minerals	21,000,000
Indian Affairs	687,500
Fish and Wildlife	1,060,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	10,000,000
Agriculture Department	
Farmers' Home Admin.	1,000,000
General Counsel's Office	45,000
Commission on Increased Uses of Agricultural Commodities	150,000
Forest Service	50,000
Commerce Department	
CAA	45,000,000
Maritime activities	18,000,000
Public Roads	200,000
President's Advisory Commission on Office Space	20,000
General Services Admin.	2,500,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	700,000
Memorial and Centennial Commissions	428,400
Health, Education and Welfare Department	
Office of Education	$ 147,020,000
Vocational Rehabilitation	1,000,000
Public Health Service	88,511,000
Defense Department	
Construction, rivers and harbors and flood control	2,520,000
State Department	
International organizations, conferences	130,000
President's special program	4,000,000
Treasury Department	
Bureau of Narcotics	200,000
Legislative Branch	
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	50,000
Claims and judgments	1,312,538
TOTAL	$2,257,729,438

In addition, the bill permitted the AEC to use unexpended balances of previous years' appropriations for operating expenses.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee received budget requests of $1,912,095,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission and Department of the Interior. The Senate Appropriations Committee considered supplemental requests totaling $2,365,553,038.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- June 13 - July 3.

ACTION -- July 20 reported HR 12350 (H Rept 2849), recommending $2,341,895,000, including $2,338,700,000 for the AEC and $3,195,000 for the Interior Department. Included was $440 million to speed up, on a "crash" basis, the civilian atomic power program, which the Administration had not requested.

The report sharply criticized the AEC and its chairman, Lewis L. Strauss, for "misleading" the public on the progress toward a civilian atomic program and for becoming "immersed in partisan politics as evidenced by unyielding insistence that the federal government should not go vigorously forward with the construction of these needed atomic power plants."

A minority report signed by 15 GOP members of the Committee said the proposed "crash" program would "open the door for federal domination and control of atomic power" and lead toward "complete socialization of the electric utility industry."

Floor Action

The House July 24 passed HR 12350 by voice vote. Following House rejection July 24 of a Democratic-sponsored bill (HR 12061) to accelerate the civilian atomic power program (see p. 542), provision of $400 million for the projected program was stricken from the supplemental bill.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 12350, as sent to the Senate:

Atomic Energy Commission	
Operating expenses	$1,780,400,000
Plant acquisition and construction	158,300,000

Interior Department	
Office of the Secretary	$ 500,000
Bonneville Power Admin.	195,000
Bureau of Reclamation	2,500,000
TOTAL	$1,941,895,000

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- In July on fiscal 1957 supplemental appropriations.

ACTION -- July 24 reported HR 12350 (S Rept 2770), recommending $2,311,391,438, which was $54 million less than budget requests. The Committee disallowed a $34,700,000 request for a new airport near Washington, D.C. but recommended that a subcommittee report on the proposed site by Jan. 15, 1957. Of $91,670,000 requested for strategic mineral purchases over a 2½ year period, the Committee recommended $35 million to carry the program through January, 1957. A request of $1.1 million for the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School and for grants to similar state committees was rejected in its entirety.

The Committee granted the entire $54,075,000 requested for a speedup in procurement of air-traffic control and navigation equipment, plus facilities for control of airspace above 15,000 feet. It allowed $22 million for Maritime Administration construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship and said the AEC had $21 million in funds carried over from fiscal 1956 for the project.

Floor Action

The Senate July 25 passed HR 12350 by voice vote, with amendments that brought the total appropriation to $2,316,142,438, after deletion of $40 million for the rejected atomic power program. An amendment to provide funds for work on a Burke, Va. airport near Washington, D.C., was rejected by a 32-56 roll-call vote after the four Senators from Maryland and Virginia said Baltimore's Friendship airport should be used by Washington traffic. (For voting, see chart p. 183)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 12350 appropriated:

Atomic Energy Commission	
Operating expenses	$1,740,400,000
Plant acquisition and construction	158,300,000
Interior Department	
Southeastern Power Admin.	500,000
Bonneville Power Admin.	195,000
Bureau of Reclamation	12,750,000
Strategic minerals	35,000,000
Indian Affairs	687,500
Fish and Wildlife	1,250,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	10,000,000
Agriculture Department	
Farmers' Home Admin.	1,400,000
General Counsel's Office	85,000
Commission on Increased Uses of Agricultural Commodities	150,000
Forest Service	50,000
Commerce Department	
CAA	$ 68,043,000
Maritime activities	22,000,000
Public Roads	665,000
President's Advisory Commission on Office Space	50,000
General Services Admin.	3,500,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1,250,000
Memorial and Centennial Commissions	453,400
Health, Education and Welfare Department	
Office of Education	152,990,000
Vocational Rehabilitation	1,000,000
Public Health Service	90,211,000
Defense Department	
Construction, rivers and harbors and flood control	2,520,000
State Department	
International organizations, conferences	130,000
President's special program	5,000,000
Treasury Department	
Bureau of Narcotics	200,000
Coast Guard	6,000,000
Legislative Branch	
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	50,000
Claims and judgments	1,312,538
TOTAL	$2,316,142,438

In addition, the bill:

Permitted the AEC to use unexpended balances of previous years' appropriations for operating expenses.

Authorized use of $3.5 million in foreign currencies in the informational media guaranty program for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

DEBATE -- There was no opposition to the bill, but various Senators explained their amendments.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Appropriate $6 million for construction of three Coast Guard vessels; July 25. Voice vote.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Provide $50,000 for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space; July 25. Voice.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Provide $34,050,000 for federal payments to school districts in impacted areas; July 25. Voice.

Bridges -- Grant $300,000 for the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School; July 25. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Delete $40 million from AEC's operating expenses; July 25. Voice.

Anderson -- Reinsert language permitting AEC to use unexpended balances of previous years' appropriations, spend $100,000 for confidential objects, transfer sums to other agencies for work performed, set limits on fees paid contractors; July 25. Voice.

Anderson -- Reinsert language for merging and transferring certain AEC funds; bar fellowship funds to disloyal persons and set penalties for disloyal persons who accept AEC employment or fellowships; July 25. Voice.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Appropriate $50,000 for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation; July 25. Voice.

HEALTH AMENDMENTS

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Provide $1 million to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for grants to the states for training practical nurses, provided the states pay $1 for each $2 from the government; July 25. Voice.

Hill -- Grant $200,000 to the National Institutes of Health to administer the Health Research Facilities Act (S 849), instead of transferring funds from regular appropriations; July 25. Voice.

Hill -- Grant $1,371,000 for NIH facilities for housing animals and $300,000 for plans for an NIH general office building, instead of transferring funds for those purposes; July. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Increase Public Health Service sum for water pollution to $4,550,000 in order to raise research funds by $450,000; July 25. Voice.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Authorize use of $3.5 million in foreign currencies in the informational media guaranty program for educational, scientific and cultural purposes in Israel; July 25. Voice.

Dirksen -- Grant $225,000 for the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission; July 25. Voice.

George H. Bender (R Ohio) -- Increase to $100,000 from $10,000 the State Department's appropriation for the Pan American Games in Cleveland in 1959; July 25. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Appropriate $12,943,750 for an airport at Burke, Va., near Washington, D.C.; July 25. Roll call, 32-56.

Conference

FIRST REPORT -- Senate-House conferees July 26 filed a conference report (H Rept 2941) in which the Senate's $35 million appropriation for purchase of strategic minerals was eliminated. Conferees also deleted a Senate appropriation of $6 million for construction of three Coast Guard vessels for patrolling the Gulf of Mexico.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 26 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- The report, though recommending more than the House voted, was "probably as good as we could get."

Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) -- Endorsed provision of funds for additional narcotics agents.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 26 rejected the conference report and asked for a second conference. The report was recommitted by voice vote after western Senators objected to elimination of the strategic minerals purchase appropriation.

SECOND REPORT -- Following the Senate's recommittal, Senate-House conferees July 27 filed a second report (H Rept 2950) in which they agreed on a $21 million appropriation for the strategic mineral program. They sustained the deletion of the $6 million appropriation for Coast Guard patrol boats, said the Coast Guard would be directed to increase its vigilance through maintaining two boats in the Gulf of Mexico as long as needed.

The final version of HR 12350 appropriated $35 million for establishment of CAA air navigation facilities, instead of the Senate's $54,075,000. Conferees eliminated the $350,000 voted by the Senate for education grants for the mentally retarded but accepted other Senate grants for health programs.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 27 agreed by voice vote to the conference report.

DEBATE -- Cannon -- All the "turmoil and repudiation of a complete agreement...was occasioned by two minor items," minerals and patrol boats. The "real bug under the rug was a proposition to send gunboats down to start a war with Mexican fishermen."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 27 agreed to the second conference report, clearing the bill for the White House.

FOREIGN AID STUDIES

Reviews of foreign aid policy and programs by committees of both the Senate and House were authorized before adjournment of the 1956 session. The Senate study, conducted by a special committee, was to be completed Jan. 31, 1957; the House review by the Foreign Affairs Committee, by Feb. 1.

The White House announced Sept. 5 that a private citizens group, headed by retired steel executive Benjamin F. Fairless, would also make a study of foreign aid, with the results to be in by March 1.

By authorizing their independent studies, the House and Senate disregarded Administration views that the executive branch should share in any study made, or, failing that, Congress should limit its survey to operations and methods while an executive group studied policy.

Even before completion of debate on the mutual security authorization and appropriation bills (see p. 418) the need for a comprehensive review had been widely discussed and accepted in both houses. At issue, however, was the question of who should make the study.

GEORGE PROPOSAL

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 12 circulated in the Committee a proposal for a Congressional study using the services of private research groups.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles April 14 said George's proposal "actually parallels thinking that has been going on within the Administration...." He said he thought a "comprehensive study" of foreign aid would be "useful."

President Eisenhower at his May 4 press conference disclosed that the Administration was "studying ways and means of establishing a commission to look into this long-range plan...." At an April 30 meeting with legislative leaders the President was reported to have suggested the formation of a citizens' committee to make the study. Members would be appointed by the Administration and approved by the Senate.

Senate Study

In two decisive actions the Senate rejected the Administration's claim for a share in the projected study.

The Senate June 29 rejected, by a 41-45 party-line vote, an amendment by Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to the foreign aid authorization bill establishing a Hoover-type commission (half public officials, half private citizens) to make the study. (For voting, see chart p. 174) Knowland read a letter from Secretary Dulles endorsing a mixed commission in preference to a Congressional inquiry.

On July 11 the Senate adopted by voice vote an amended resolution (S Res 285), sponsored by Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), calling for "exhaustive studies" of foreign aid by a special Senate committee. The Foreign Relations Committee, in reporting (S Rept 2278) the resolution June 20, proposed studies by the Committee itself. It explained that it rejected an alternative proposal for a Hoover-type commission (S 4035, sponsored by Knowland) because it "believed that a thoroughgoing legislative study of foreign aid, independent of the executive branch, is necessary for an accurate evaluation of foreign aid at this time."

A proposal (S Con Res 82) by Edward Martin (R Pa.) for a joint Senate-House committee to make the study was also turned down by the Committee as involving "excessive delay."

PROVISIONS -- S Res 285, as approved by the Senate:

Created a special Senate committee composed of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees to make "exhaustive studies" of foreign aid and its relation to the national interest.

Directed the committee to study, among other things: the proper objectives of aid programs and the measures of their success; U.S. capability to extend aid; foreign countries' need and capacity to make effective use of it; related actions to make aid effective.

Instructed the committee to report, with findings and recommendations, by Jan. 31, 1957.

Directed the committee to make full use of the help of private persons and organizations, and empowered it to use subpenas to secure information.

Authorized $300,000 for the study.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Create a special committee to include, in addition to members of the Foreign Relations Committee, the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees and give the proposed committee subpena powers; July 11. Voice vote.

MEMBERS APPOINTED

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) July 26 named an executive committee of the special committee to carry on the foreign aid study during Congress' recess. Included were: Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), chairman; Richard B. Russell (D Ga.); J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.); Styles Bridges (R N.H.); H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.); and William F. Knowland (R Calif.).

The full special committee membership included the 15 members of the Foreign Relations Committee, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) and Bridges of the Appropriations Committee, and Russell and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) of the Armed Services Committee.

Other Studies

The House Foreign Affairs Committee June 21 announced it would "examine and re-appraise, under the direction of the Chairman, the objectives, methods and results of the foreign policies and programs of the United States involved in the Mutual Security Act...." The Committee action did not require House approval as no special funds were sought for the study.

On Sept. 24 the executive branch study group headed by Benjamin F. Fairless met with President Eisenhower, announced it would make a preliminary report by Dec. 1, a final report with recommendations by March 1, 1957.

The seven-member committee, called the President's Citizen Advisers on the Mutual Security Program, included, besides Fairless: John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' president; Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency; Whitelaw Reid, board chairman of the New York Herald Tribune; Colgate W. Darden Jr., University of Virginia president; Richard R. Deupree, board chairman of Proctor and Gamble; and Jesse W. Tapp, board chairman of the Bank of America.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Sept. 5 said the committee's job would be "to review the United States programs and to recommend as to future government policy in regard to military, economic, technical and other programs."

1956 Reports

The President's ninth semi-annual report on the Mutual Security Program was filed May 6. Covering operations from July 1 - Dec. 31, 1955, the report noted "two conspicuous changes" during the six months: "efficient transfer" of administrative responsibility to the International Cooperation Administration from its predecessor, Foreign Operations Administration, and "sharply increased activity" by Russia in barter trade and aid to non-Communist countries.

Two reports on the technical assistance programs also were filed during the 1956 session.

One (S Rept 1956), filed May 7 by the Technical Assistance Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and based on 18 months' study, unanimously recommended that the technical cooperation program be continued at the existing level. The Subcommittee said a shortage of qualified technical personnel limited the program. It recommended that projects be "more carefully planned" and the role of private agencies in the program be studied. Increased contributions to the United Nations technical assistance program "might be justified," the Subcommittee said, but the U.S. proportionate share of the program should not be increased.

A report (H Rept 1985) filed March 29 by the House Government Operations' International Operations Subcommittee criticized the U.S. technical assistance program in Latin America as lacking "clearly defined objectives." The Subcommittee commented unfavorably on administration of the program and said some projects had "assumed characteristics of economic aid." Criticized also were the methods of presenting to Congress budget requests and facts about host countries' contributions to the program.

84th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION
ACTION ON NOMINATIONS



114 Supreme Court Appointments. . .

	State	Date of Birth	Nominated by	To Replace	Date of Appointment	Date Confirmed	Other Action	Date Resigned	Date of Death	Years of Service
John Jay*	N.Y.	12/12/1745	Washington		9/24/1789	9/26/1789		6/29/1795	5/17/1829	5
John Rutledge	S.C.	1739	Washington		9/24/1789	9/26/1789		3/ 5/1791	7/23/1800	1
William Cushing	Mass.	3/ 1/1732	Washington		9/24/1789	9/26/1789			9/13/1810	20
Robert H. Harrison	Md.	1745	Washington		9/24/1789	9/26/1789	Jan. 1790(D)		4/20/1790	
James Wilson	Pa.	9/14/1742	Washington		9/24/1789	9/26/1789			8/21/1798	8
John Blair	Va.	1732	Washington		9/24/1789	9/26/1789		1/27/1796	8/31/1800	6
James Iredell	N.C.	10/ 5/1751	Washington	Harrison	2/ 9/1790	2/10/1790			10/ 2/1799	9
Thomas Johnson	Md.	11/ 4/1732	Washington	Rutledge	8/ 5/1791 & 11/ 1/1791	11/ 7/1791		3/ 4/1793	10/25/1819	1
William Paterson	N.J.	1745	Washington	Johnson	3/ 4/1793	3/ 4/1793			9/ 9/1806	13
John Rutledge*			Washington	Jay	7/ 1/1795 & 11/ 5/1795		12/15/1795(R)			
William Cushing*		3/ 1/1732	Washington	Jay	1/26/1796	1/27/1796	2/ 2/1796(D)			
Samuel Chase	Md.	4/17/1741	Washington	Blair	1/26/1796	1/27/1796			6/19/1811	15
Oliver Ellsworth*	Conn.	4/29/1745	Washington	Jay	3/ 3/1796	3/ 4/1796		9/30/1800	11/26/1807	4
Bushrod Washington	Va.	6/ 5/1762	Adams	Wilson	9/29/1798 & 12/19/1798	12/20/1798			11/26/1829	31
Alfred Moore	N.C.	5/21/1755	Adams	Iredell	10/20/1799 & 12/ 6/1799	12/10/1799		March, 1804	10/15/1810	4
John Jay*			Adams	Ellsworth	12/18/1800	12/19/1800	1/ 2/1801(D)			
John Marshall*	Va.	9/24/1755	Adams	Ellsworth	1/20/1801	1/27/1801			7/ 6/1835	34
William Johnson	S.C.	12/27/1771	Jefferson	Moore	3/22/1804	3/24/1804			8/ 4/1834	30
Henry B. Livingston	N.Y.	11/26/1757	Jefferson	Paterson	11/10/1806& 12/13/1806	12/17/1806			3/18/1823	16
Thomas Todd	Ky.	1/23/1765	Jefferson	New Seat	2/28/1807	3/ 3/1807			2/ 7/1826	18
Levi Lincoln	Mass.	5/15/1749	Madison	Cushing	1/ 2/1811	1/ 3/1811	1/20/1811(D)		4/14/1820	
Alexander Wolcott	Conn.	11/12/1775	Madison	Cushing	2/ 4/1811		2/13/1811(R)			
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	7/11/1767	Madison	Cushing	2/21/1811	2/22/1811	April, 1811(D)		2/23/1848	
Joseph Story	Mass.	9/18/1779	Madison	Cushing	11/15/1811	11/18/1811			9/10/1845	33
Gabriel Duval	Md.	12/ 6/1752	Madison	Chase	11/15/1811	11/18/1811		Jan., 1835	3/ 6/1844	22
Smith Thompson	N.Y.	1/17/1768	Monroe	Livingston	9/ 1/1823 & 12/ 8/1823	12/ 9/1823			12/18/1843	20
Robert Trimble	Ky.	1777	J.Q. Adams	Todd	4/11/1826	5/ 9/1826			8/25/1828	2
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	9/10/1787	J.Q. Adams	Trimble	12/17/1828		2/12/1829(P)		7/26/1863	
John McLain	Ohio	3/11/1785	Jackson	Trimble	3/16/1829	3/ 7/1829			4/ 4/1861	32
Henry Baldwin	Pa.	1/14/1780	Jackson	Washington	1/ 4/1830	1/ 6/1830			4/21/1844	14
James M. Wayne	Ga.	1790	Jackson	Johnson	1/ 7/1835	1/ 9/1835			7/ 5/1867	32
Roger B. Taney	Md.	3/17/1777	Jackson	Duval	1/15/1835		3/ 3/1835(P)			
Roger B. Taney*			Jackson	Marshall	12/28/1835	3/15/1836			10/12/1864	28
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	5/25/1783	Jackson	Duval	12/28/1835	3/15/1836			2/25/1841	4
William Smith	Ala.	1762	Jackson	New Seat	3/ 3/1837	3/ 8/1837	March, 1837(D)		6/10/1840	
John Catron	Tenn.	1786	Jackson	New Seat	3/ 3/1837	3/ 8/1837			5/30/1865	28
John McKinley	Ala.	5/ 1/1780	Van Buren	New Seat	4/22/1837 & 9/18/1837	9/25/1837			7/19/1852	15
Peter V. Daniel	Va.	4/24/1784	Van Buren	Barbour	2/26/1841	3/ 2/1841			5/30/1860	19
John C. Spencer	N.Y.	1/ 8/1788	Tyler	Thompson	1/ 9/1844		1/31/1844(R)		5/18/1855	
Reuben H. Walworth	N.Y.	10/26/1788	Tyler	Thompson	3/13/1844		6/17/1844(W)		11/27/1867	
Edward King	Pa.	1/31/1794	Tyler	Baldwin	6/ 5/1844		6/15/1844(P)			
Edward King			Tyler	Baldwin	12/ 4/1844		2/ 7/1845(W)		5/ 8/1873	
Samuel Nelson	N.Y.	11/10/1792	Tyler	Thompson	2/14/1845	2/14/1845		11/28/1872	12/13/1873	27
John M. Read	Pa.	2/21/1797	Tyler	Baldwin	2/ 7/1845	No action			11/29/1874	
George W. Woodward	Pa.	3/26/1809	Polk	Baldwin	12/23/1845		1/22/1846(R)		5/10/1875	
Levi Woodbury	N.H.	12/22/1789	Polk	Story	9/20/1845 & 12/23/1845	1/ 3/1846			9/ 4/1851	5
Robert C. Grier	Pa.	3/ 5/1794	Polk	Baldwin	8/ 3/1846	8/ 4/1846		1/31/1870	9/26/1870	23
Benjamin R. Curtis	Mass.	11/ 4/1809	Fillmore	Woodbury	9/22/1851 & 12/11/1851	12/29/1851		9/ 1/1857	9/15/1874	6
Edward A. Bradford	La.	9/27/1813	Fillmore	McKinley	8/16/1852	No action				
George E. Badger	N.C.	4/13/1795	Fillmore	McKinley	1/10/1853		2/11/1853(P)		5/11/1866	
William C. Micou	La.	1806	Fillmore	McKinley	2/24/1853	No action				
John A. Campbell	Ala.	6/24/1811	Pierce	McKinley	3/21/1853	3/25/1853		April, 1861	3/13/1889	8
Nathan Clifford	Maine	8/18/1803	Buchanan	Curtis	12/ 9/1857	1/12/1858			7/25/1881	23
Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1/10/1810	Buchanan	Daniel	2/ 5/1861		2/21/1861(R)		8/19/1883	
Noah H. Swayne	Ohio	12/ 7/1804	Lincoln	McClain	1/21/1862	1/24/1862		1/21/1881	6/ 8/1884	18
Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	4/ 5/1816	Lincoln	Daniel	7/16/1862	7/16/1862			10/14/1890	28
David Davis	Ill.	3/ 9/1815	Lincoln	Campbell	10/17/1862 & 12/ 1/1862	12/ 8/1862		3/ 4/1877	6/26/1886	14
Stephen J. Field	Calif.	11/ 4/1816	Lincoln	New Seat	3/ 6/1863	3/10/1863		12/ 1/1897	4/ 9/1899	34
Salmon P. Chase*	Ohio	1/13/1808	Lincoln	Taney	12/ 6/1864	12/ 6/1864			5/ 7/1873	8

. . .Made From 1789 Through 1956

	State	Date of Birth	Nominated by	To Replace	Date of Appointment	Date Confirmed	Other Action	Date Resigned	Date of Death	Years of Service
Henry Stanbery	Ohio	2/20/1803	Johnson	Catron	4/16/1866	No action			6/26/1881	
Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	2/21/1816	Grant	New Seat	12/15/1869		2/ 3/1870(R)		1/31/1895	
Edwin M. Stanton	Pa.	12/19/1814	Grant	Grier	12/20/1869	12/20/1869			12/24/1869	
William Strong	Pa.	3/ 6/1806	Grant	Grier	2/ 7/1870	2/18/1870		12/14/1880	8/19/1895	10
Joseph P. Bradley	N.J.	3/14/1813	Grant	New Seat	2/ 7/1870	3/21/1870			1/22/1892	21
Ward Hunt	N.Y.	6/14/1810	Grant	Nelson	12/11/1872	12/11/1872		1/ 7/1882	3/24/1886	9
George H. Williams*	Ore.	3/23/1823	Grant	Chase	12/ 1/1873		1/ 8/1874(W)		4/ 4/1910	
Caleb Cushing*	Mass.	1/17/1800	Grant	Chase	1/ 9/1874		1/13/1874(W)		1/ 2/1879	
Morrison R. Waite*	Ohio	11/29/1816	Grant	Chase	1/19/1874	1/21/1874			3/23/1888	14
John M. Harlan	Ky.	6/ 1/1833	Hayes	Davis	3/29/1877 & 10/17/1877	11/29/1877			10/14/1911	34
William B. Woods	Ga.	8/ 3/1824	Hayes	Strong	12/15/1880	12/21/1880			5/14/1887	6
Stanley Matthews	Ohio	7/21/1824	Hayes	Swayne	1/26/1881	No action				
Stanley Matthews			Garfield	Swayne	3/14/1881	5/12/1881			3/22/1889	7
Horace Gray	Mass.	3/24/1828	Arthur	Clifford	12/19/1881	12/20/1881		7/ 9/1902	9/15/1902	20
Roscoe Conkling	N.Y.	10/30/1829	Arthur	Hunt	2/24/1882	3/ 2/1882	March, 1882(D)		4/18/1888	
Samuel Blatchford	N.Y.	3/ 9/1820	Arthur	Hunt	3/13/1882	3/27/1882			7/ 7/1893	11
Lucius Q.C. Lamar	Miss.	9/17/1825	Cleveland	Woods	12/ 6/1887	1/16/1888			1/24/1893	5
Melville W. Fuller*	Ill.	2/11/1833	Cleveland	Waite	5/ 2/1888	7/20/1888			7/ 4/1910	21
David J. Brewer	Kan.	1/20/1837	Harrison	Matthews	12/ 4/1889	12/18/1889			3/28/1910	20
Henry B. Brown	Mich.	3/21/1836	Harrison	Miller	12/23/1890	12/29/1890		5/28/1906	9/ 4/1913	15
George Shiras, Jr.	Pa.	1/26/1832	Harrison	Bradley	7/19/1892	7/26/1892		2/23/1903	8/21/1924	10
Howell E. Jackson	Tenn.	4/ 8/1832	Harrison	Lamar	2/ 2/1893	2/18/1893			8/ 8/1895	2
William B. Hornblower	N.Y.	5/13/1851	Cleveland	Blatchford	9/19/1893		1/15/1894(R)		6/16/1914	
Wheeler H. Peckham	N.Y.	1/ 1/1833	Cleveland	Blatchford	1/22/1894		2/16/1894(R)		9/27/1905	
Edward D. White	La.	3/ 3/1845	Cleveland	Blatchford	2/19/1894	2/19/1894				16
Rufus W. Peckham	N.Y.	11/ 8/1838	Cleveland	Jackson	12/ 3/1895	12/ 9/1895			10/24/1909	13
Joseph McKenna	Calif.	8/10/1843	McKinley	Field	12/16/1897	1/21/1898		1/ 5/1925	11/21/26	26
Oliver W. Holmes	Mass.	3/ 8/1841	Roosevelt	Gray	8/11/1902 & 12/ 2/1902	12/ 4/1902		1/12/1932	3/ 6/1935	29
William R. Day	Ohio	4/17/1849	Roosevelt	Shiras	2/19/1903	2/23/1903		11/13/1922	7/ 9/1923	19
William H. Moody	Mass.	12/23/1853	Roosevelt	Brown	12/ 3/1906	12/12/1906		11/20/1910	7/ 2/1917	3
Horace H. Lurton	Tenn.	2/26/1844	Taft	Peckham	12/13/1909	12/20/1909			7/12/1914	4
Edward D. White*			Taft	Fuller	12/12/1910	12/12/1910			5/19/1921	10
Charles E. Hughes	N.Y.	4/11/1862	Taft	Brewer	4/25/1910	5/2/1910		6/10/1916		5
Willis Van Devanter	Wyo.	4/17/1859	Taft	Moody	12/12/1910	12/15/1910		6/ 2/1937†	2/ 8/1941	26
Joseph R. Lamar	Ga.	10/14/1857	Taft	White	12/12/1910	12/15/1910			1/ 2/1916	5
Mahlon Pitney	N.J.	2/ 5/1858	Taft	Harlan	2/19/1912	3/13/1912		12/31/1922	12/ 9/1924	10
James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	2/ 3/1862	Wilson	Lurton	8/19/1914	8/29/1914		1/31/1941	8/24/1946	26
Louis D. Brandeis	Mass.	11/13/1856	Wilson	Lamar	1/28/1916	6/ 1/1916		2/13/1939†	10/ 5/1941	22
John H. Clarke	Ohio	9/18/1857	Wilson	Hughes	7/14/1916	7/24/1916		9/18/1922	3/22/1945	5
William H. Taft*	Conn.	9/15/1857	Harding	White	6/30/1921	6/30/1921		2/ 3/1930	3/ 8/1930	8
George Sutherland	Utah	3/25/1862	Harding	Clarke	9/ 5/1922	9/ 5/1922		1/17/1938†	7/18/1942	15
Pierce Butler	Minn.	3/17/1866	Harding	Day	11/23/1922	12/21/1922			11/16/1939	16
Edward T. Sanford	Tenn.	7/23/1865	Harding	Pitney	1/24/1923	1/29/1923			3/ 8/1930	7
Harlan F. Stone	N.Y.	10/11/1872	Coolidge	McKenna	1/ 5/1925	2/ 5/1925				16
Charles E. Hughes*	N.Y.	4/11/1862	Hoover	Taft	2/ 3/1930	2/13/1930		7/ 1/1941	8/27/1948	11
John J. Parker	N.C.		Hoover	Sanford	3/21/1930		5/ 7/1930(R)			
Owen J. Roberts	Pa.	5/ 2/1875	Hoover	Sanford	5/ 9/1930	5/20/1930		7/31/1945	5/19/1955	15
Benjamin N. Cardozo	N.Y.	5/24/1870	Hoover	Holmes	2/15/1932	2/24/1932			7/9/1938	6
Hugo L. Black	Ala.	2/27/1886	Roosevelt	Van Devanter	8/12/1937	8/17/1937				
Stanley F. Reed	Ky.	12/31/1884	Roosevelt	Sutherland	1/15/1938	1/25/1938				
Felix Frankfurter	Mass.	11/15/1882	Roosevelt	Cardozo	1/ 5/1939	1/17/1939				
William O. Douglas	Conn.	10/16/1898	Roosevelt	Brandeis	3/20/1939	4/ 4/1939				
Frank Murphy	Mich.	4/13/1890	Roosevelt	Butler	1/ 4/1940	1/15/1940			7/19/1949	9
Harlan F. Stone*			Roosevelt	Hughes	6/12/1941	6/27/1941			4/22/1946	5
James F. Byrnes	S.C.	1879	Roosevelt	Stone	6/12/1941			10/ 3/1942		1
Robert H. Jackson	N.Y.	2/13/1892	Roosevelt	McReynolds	6/12/1941	7/ 7/1941			10/ 9/1954	12
Wiley B. Rutledge	Iowa	7/20/1894	Roosevelt	Byrnes	1/11/1943	2/ 8/1943			9/10/1949	6
Harold H. Burton	Ohio	6/22/1888	Truman	Roberts	9/18/1945	9/19/1945				
Fred M. Vinson*	Ky.	1/22/1890	Truman	Stone	6/ 6/1946	6/20/1946			9/ 8/1953	7
Tom C. Clark	Texas	9/23/1899	Truman	Murphy	8/ 2/1949	8/18/1949				
Sherman Minton	Ind.	10/20/1890	Truman	Rutledge	9/15/1949	10/ 4/1949		10/15/1956†		8
Earl Warren*	Calif.	3/19/1891	Eisenhower	Vinson	9/30/1953	3/ 1/1954				
John M. Harlan	N.Y.	5/20/1899	Eisenhower	Jackson	1/10/1955	3/16/1955				
William J. Brennan Jr.	N.J.	4/25/1906	Eisenhower	Minton	10/16/1956					

D -- Declined	P -- Postponed
W -- Withdrawn	* -- Chief Justice
R -- Rejected	† -- Retired

1956 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The top-ranking Presidential nomination in 1956 was that of Frederick Andrew Seaton as Secretary of the Interior on May 28. The Senate confirmed his nomination June 6. Seaton, an ex-Sen. (R Neb., 1952) and a White House Assistant before his appointment, succeeded Douglas McKay, who resigned to run for the Senate in Oregon.

The President Sept. 29 named William Joseph Brennan Jr. as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Sherman Minton, who retired, effective Oct. 15. Brennan, a Democrat and until his appointment an Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, would serve under a recess appointment pending Senate confirmation in 1957. Brennan, the 114th Supreme Court appointee, was President Eisenhower's third appointment to the high Court. The others were Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan, both Republicans. (For list of the 114 names, see p. 644)

Donald A. Quarles, who received a recess appointment in August, 1955 as Secretary of the Air Force, was confirmed by the Senate Feb. 17. He succeeded Harold E. Talbott, who resigned during a Senate investigation of his outside business interests. (1955 Almanac, p. 665)

Russell C. Harrington was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 16 as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Harrington received a recess appointment following the resignation of Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews in October, 1955. Andrews in 1956 assumed the leadership of the Independent States Rights Movement and became the party's Presidential candidate. In a reversal of his role as Internal Revenue Commissioner, Andrews became a champion of "drastic tax reform" to reduce the income tax levy.

The President Oct. 12 named Bertram D. Tallamy as administrator of the new federal highway construction program, effective upon confirmation by the Senate in 1957. Tallamy was chairman of the New York State Thruway Commission.

Eisenhower Nominations

(Jan. 3, 1953 through July 27, 1956)

Session and Congress	Post-masters	Armed Services	Other Civilians
1st session, 83rd Jan. 3 - Aug. 3, 1953*	101	21,902	1,539
2nd session, 83rd Jan. 6 - Dec. 2, 1954	1,914	42,057	1,945
1st session, 84th Jan. 5 - Aug. 2, 1955	1,490	37,467	1,729
2nd session, 84th Jan. 3 - July 27, 1956	1,902	38,647	2,938
TOTAL	5,407	140,073	8,151

* -- *includes 2,789 names submitted by President Truman.*

GRAND TOTAL, 83rd and 84th Congresses -- 153,631 nominations.*

Several of the President's nominations met with opposition. Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore, nominated to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1955, was not confirmed until after several months of hearings in 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 665) Opposition came from Southerners who questioned Sobeloff's fitness because of his 1955 role in Supreme Court hearings on implementing the school integration decision. The Senate confirmed his appointment July 16, by a 64-19 roll-call vote. (See story, p. 649)

The recess appointment in 1955 of Charles J. Lowen Jr. as administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration led to his involvement in hearings covering the resignation of his predecessor, Frederick B. Lee, and the entire CAA setup. Lowen was confirmed by the Senate June 6 but died Sept. 5.

The Senate failed to act on the 1955 recess appointment of Wesley A. D'Ewart as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management, and he resigned the post July 31. His appointment was opposed by Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which held hearings on the nomination. Murray, who defeated D'Ewart, a Republican, in a 1954 Senate race, said the GOP had linked him with "red fronts" during the Montana campaign. D'Ewart was an ex-Congressman (R Mont., 1945-55).

The Senate disputed President Eisenhower's renomination of two Tariff Commission members -- William E. Dowling and James Weldon Jones -- and his request that they switch terms. The nominations were finally confirmed, by a 92-0 roll-call vote on March 12. (See story, p. 650)

Strong controversy was generated when President Eisenhower July 13 named Paul G. Hoffman as a U.S. representative to the eleventh session of the United Nations General Assembly. Hoffman, board chairman of Studebaker-Packard Corp. and president of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, was criticized by some Congressmen for his policies as Economic Cooperation Administrator. He was confirmed July 20 by a 64-22 roll-call vote. (See story, p. 650)

MAJOR RESIGNATIONS

Resignations from top posts during 1956, in addition to McKay's, included: Budget Bureau Director Rowland R. Hughes; General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure; ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; and Robert B. McLeaish, head of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Mansure, who had been under Congressional criticism in connection with the operation of a government nickel plant in Cuba, resigned Feb. 6. He gave his reason as "personal obligations," said the resignation had been "clouded by misrepresentations which have been given wide currency in the press." President Eisenhower named as his successor Assistant Secretary of Defense Franklin G. Floete.

Hughes, Budget Director since 1954, resigned April 1 for "compelling personal and family reasons." The President named as his successor Deputy Budget Director Percival F. Brundage.

Cain, a frequent critic of the Administration's government employees security program, offered his resignation July 17, since his three-year term was due to expire in August. President Eisenhower July 25 accepted the resignation. Cain was succeeded by Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee of Portland, Ore.

McLeaish resigned as FHA administrator June 19 and said his action was "strongly suggested" by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. McLeaish was involved in Senate Post Office and Civil Service hearings in June on the conduct of FHA employees. One witness, John M. Ferguson Jr., president of Houston Fire and Casualty Insurance Co., said his $1 million FHA contract was terminated because he refused to hire one of McLeaish's friends as a salesman in 1953, and he refused McLeaish's request to make "friends of the Administration" agents for the account. McLeaish was succeeded by Kermit H. Hansen.

During 1956 the President sent 43,487 nominations to the Senate; 23 were withdrawn, 42,797 were confirmed and the remainder not acted upon. None was rejected. In 1955, President Eisenhower requested Senate approval of 40,686 nominations; in 1954, 45,917; and in 1953, 20,753.

MAJOR NOMINATIONS

This is a list of major nominations confirmed by the Senate during 1956. Nominations which were not confirmed are not listed.

Executive Department

AGRICULTURE

Marvin Leland McLain, of Iowa, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; confirmed Jan. 27.

David A. Hamil, of Colorado, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, for a 10-year term; confirmed June 21.

COMMERCE

Harold Chadick McClellan, of California, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; confirmed Jan. 26.

Frederick Henry Mueller, of Michigan, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; confirmed Jan. 26.

DEFENSE

Mansfield D. Sprague, of Connecticut, General Counsel of the Department of Defense; confirmed Feb. 17.

Clifford Cook Furnas, of New York, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed Feb. 17.

Floyd Sherman Bryant, of California, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed April 30.

Department of Air Force

Donald Aubrey Quarles, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Air Force; confirmed Feb. 17.

Department of the Navy

Garrison Norton, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; confirmed June 22.

Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, U.S. Marine Corps, Commandant of the Marine Corps, for a two-year period from Jan. 1, 1956; confirmed Feb. 17.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Herold Christian Hunt, of Massachusetts, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, confirmed Jan. 30.

Lowell Thelwell Coggeshall, of Illinois, Special Assistant on Health and Medical Affairs; confirmed Jan. 16.

INTERIOR

Frederick A. Seaton, of Nebraska, Secretary of the Interior; confirmed June 6.

JUSTICE

Victor R. Hansen, of California, Assistant Attorney General; confirmed July 11.

George Cochran Doub, of Maryland, Assistant Attorney General; confirmed April 18.

Charles K. Rice, of New Jersey, Assistant Attorney General; confirmed March 1.

POST OFFICE

Maurice E. Stans, of Illinois, Deputy Postmaster General; confirmed April 16.

STATE

Robert R. Bowie, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed Feb. 17.

William M. Rountree, of Maryland, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed July 26.

Robert C. Hill, of New Hampshire, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed March 7.

Isaac W. Carpenter Jr., of Nebraska, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed Jan. 25.

Herbert V. Prochnow, of Illinois, Deputy Under Secretary of State; confirmed Jan. 25.

Walter K. Scott, of Maryland, Deputy Director for Management of the International Cooperation Administration; confirmed July 21.

TREASURY

Russell C. Harrington, of Rhode Island, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; confirmed Jan. 16.

Boards, Commissions, Corporations

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Willard Frank Libby, of Illinois, member, for term expiring June 30, 1961; confirmed June 19.

Harold S. Vance, of Indiana, member, for term expiring June 30, 1960; confirmed Jan. 27.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Charles J. Lowen Jr., of Colorado, administrator; confirmed June 6.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

James Durfee, of Wisconsin, member, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1960; confirmed April 12.

G. Joseph Minetti, of New York, member, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1961; confirmed May 24.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Samuel C. Waugh, of Nebraska, president; confirmed Jan. 27.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Kermit H. Hansen, of Iowa, administrator; confirmed July 20.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Lewis E. Berry Jr., of Michigan, deputy administrator; confirmed April 30.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

T.A.M. Craven, of Virginia, member, for seven-year term from July 1, 1956; confirmed June 22.

FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Thomas Edward Stakem Jr., of Virginia, member, for remainder of term expiring June 30, 1958; confirmed May 24.

Clarence G. Morse, of California, member, for term expiring June 30, 1960; confirmed May 31.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Arthur Kline, of Wyoming, member, for term expiring June 22, 1961; confirmed June 14.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

William McChesney Martin Jr., of New York, member, Board of Governors, for 14-year term from Feb. 1, 1956; confirmed Jan. 30.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sigurd Anderson, of South Dakota, commissioner, for unexpired seven-year term from Sept. 26, 1952; confirmed Feb. 10.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Franklin G. Floete, of Iowa, administrator; confirmed March 1.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

Andrew N. Overby, of the District of Columbia, U.S. executive director, for two-year term; confirmed June 28.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Donald P. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, commissioner, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1962; confirmed March 15.

Robert W. Minor, of Ohio, commissioner, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1958; confirmed Jan. 26.

Rupert L. Murphy, of Georgia, commissioner, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1957; confirmed Jan. 26.

Laurence Walrath, of Florida, commissioner, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1956; confirmed March 15.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Stephen Sibley Bean, of Maryland, member, for term expiring Aug. 27, 1960; confirmed March 28.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Francis A. O'Neill Jr., of New York, member, for term expiring Feb. 1, 1959; confirmed Jan. 26.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

David Sarnoff, of New York, member, for remainder of term expiring June 19, 1958; confirmed Feb. 17.

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, USA, member, for term expiring June 19, 1961; confirmed May 18.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Thomas M. Healy, of Georgia, member, for remainder of term expiring Aug. 28, 1958; confirmed March 28.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Russell A. Stuart, of Virginia, member; confirmed May 23.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

James Cunningham Sargent, of New York, member, for term expiring June 5, 1961; confirmed June 25.

Earl Freeman Hastings, of Arizona, member, for remainder of term expiring June 5, 1959; confirmed March 1.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Francis Adams Cherry, of Arkansas, member, for term expiring March 4, 1960; confirmed March 28.

R. Lockwood Jones, of Oklahoma, member, for remainder of term expiring Aug. 9, 1960; confirmed March 28.

James R. Duncan, of Virginia, member, for remainder of term expiring Aug. 9, 1959; confirmed May 21.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Edgar Bernard Brossard, of Utah, member, for term expiring June 16, 1962; confirmed March 19.

James Weldon Jones, of Texas, member, for remainder of term expiring June 16, 1961; confirmed March 13.

William E. Dowling, of Michigan, member, for remainder of term expiring June 16, 1957; confirmed March 13.

United Nations

Ellsworth Bunker, of Vermont, representative to the 11th session of the General Assembly; confirmed July 19.

Paul G. Hoffman, of California, representative to the 11th session of the General Assembly; confirmed July 20.

Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, representative to the 11th session of the General Assembly; confirmed July 19.

William F. Knowland, of California, representative to the 11th session of the General Assembly; confirmed July 19.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts, representative to the 11th session of the General Assembly; confirmed July 19.

Courts

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

Warren E. Burger, of Minnesota, U.S. circuit judge, District of Columbia circuit; confirmed March 28.

Simon E. Sobeloff, of Maryland, U.S. circuit judge, fourth circuit; confirmed July 16.

Charles E. Whittaker, of Missouri, U.S. circuit judge, eighth circuit; confirmed June 4.

Stanley N. Barnes, of California, U.S. circuit judge, ninth circuit; confirmed March 20.

Frederick G. Hamley, of Washington, U.S. circuit judge, ninth circuit; confirmed June 29.

David T. Lewis, of Utah, U.S. circuit judge, 10th circuit; confirmed June 4.

SOBELOFF CONFIRMATION

NOMINATED --Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff, July 14, 1955, to be U.S. circuit judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

APPROVED -- Senate Judiciary Committee, 9-2, June 29, 1956.

CONFIRMED -- By the Senate July 16, by a roll-call vote of 64-19. (See p. 178)

Simon E. Sobeloff was nominated by President Eisenhower in 1955, but the Senate adjourned without acting on the appointment. Following hearings in May and June, 1956, concerned mainly with his views on school segregation, he was confirmed as judge of the fourth circuit, which covers Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the Carolinas.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- May 5, 21, 22, by special Subcommittee; June, 4, 28, by full Committee.

TESTIMONY -- May 5 -- Fourth Circuit Court Judge Morris A. Soper said he had known Sobeloff for 40 years and would recommend him "unqualifiedly." He said Sobeloff's reputation was "of the highest."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), in a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, said Sobeloff was "completely unqualified" for the post. Johnston said Sobeloff was involved in a conflict-of-interests situation in the 1930s when he accepted a court appointment to investigate a bank liquidation in Baltimore, Md.

Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), in a submitted statement, said Sobeloff's public speeches "indicate he has a judicial philosophy wholly foreign to the American Constitutional concept."

Sobeloff said he represented the government before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1955 arguments on implementing the Court's 1954 anti-segregation decision regarding public schools. He said he advocated "orderly accomplishment" and would handle any segregation problems "with fairness, understanding and moderation."

Senators J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) and John Marshall Butler (R Md.) endorsed Sobeloff.

May 21 -- Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) said Sobeloff "condones if he does not actually approve" the Supreme Court's "usurpation" of state powers. Sobeloff said he took the "middle ground" in arguments on what kind of decree the Supreme Court should issue to enforce its anti-segregation ruling.

May 22 -- Subcommittee Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said after a brief hearing they were satisfied with Sobeloff's qualifications and would vote for his confirmation.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee May 24 favorably reported the nomination to the full Committee, which then held further hearings.

TESTIMONY -- June 4 -- Sen. Johnston said he opposed Sobeloff because of "charges against his professional conduct" in a Baltimore case and because "Mr. Sobeloff's philosophy, pre-judgment of issues and his participation in matters affecting states' rights was such as to make him wholly unacceptable to the great majority of the people" in the fourth circuit. Sobeloff's "disposition to pre-judge issues," Johnston said, was "demonstrated by his failure as the chief law officer of the United States to participate in the government's appeal in the case against Prof. John P. Peters of the Yale Medical School... (and) by his failure to represent the government...in connection with the security cases involving the Coast Guard employees." (1955 Almanac, p. 665)

June 28 -- Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) said Sobeloff was "a man known to be prejudiced" against the South on the school segregation issue. He said, "I feel it would be impossible for him to perform the duties of this judgeship in a manner satisfactory to the people of the area he would serve...."

NOMINATION APPROVED

ACTION -- The Committee June 29 approved Sobeloff's nomination by a 9-2 vote. Four Democrats, Sens. O'Mahoney, Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.), and Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.), and five Republicans, Sens. Watkins, Butler, William Langer (N.D.), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.) voted for the nomination.

Sens. Johnston and James O. Eastland (D Miss.) voted against the nomination. Price Daniel (D Texas), William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and Herman Welker (R Idaho) were absent. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) voted "present."

The Committee July 6 reported the nomination (Exec Rept 8), with minority views.

The report said the Committee found "no merit in the objections" to the appointment. It reviewed the five major objections with these conclusions: Sobeloff's alleged "confict-of-interests" role in the Baltimore Trust Co. receivership -- his conduct was "unexceptionable" and a "petty incident" had been magnified "indefensibly;" his participation in segregation cases before the Supreme Court -- he showed "awareness of the human factors on both sides of the question;" his alleged views on separation of powers -- his attitudes were not those "of a man who would seek to override the separation of powers;" failure to sign the Peters case brief -- honest differences were not cause for disqualification; the claim that a South Carolinian should get the appointment -- there was neither tradition nor requirement for rotation among states.

A minority report signed by Sens. Johnston and Eastland said the nomination was "totally unacceptable to the people of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.... Such action has the inevitable consequence of lowering the dignity of the court in the minds of the people who will be adversely affected by the views and philosophy of this man serving on the bench."

Floor Action

The Senate July 16, by a 64-19 roll-call vote, confirmed the nomination of Sobeloff to the circuit court. A motion to recommit the nomination to the Judiciary Committee, offered by Johnston, was rejected on a 20-63 roll-call. (For voting, see chart, p. 178)

DEBATE -- July 16 -- John Marshall Butler (R Md.) -- "...the fact that every judge on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals is urging us to confirm the nominee -- were there nothing more to be said in his favor -- would render worthless the contention of the minority that he is not qualified, that his nomination is a political device and that the nominee is unacceptable to the people within the circuit."

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- "...even if the prejudice against this nominee did not have a solid foundation, the fact of the very existence of that prejudice would make it difficult if not impossible for him to function in this judicial role."

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- "I do not blame South Carolinians for pressing for representation, but it should not be pressed here and at the expense of an eminently qualified nominee. Another vacancy already exists on the Court. That position may be available to South Carolina.... Our job is not to nominate, but to confirm if the nomination is a good one."

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- "If it were not for the fact that there is agitation about racial questions in the United States at this time, the Senate would not take five minutes to reject a nomination which is obnoxious to six of the 10 Senators representing the area concerned."

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- "This nominee is an extreme left-winger. His nomination is a step toward the destruction of the American system of government.... Here is a man who says be believes the Supreme Court should legislate...who says that the judiciary should usurp the legislative and executive branches of the government."

HOFFMAN CONFIRMATION

NOMINATED -- Paul G. Hoffman, July 13, 1956, to be a U.S. representative to the 11th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

APPROVED -- Senate Foreign Relations Committee, unanimously, July 17.

CONFIRMED -- By the Senate July 20, by a 64-22 roll-call vote. (See p. 181)

Paul G. Hoffman, board chairman of Studebaker-Packard Corp. and president of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, had served as Economic Cooperation Administrator from 1948 to 1950. His policies while in the ECA post were a point of debate during Senate action on his appointment.

Senate

The Senate confirmed Hoffman's nomination July 20 by a 64-22 roll-call vote. (For voting, see p. 181)

DEBATE -- July 11 -- Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- "Paul Hoffman...is a huckster of one of the major themes of the Communist party line: namely, that the fight against Communism in this country is destroying our civil liberties and must therefore be stopped... A man who has allowed himself to be used as a 'transmission belt' for the spreading of the most blatant variety of Communist propaganda is surely not qualified to withstand the blandishments of the Soviet propagandists at the UN.... We have...evidence that Paul Hoffman, as Economic Cooperation Administrator, played the role of guardian angel to a man whom he had good reason to believe had been and perhaps still was a member of the Communist party... (Note: McCarthy later modified this charge.) The Senate would be derelict in its duty if it permitted Mr. Hoffman to be appointed to another high position without...a convincing explanation."

July 19 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "I have never known a man who has been more consistently and with greater vigor opposed to Communism than Paul Hoffman. (He) is a man of strict honesty, outstanding loyalty and unquestioned patriotism. He is a man of fine mental stature and of unimpeachable moral stature."

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- "We are voting to approve or disapprove, as a representative of the U.S., a man who has been clearly identified over many years with the softening and corruption of public opinion in the United States and the undermining of its power to meet the Communist danger. ...if Paul Hoffman does not see what is going on, he is not competent to represent the United States in an intellectual duel with spokesmen for the Soviet Union."

McCarthy -- "I have never maintained that Paul Hoffman is a Communist, but judging by his line, I would say that he often appears to be cheating the Communist party out of dues "

July 20 -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- As "Administrator of the Marshall plan," Hoffman "was a credit to the U.S.... I commend the President for having selected him as a delegate" to the UN.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "...I do not question the patriotism or the integrity of Mr. Hoffman.... (But as ECA Administrator he) set a pattern of waste and extravagance that has cost the American taxpayers millions of dollars...."

TARIFF COMMISSION

NOMINATED -- William E. Dowling of Michigan and James Weldon Jones of Texas, Jan. 9, 1956, to Democratic posts on the Tariff Commission.

APPROVED -- Senate Finance Committee: Dowling, Jan. 12; Jones, Jan. 16.

CONFIRMED -- By the Senate March 13, by a 92-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 155)

At the time of their 1956 nominations, both William E. Dowling and James Weldon Jones already were Tariff Commission members. Jones' nomination to fill a vacancy for a term ending June 16, 1957, had been confirmed by the Senate June 14, 1955. On July 28, 1955, Mr. Eisenhower nominated Jones for a term that would end in 1961 and picked Dowling for the term ending in 1957. The Senate did not act on the nominations before the 1955 session adjourned and on Aug. 22 Dowling was given a recess appointment for the longer term.

On Jan. 9, 1956, the President resubmitted Jones' and Dowling's nominations, again proposed that the two switch terms, with Dowling taking the shorter term. (Tariff Commission terms are for six years, with one expiring each year.)

Senate

The Senate March 13 confirmed the nominations of Dowling and Jones by a 92-0 roll-call vote, despite misgivings expressed by some Democrats. (For voting, see chart, p. 155)

DEBATE -- March 13 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Said the shift in terms was "unprecedented," called for "a full explanation of the real reasons," but added that he had "no personal animus toward either nominee." Said the President "while preaching freer trade, has packed the Tariff Commission with protectionists."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Supported the nominations because "I heard nothing which reflected upon the character, the integrity, the patriotism or the ability of either of these gentlemen."

LOBBY ROUNDUP

How Lobbies Fared

Lobby Spending

Lobbyist Registrations

CQ Fact Sheet **On Lobby Record**

HOW LOBBIES FARED IN 84th CONGRESS

Intensive lobby activity shaped key decisions during the second session of the 84th Congress and offered a preview of the pressure drives expected in the 85th Congress.

Major lobby drives were set in motion when Congress considered natural gas, farm price supports, veterans' pensions, highways, power, housing, school aid and social security legislation. Many will be lobby issues again in 1957.

Lobby efforts in favor of passage of farm legislation, the Colorado Reclamation Project, social security, highways and housing were successful, at least for the time being, when legislation was enacted. But some groups were dissatisfied with the measures and may press for revision.

Unsuccessful lobby fights on natural gas, school aid, postal mail rates and power disputes portend intense pressures on these issues in 1957.

Congressional Quarterly's annual lobby roundup tells what the lobbies wanted and what they got on major issues in the second session of the 84th Congress:

Natural Gas

Biggest lobby battle in 1956 was over HR 6645, a bill to exempt gatherers and producers of natural gas from federal public utility regulation.

Final consideration of the bill was overshadowed by a Feb. 3 announcement by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) that he had rejected a $2,500 campaign contribution from John M. Neff, Lexington, Neb., lawyer interested in passage of HR 6645. The Senate Feb. 7 set up a Select Committee, headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), to investigate the contribution. On Feb. 22 the Senate established a Special Committee to Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying and Campaign Contributions. The Committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), began hearings May 1.

WHAT PRO-REGULATION LOBBIES WANTED -- The Mayors' Committee on Natural Gas urged Congress to continue federal control of natural gas sales in interstate commerce. In Washington, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Council of Local Gas Companies, National Farmers Union and the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) supported federal regulation. All argued that a release from government control would mean an increase in the price of natural gas for the consumer.

WHAT ANTI-REGULATION LOBBIES WANTED -- Favoring passage of the bill were the General Gas Committee, Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee and Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Assn. They represented oil and gas interests. A mayors' group was formed in opposition to the pro-regulation Mayors' Committee by former Mayor Alex M. Clark of Indianapolis. It called itself the Joint Committee of Consumers and Producers of Natural Gas. Anti-regulation groups argued that because of the "hazardous" nature of gas exploration and the "vigorously competitive" market, federal regulation would result in "diminished supplies" of natural gas at higher prices.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- The House in 1955 passed a bill (HR 6645) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. The Senate Feb. 6 passed and sent the bill to the President. President Eisenhower Feb. 17 vetoed the bill. He said "since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interest by highly questionable activities." (See p. 469)

Price Supports

WHAT FLEXIBLE SUPPORT LOBBIES WANTED -- The American Farm Bureau Federation made a determined stand in support of the flexible farm price support program enacted by the 83rd Congress. Assisted by some farm commodity and business groups, the Federation argued that farmer income would be maintained at the "highest possible" levels if the price system were permitted to serve as the main balance wheel between supply and demand. It also argued that increased farm efficiency, lower costs and market expansion at home and abroad were the "sound" ways to stop the drop in net farm income which it attributed to rigid supports. The AFBF was supported by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Grange.

WHAT RIGID SUPPORT LOBBIES WANTED -- The National Farmers Union and a new group, the National Farmers' Organization, urged 100 percent of parity but supported legislation calling for 90 percent of parity rigidly fixed. The NFU said the flexible support program was a "serious mistake" and "unworkable by its very nature." It contended the farmer's position could not be improved "by cutting his prices and income."

WHAT OTHER FARM LOBBIES WANTED -- The National Milk Producers Federation said price supports for dairy products should be "not less than 80 percent of parity."

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- Congress passed a revised farm bill (HR 10875) setting up acreage and conservation reserves -- the soil bank program -- but did not include price supports. Earlier, the House refused to override (202-211) President Eisenhower's veto of a Democratic-sponsored farm measure (HR 12) which provided for a return to rigid 90 percent price supports. (See p. 375)

LOBBY SCORECARD

Positions of Selected Organizations on Key Issues of 1956 [a]

What Congress Did ——→	Five Issues Defeated					No Action Taken	Two Passed	
KEY √ -- For X -- Against	More Public Housing	Rigid Farm Price Supports	Federal Aid For School Construction	Federal Hells Canyon Dam	Veterans Pension Bill	U.S. Membership In O.T.C.	Increased Highway Building	Exempt Natural Gas Producers From Regulation (c)
BUSINESS GROUPS								
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	X	X	X	X		X[b]	√	√
National Assn. of Manufacturers			X	X			X	√
LABOR								
AFL-CIO	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X
FARM GROUPS								
American Farm Bureau Federation		X	X	X		√	X	√
National Farmers Union	√	√	√	√		√	√	X
National Grange		X	√			√	√	
VETERANS GROUPS								
American Legion			X		√			
American Veterans Committee	√		√	√	X			
OTHER GROUPS								
Americans for Democratic Action	√	√	√	√		√	√	X
Cooperative League of U.S.A.	√		√	√		√	√	X
Friends Committee of National Legislation			√			√		

(a) Some groups qualified their stands
(b) Chamber Members rejected resolution to support O.T.C.
(c) President Eisenhower vetoed Natural Gas bill.

(Organizations selected took a position on two or more of the issues listed.)

Federal Aid to Schools

WHAT SCHOOL LOBBIES WANTED -- A coalition of national organizations pooled resources and influence in a drive for a federal aid to school construction program. Leading school groups, led by the National Education Assn. and the Council of Chief State School Officers, coordinated plans and worked closely with Congressional committees. Support for the educators' program came from such groups as the AFL-CIO, National Farmers Union, American Assn. of University Women and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. They argued that the existing shortage of at least 340,000 class rooms, coupled with sub-standard school buildings and the short supply of teachers, made increased federal aid mandatory.

WHAT OTHER LOBBIES WANTED -- The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said that anti-segregation provisions should be incorporated in any school aid proposal. The National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed federal aid provisions of school bills. The Council of State Chambers of Commerce as well as the U.S. Chamber took the position that school construction needs could be met fully at the state and local levels without federal aid.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- The House rejected a Democratic-backed measure (HR 7535) to provide $1.6 billion in grants over a four-year period. Earlier the House adopted a controversial amendment to bar aid to states with segregated schools. It also rejected an amendment to substitute an Administration bill providing that aid be distributed to the states according to need. The Senate took no action. (See p. 411)

Hells Canyon

WHAT PUBLIC POWER LOBBIES WANTED -- Public power groups wanted the federal government to build a single, multi-purpose high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River, about 90 miles north of Wieser, Idaho. These groups -- led by the National Hells Canyon Assn., National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. and American Public Power Assn. -- argued that greater economic development would be possible with the high dam. The additional prosperity would pay off in more federal tax revenue, they said.

WHAT PRIVATE POWER LOBBIES WANTED -- The National Assn. of Electric Companies backed the Idaho Power Co.'s bid to build three small dams on the Snake River in place of the single federal dam. NAEC argued that the federal high dam would cost more and would have a poorer tax yield. Private interests also claimed Idaho Power's plan was in line with the Administration's "partnership" power policy.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- The Senate defeated a bill (S 1333) to authorize construction, operation and maintenance of a single high federal dam at Hells Canyon. The House took no final action. (See p. 499)

Veterans' Pensions

WHAT THE AMERICAN LEGION WANTED -- The American Legion led the fight for a general pension plan to increase compensation payments to service-disabled veterans and for non-service-connected pensions. The Legion urged presumed disability for all veterans at age 65. Qualifying veterans would receive $85 monthly before age 65 and $105 monthly after age 65, providing their outside income did not exceed $1,800 if they did not have dependents and $3,000 a year if they did.

WHAT THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS WANTED -- The VFW supported Legion proposals for a general pension plan but hoped to limit presumed disability at age 65 to veterans of World War I. Qualifying veterans under the VFW plan would receive $100 a month plus 20 percent for overseas service. Income limitations would be set at $2,400 for veterans without dependents and $3,600 for veterans with dependents.

WHAT OTHER VETERANS GROUPS WANTED -- The Disabled American Veterans, American Veterans of World War II and the Korean War and the American Veterans Committee opposed increases in non-service-connected pensions. The AMVETS and the DAV pushed for adoption of increased benefits for the service-connected disabled. Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas (USMC, ret.), DAV national commander, Feb. 29 said there was a limit on dollars this nation could spend on its veterans. "If we go into a general pension plan," he said, "it is going to have to be taken away from the service-connected disabled veterans or their widows or orphans." Rudolph G. Pesata, AMVETS national commander, June 18 said the Legion bill (HR 7886) had no chance of passage and urged the Legion to compromise on compensation increases.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- The House passed a bill (HR 7886) to increase rates and liberalize the basis for payment of non-service-connected pensions. The Senate took no final action. The House later passed a bill (HR 12038) increasing service-connected disability compensation payments, but again the Senate took no action. (See p. 527)

Public Housing

WHAT PRO-PUBLIC HOUSING LOBBIES WANTED -- Requests that the housing bill include 200,000 units a year of public housing came from the National Housing Conference, the AFL-CIO and Americans for Democratic Action. Proponents of public housing said the Administration request for 35,000 units a year was inadequate to meet the needs of low-income families and elderly persons.

WHAT ANTI-PUBLIC HOUSING LOBBIES WANTED -- Opposition to any public housing program was led by the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, National Assn. of Home Builders, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Retail Lumber Dealers Assn. George W. West of the Chamber said additional public housing was not necessary because of the tremendous surge of private home ownership since 1940. The NAREB said public housing was "inherently dangerous to our free society" and should be terminated.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- Congress passed a bill (HR 11742) authorizing construction of 35,000 public housing units a year for two years for persons of low incomes, providing the municipality first had a "workable program" to get rid of slums. The plan would have to be approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator. Single elderly persons, 65 years of age or more, would get priority in admittance to public housing projects. (See p. 511)

Highways

Major lobbying activity surrounding the highway bill was centered on highway financing and whether or not the Davis-Bacon Act should apply to the highway program. The Davis-Bacon Act enables the federal government to set wage levels on federal projects.

FINANCING

WHAT HIGHWAY LOBBIES WANTED -- The American Automobile Assn. and the Assn. of American Railroads favored a sliding scale of tax increases on the basis of weight and mileage of vehicles. AAA contended that highways take more of a beating from trucks and heavy vehicles than from passenger cars. The American Trucking Assns. supported HR 9075, a highway finance bill, but the National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators and the National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn. said the proposed new taxes on tires and retread rubber would impose a burden on dealers and buses. The American Farm Bureau Federation opposed further federal spending for highways. It said the states "should continue to have the primary responsibility for financing highways." The National Assn. of Taxicab Owners and the American Taxicab Assn. said taxis should be exempt from increased taxes as they rarely use the national highway systems.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- Congress passed the Highway Revenue Act (PL 627, 84th Congress) increasing gasoline, diesel and fuel taxes from 2 to 3 cents a gallon for vehicles registered for highway use, excluding local transit vehicles. Tire taxes were increased from 5 cents to 8 cents a pound. Manufacturers' taxes on trucks, buses and truck trailers were increased from 8 percent to 10 percent. A tax of $1.50 a thousand pounds on trucks and buses weighing more than 26,000 pounds was included. (See p. 398)

DAVIS-BACON

WHAT PRO-DAVIS-BACON LOBBIES WANTED -- The four basic construction unions in January, 1955, formed the National Joint Heavy and Highway Construction Committee to press for the inclusion of the Davis-Bacon Act provision for wage fixing in the highway bill. Adoption of the provision , said the Committee, would not be an innovation since the government already determines prevailing wage rates under grants-in-aid and insured programs such as those for airports, schools, hospitals and housing. They argued that since the government would

pay 90 percent of the Interstate System construction costs, the government should set the prevailing wage.

WHAT ANTI-DAVIS-BACON ACT LOBBIES WANTED -- The Associated General Contractors and the American Road Builders Assn. said the wage issue should be left to the states. The Contractors' group said inclusion of the Davis-Bacon provision would "unnecessarily increase the cost of highway construction" and could upset the economy of local communities. The Road Builders said the legislation was interfering with the rights of the states.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- Congress passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (PL 627, 84th Congress) which included the Davis-Bacon provision. The Secretary of Labor was directed, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act and after consultation with state highway departments, to determine local prevailing wage rates to be paid workers employed on construction of the Interstate System. (See p. 398)

Organization For Trade Cooperation

WHAT PRO-OTC LOBBIES WANTED -- The Committee for a National Trade Policy and the Committee for Foreign Trade Education led the fight for Congressional authorization for United States entry into the Organization for Trade Cooperation. Supported by groups including Americans for Democratic Action, Committee for Economic Development, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the free trade groups said OTC would be an administrative body which would speedily settle international trade disputes arising from U.S. participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

WHAT ANTI-OTC LOBBIES WANTED -- Opponents of OTC were led by the American Tariff League and the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy. Opponents said U.S. participation in OTC would mean Congressional approval of GATT and be a "dangerous delegation of...(Congressional)...authority" over trade and other domestic matters to an international body.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- The House Ways and Means Committee reported a bill (HR 5550) to authorize U.S. membership in OTC, but the bill was never voted on. (See p. 485)

Social Security

WHAT PRO-SOCIAL SECURITY LOBBIES WANTED -- The Townsend Plan, National Institute for Social Welfare and the AFL-CIO led the fight for social security legislation in 1956. These groups urged paying OASI benefits to totally and permanently disabled workers before they reached the normal retirement age of 65 and lowering the age for retirement and survivors benefits for women to 62, instead of 65. The National Farmers Union joined these groups and further recommended compulsory coverage of self-employed members in their occupational fields.

WHAT OTHER GROUPS WANTED -- The American Medical Assn. and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. led the fight opposing disability payments before retirement age. The AMA, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the American Dental Assn. opposed compulsory coverage for the self-employed. Major lobbies on both sides of the question supported legislation extending coverage to all workers employed by somebody else.

WHAT CONGRESS DID -- Congress passed a bill (HR 7225) extending coverage to more than 200,000 additional persons, lowered the retirement age for women from 65 to 62 and established a new program of disability benefits at age 50. Congress also extended compulsory coverage to the self-employed. (See p. 392)

Other Lobby Fights

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH BILL -- One of the most controversial pieces of legislation tackled by Congress in 1956 was a routine bill (HR 6376) designed to give the territory of Alaska responsibility for the care of its own mentally ill residents. The bill was supported by the American Medical Assn., American Psychiatric Assn. and National Assn. for Mental Health. Opponents said the bill would authorize establishment of a "concentration camp for political prisoners" and a "Siberia in Alaska for the deportation of undesirable patriots." Opponents included the American Public Relations Forum, For America League, Christian Nationalist and the Minute Women of the U.S.A. Congress passed the bill, but only after all commitment procedures, its most controversial feature, had been eliminated. (See p. 576)

POSTAL RATE INCREASE -- A hot lobby issue, as well as a hot political issue, the postal rate increase bill (HR 11380) was generally supported by post office unions and opposed by several publishing houses and newspapers. The National Assn. of Postmasters, National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO) and the National Assn. of Post Office Clerks supported increased postal rates to reduce the Post Office Department's deficit and increase efficiency in its operation. They were joined by the Washington Publishers Assn. and Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance which said publishing houses should bear their share of postal rates. The National Assn. of Direct Selling Cos. led the fight against postal rate increases. Joined by Street and Smith Publications and the International Allied Printing Trade, they said the Post Office Department is a public institution and should be publicly supported. The House passed a bill (HR 11380) calling for increased postal rates but time ran out on Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee consideration of the bill. (See p. 464)

ATOMIC REACTORS -- A bill authorizing the federal government to build six atomic reactors for power production set off a lobby fight between private and public power supporters. The Cooperative League of the U.S.A., National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., United Automobile Workers of America (AFL-CIO) and National Farmers Union urged Congress to authorize the reactors for cheaper electric power and to keep the U.S. in the field of peaceful atomic research. The National Coal Assn., Utility Workers of America (AFL-CIO) and many private power companies said the government should not enter the atomic power field. The Senate approved a bill (S 4146) calling for construction of six atomic reactors. The House killed the bill by ordering its recommittal in the fading days of the 84th Congress. (See p. 542)

LOBBY SPENDING GOES UP IN 1955

Lobby groups spent $4,365,843 to influence legislation in Congress during 1955, according to official spending reports.

An annual survey by Congressional Quarterly showed that 274 groups filed spending reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives through March 31, 1956. The 1955 total was slightly higher than the $4,286,158 reported by 225 groups in 1954. (1955 Almanac p. 678.)

The National Assn. of Real Estate Boards said it spent $131,006 to influence legislation during 1955, the largest amount reported spent by any lobby group as of March 31, 1956. The realtors were followed by the National Assn. of Electric Companies reporting $114,835, the AFL with $114,079 for its 1955 lobbying, and the American Farm Bureau Federation which said it spent $113,610. Twenty-eight lobby groups reported spending more than $50,000. (See Box)

Authority for Reports

Under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 all groups whose principal purpose is to influence legislation are required to register and file quarterly accounts of their receipts and expenditures. However, since the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the case of U.S. vs. Harriss, et al (347 U.S. 612), some groups have announced a change in reporting techniques. (1954 Almanac, p. 674).

Many groups criticized the law in statements attached to their official reports. Some claimed the law needed clarification because of "uncertainty as to coverage...and reporting obligations." Additional confusion existed concerning reporting methods. Some groups listed all expenditures, including salaries, administrative expenses and overhead costs; others said only a small percentage of their total expenditures could be regarded as lobby spending.

For example, the former CIO said the figures in its report "are necessarily estimated and represent the closest approximation possible." The National Assn. of Electric Companies reported it was "allocating its receipts and expenditures as between coverable and non-coverable items...", and the Transportation Assn. of America said "if any of (its) expenditures are required to be reported under the Act...the amount thereof would not be in excess of 1 percent of the total expenditures ...." The American Petroleum Institute said it reported 1.8 percent of the general dues and contributions received during 1955.

1955 Reports Confusing

The 1955 reported spending figures contained additional complications. For example, the No. 2 spender, NAEC, reported spending $4,298 more than in 1954 when it placed seventh on CQ's list of top spenders. Five of the top six spenders of 1954 reported much less in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 678)

A second confusing aspect involved reports filed by the Transportation Assn. of America and the American Tariff League. Each of these groups reported spending more than $150,000 during the first half of 1955 and landed in first and second place, respectively, on CQ's first-half spending survey for 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 680) However, their final reports showed that each group spent less than $5,000 in 1955.

TOP LOBBY SPENDERS

In 1955, 28 lobby groups each reported spending more than $50,000. The 28, with reported 1954 spending for comparison:

Organization	1955	1954
Nat'l. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	$131,005.92	$ 60,571.84
Nat'l. Assn. of Electric Companies	114,835.55	110,537.14
AFL	114,079.74	125,996.16
American Farm Bureau Federation	113,610.00	112,408.00
CIO	111,787.50	120,119.09
Assn. of American Railroads	104,806.26	185,379.55
Southern States Industrial Council	100,244.64	99,805.88
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	99,275.70	34,542.69
American Legion	91,794.18	78,513.84
Nat'l. Federation of Post Office Clerks	90,551.68	146,012.75
General Gas Committee	87,709.99	7,275.53
Friends Committee on Nat'l. Legislation	86,220.68	64,820.07
Nat'l. Farmers Union, Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America	82,648.34	85,762.49
U.S. Savings & Loan League	74,107.24	51,475.50
Nat'l. Assn. of Letter Carriers	73,952.53	50,339.09
Nat'l. Rural Electric Co-operative Assn.	73,234.52	83,235.92
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	71,367.33	76,815.22
Upper Colorado River Grass Roots Inc.	68,625.20	---
Colorado River Assn.	64,403.31	20,410.46
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	63,483.16	59,290.62
Nat'l. Housing Conference	62,711.48	72,268.30
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	61,571.04	---
American Medical Assn.	61,488.33	39,120.17
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	61,179.67	---
Nat'l. Committee for Insurance Taxation	61,156.48	---
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44	59,748.61	62,970.60
American Petroleum Institute	54,564.00	46,249.00
American Trucking Assns., Inc.	52,221.45	15,729.43

After the 1955 first half spending figures were published, Harold F. Hammond, TAA executive vice president, said TAA's spending for lobbying was "actually" $2,000. He said that "next time" his group would report only the amount considered "to be actual lobbying spending."

Richard H. Anthony, executive secretary of the Tariff League, Feb. 1 said his group's second and fourth quarterly reports for 1955 were "not comparable." He said that for the first half of 1955 the League "furnished a complete breakdown of all expenditures above $10." However, Anthony added, since the first-half total was "misinterpreted" and since the League "could not estimate" the amount it spent for legislative purposes by categories set forth in the official forms, it submitted "an arbitrary sum" in the fourth-quarter report for 1955.

Previous to the December, 1955, AFL-CIO merger, each union filed separate spending reports. For the period after the merger, a single report was filed for the two groups. If all three reports were combined, AFL-CIO would have out-spent any other single organization with a total of $236,011. If the AFL-CIO December report was divided equally between the CIO and the AFL, each would have spent more than NAEC.

Ups and Downs

The 1955 reports showed some big decreases in reported spending as well as big increases. The largest single drop was reported by the National Milk Producers Federation which said it spent $174,583 less in 1955 than during 1954. The largest single increase in reported spending was made by the General Gas Committee which said it spent $80,434 more in 1955 than in 1954.

Other significant increases in reported spending included the realtors with $70,434, the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council with $64,715 and the Colorado River Assn. with $43,992.

Groups with considerable drops in reported spending included the Assn. of American Railroads with an $80,573.29 decrease, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks with $55,461, the Transportation Assn. of America with $53,233 and the American Tariff League with $42,169.

Lobby spending reports are due the 10th day after the close of each calendar quarter. However, CQ found in 1955 that 30 groups filed late reports during the period of Jan. 31-March 31. These reports carried a total of $203,716 and included the fourth quarterly report of the year's top spender, NAREB.

The late reports put the Upper Colorado River Grass Roots Inc. and the National Committee for Insurance Taxation into the $50,000 or more group.

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment:

Year	Spending
1955	$ 4,365,843
1954	$ 4,286,158
1953	$ 4,445,841
1952	$ 4,823,981
1951	$ 8,771,097
1950	$10,303,204
1949	$ 7,969,710
1948	$ 6,763,480
1947	$ 5,191,856

1955 Lobby Spending

(1) Reported at end of first quarter
(2) Reported at end of second quarter
(3) Reported at end of third quarter
All others reported at end of fourth quarter.

A

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	$ 2,103.25
Aircraft Industries Assn. of America Inc.	18,664.41
American Assn. of Port Authorities	None
American Assn. of University Women	2,595.52 (3)
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	1,790.92
American Cancer Society	27,652.56
American Coal Sales Assn.	1,000.00
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	17,111.91
American Dental Assn.	32,427.84
American Farm Bureau Federation	113,610.00
AFL	114,079.74
AFL-CIO	10,144.25
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	30,752.26
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Inc.	1,483.00
American Hospital Assn.	25,472.65 (2)
American Hotel Assn.	None
American Humane Assn.	1,072.17
American Institute of Marine Underwriters	2,784.10
American Legion	91,794.18
American Library Assn.	17,867.92
American Life Convention	4,247.27
American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate	1,142.04
American Medical Assn.	61,488.33
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	35,752.78
American Nat'l. Cattlemen's Assn.	19,378.28
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	10,246.42
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	7,210.57
American Osteopathic Assn.	3,449.75
American Paper & Pulp Assn.	None
American Parents Committee Inc.	5,935.51
American Petroleum Institute	54,564.00

American Pulpwood Assn.	$ 400.00
American Retail Federation	47,690.98
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	6,904.38
American Social Hygiene Assn. Inc.	2,800.00 (1)
American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee	3,839.49
American Tariff League Inc.	4,310.00
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	26,068.23
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	52,221.45
American Veterans Committee Inc.	8,000.00
American Veterans of World War II	5,682.50
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	4,141.99
American Vocational Assn.	None
America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference	11,042.73
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs	21,668.29
Arkansas Railroad Committee	2,124.97
Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation	4,977.50
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	6,500.00
Associated Third-Class Mail Users	24,755.27
Assn. of American Railroads	104,806.26
Assn. of American Physicians & Surgeons Inc.	1,500.00
Assn. of American Shipowners	None
Assn. of Casualty & Surety Companies	7,691.33
Assn. of Western Railways	5,009.69

B

Blue Cross Commission	None
Borax Cartel Story Inc.	266.20
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	7,291.88
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Grand Lodge of the	29,639.87
Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees	13,437.89
Bulgarian Claims Committee	None
Bureau of Accident & Health Underwriters	334.00
Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	23,519.21

C

Cal-Sag Waterways Development Committee Inc.	23,284.51 (2)
Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council	8,900.00 (2)
Central Arizona Project Assn.	17,741.72 (2)
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.	31,028.16
Christian Amendment Movement	17,341.44
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	4,069.47
Classroom Periodical Publishers' Assn.	2,101.50 (2)
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	63.25
Clothespin Manufacturers of America	4,066.32 (2)
Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee	2,144.01
Colorado River Assn.	64,403.31
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	28,363.92
Committee for Collective Security	1,407.13
Committee for Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power	$ 295.17 (2)
Committee On Japanese-American Evacuation Claims	None
Committee for a National Trade Policy	5,437.39
Committee for the Nation's Health	31,417.83
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	63,483.16
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German & Japanese Property	200.00 (1)
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	61,179.67
Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO)	16,931.20
Conference of American Small Business Organizations Inc.	17,236.26
Conference for Inland Waterways Dry-Bulk Regulation	16,122.35
Conference of Local Airlines	32,627.37
CIO	111,787.50
Cooperative Health Federation of America	868.00
Cordage Legislative Committee	2,539.28
Council of Conservationists	None
Council of Local Gas Companies	6,561.25
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	71,367.33
Credit Union Nat'l. Assn. Inc.	2,200.28

D

Dairy Industry Committee	None
Delaware River Valley Assn.	1,392.63
Disabled American Veterans	21,439.98
Disabled Officers Assn.	11,000.00
District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee	1,954.32

E

Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	142.09
Emergency Conservation Committee	7,411.24
Engineers & Scientists of America	None
Ethanol Committee	791.42

F

Florida Citrus Mutual	9,247.50
Florida Inland Navigation District	5,519.63
Florida Railroad Assn.	8,819.69
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	954.86
Friends Committee on Nat'l. Legislation	86,220.68

G

Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	5,602.71
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None
General Gas Committee	87,709.99
Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO)	22,029.24
Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l. Assn.	373.20

H

Health & Accident Underwriters Conference	334.00
Housewives United	167.37

I

Illinois Railroad Assn.	$ 4,048.05
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	None
Independent Bankers Assn.	49,068.10
Independent Bankers Assn., Twelfth Federal Reserve District	27,032.88 (3)
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	30,949.00
Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc.	None
Insurance Company of North America	863.28
Inter-State Manufacturers Assn.	51.88
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	8,600.00
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	59,748.61
International Council for Exceptional Children	None
International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade	6,057.30
International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	3,135.00 (2)

J

Japanese American Citizens League	900.00
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	4,586.72
Johns-Manville Corp.	6,776.51
Joint Minimum Wage Committee	26,452.69 (3)
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists & Proprietors International Union of America	4,617.02

L

Labor-Management Maritime Committee	20,919.07
Lake Carriers Assn.	None
Life Insurance Assn. of America	23,715.23
Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Assn.	5,207.25

M

Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. Inc.	9,500.00
Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries	None
Medical Assn. of the State of Alabama	8,100.00
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	None
Milk Industry Foundation	None
Morris Plan Corp. of America	19,816.33
Movers Conference of America	176.09
Music Publishers Assn. of the U.S.	2,982.47

N

National Agricultural Limestone Institute Inc.	3,951.07
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	5,396.78
National Assn. & Council of Business Schools	None
National Assn. of Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Field Officers	2,409.83
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	528.19
National Assn. of Electric Companies	$ 114,835.55
National Assn. of Independent Tire Dealers Inc.	3,599.30
Natl. Assn. of Insurance Agents	19,823.97
National Assn. of Letter Carriers	73,952.53
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	752.74
National Assn. of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees	6,495.81
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	25,697.69
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	3,016.59
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	131,005.92
National Assn. of Refrigerated Warehouses Inc.	None
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	1,350.00
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	3,056.08
National Assn. of Storekeeper-Gaugers	1,521.66 (2)
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	2,730.00
National Board of Fire Underwriters	6,500.00 (1)
National Business Publications Inc.	2,524.56
National Canners Assn.	9,409.44
National Coal Assn.	5,043.24
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	61,156.48
National Committee on Parcel Post Size & Weight Limitations	5,091.79
National Committee of Shippers & Receivers	338.43
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	3,218.89
National Congress of Parents & Teachers	250.00
National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Assn.	381.59 (3)
National Cotton Council of America	9,285.08
National Council Against Conscription	15,828.05
National Council on Business Mail Inc.	7,897.13
National Council for Export Credits	None
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	17,940.23 (3)
National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics	927.08
National Crushed Limestone Institute	5.05
National Economic Council Inc.	4,450.68
National Education Assn. of the U.S.	29,040.78
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	None
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	650.33
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America	82,648.34
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	5,027.55
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	28,032.07
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	90,551.68
National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees	1,525.77 (2)
National Food Brokers Assn.	5,100.84
National Grange	197.22 (1)

National Housing Conference	$ 62,711.48
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	4,782.08
National Institute of Diaper Services	None
National Livestock Tax Committee	6,154.95
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	3,010.23
National Milk Producers Federation	10,012.76
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	3,318.30
National Parking Assn. Inc.	None
National Postal Transport Assn.	16,498.73
National Reclamation Assn.	48,545.20
National Rehabilitation Assn.	2,542.00
National Retail Dry Goods Assn.	20,248.10
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None
National Rivers & Harbors Congress	25,270.47
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	73,234.52
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	28,537.36
National Savings & Loan League	4,701.81
National Small Business Men's Assn.	22,642.24
National Society of Professional Engineers	6,833.79
National Tax Equality Assn.	32,996.51
National Tax Relief Coalition	1,075.00 (1)
National Water Conservation Conference	1,231.22 (2)
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	7,310.11
National Wool Growers Assn.	14,314.82
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy	46,878.43
New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	14,881.74
New York Stock Exchange	13,178.59
Niobrara River Basin Development Assn.	84.60 (1)
Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	148.15

O

Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, Legislative Committee of	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	498.18
Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen	14,833.27
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	1,751.45 (2)

P

Pacific American Tankship Assn.	6,500.00
Pennsylvania-Ohio-New York Committee on Low Cost Niagara-St. Lawrence Power	1,849.01
Peoples Lobby	2,150.00
Philco Corp.	None
Proprietary Assn.	75.00 (2)
Prudential Insurance Co. of America	7,452.45 (1)
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	61,571.04

R

Railroad Pension Conference	412.57
Railway Labor Executives' Assn.	9,000.00
Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Assns. Inc.	$ 15,508.93
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	None
Retired Officers Assn.	None
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	31,247.46

S

Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida	4,050.00
Sierra Talc & Clay Co.	3,764.79 (1)
Silk & Rayon Printers & Dyers Assn. of America Inc.	4,671.27 (2)
Silver Users Assn.	38,419.38
Six Agency Committee	32,231.36
Smaller Magazines Postal Committee	4,385.57 (2)
Southern Pine Industry Committee	27,729.35
Southern States Industrial Council	100,244.64
Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn.	303.75
Spokesmen for Children Inc.	1,517.32
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn. of the U.S.	1,510.84 (2)

T

Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky	1,783.66
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	27,362.90
Tomoka Land Co.	None
Townsend Plan Inc.	2,142.00
Transportation Assn. of America	2,885.80

U

Union Producing Co.	4,567.59
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	7,530.51
U.S. Beet Sugar Assn.	7,192.70
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	99,257.70
U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn.	None
U.S. Citizens Assn.	1,991.61
U.S. Committee for a U.N. Genocide Convention	None
U.S. Savings & Loan League	74,107.24
Upper Colorado River Grass Roots Inc.	68,625.20

V

Vegetable Growers Assn. of America Inc.	161.90
Vulcan Detinning Co.	None

W

Washington Board of Trade	None
Washington Committee, Assn. of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico	13,990.36 (3)
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	7,442.97
Washington Real Estate Board Inc.	500.00
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	17,110.47
West Coast Inland Navigation District	3,578.41
Western Cotton Growers Assn. of California	9,514.59 (1)
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	52.98 (1)

RAILROADS LEAD LOBBYISTS IN MID-1956

The Assn. of American Railroads said it spent $94,527.69 for lobbying during the first six months of 1956, the most reported spent by any group. Congressional Quarterly's survey of official reports filed with the Clerk of the House showed the AFL-CIO in second place. It said it spent $69,582.32 to influence legislation from Jan. 1 through June 30, 1956. The AFL-CIO placed fourth at the end of the first quarter, with a natural gas group and truckers ahead of it.

The railroad organization also led the list of top spenders in the first quarter. It spent $28,782 more on its lobbying activities as of June 30 than its commercial-legislative competitor, the American Trucking Assns. ATA said it spent $65,745.69, placing it third on the list of top spenders.

A total of 252 groups reported they spent $2,545,-432.04 to influence legislation during the first six months of 1956. In 1955, 251 groups reported spending $2,486,243.77 during the comparable period. Some late reports from lobby groups could swell the final figure. Under the law the spending reports for the first six months of the year are due by July 10. CQ's survey contains data filed as of Aug. 3.

According to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 all groups whose principal purpose is to influence legislation are required to register and file quarterly accounts of their receipts and expenditures. (1954 Almanac, p. 674; 1955 Almanac, p. 680)

While climbing to second place, the newly combined AFL-CIO reported considerably less than it did as separate organizations during the three previous years. For example, in 1955 the AFL said it spent $63,780.88 for the first half, and the CIO reported $66,809.66. The total, $130,590.54, is $95,314.97 more than the $69,582.32 the combined groups reported for the corresponding period of 1956. Similarly in 1954 the two groups' spending totaled $111,946.43, and in 1953 a total of $80,610.61.

Lobby Campaigns, Spending

The correlation between funds spent for lobbying and legislation before Congress is apparent. For instance, railroad and trucking interests have been lobbying on opposite sides of proposals to change the nation's transportation policy. The rail groups favor 1955 recommendations of a Presidential advisory committee that would lessen government regulation of transportation. Truckers oppose this. (For summary of the report, see 1955 Almanac, p. 531)

Action in behalf of farm legislation placed two farm organizations among the top 10 spenders filing in 1956. The American Farm Bureau Federation reported spending $61,432, fourth high for the half year; the National Farmers Union was seventh high with reported spending of $49,861.43. The Farm Bureau Federation favored flexible farm price supports -- continued in the second bill sent to the President -- while the NFU pressed for rigid price supports, a provision of the first farm bill vetoed by the President. A third large farm group, the National Grange, had not yet filed a half-year spending report by Aug. 3.

Spending of 3 Top Groups

EXPENDITURES	AAR	AFL-CIO	ATA
Public relations	$ 1,211.00	$15,730.54	$ 600.00
Wages, salaries, fees, etc.	77,357.78	40,492.38	25,082.50
Printing	1,643.21	13,359.40	10,706.97
Office overhead	7,977.69	--	--
Telephone, telegraph	1,075.53	--	3,071.91
Travel, food, lodging and entertainment	4,375.15	--	26,279.81
All other expenditures	887.33	--	4.50
Total	$94,527.69	$69,582.32	$65,745.69

Others in the top 10: The U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, fifth, reporting $61,022.11; the Southern States Industrial Council, sixth, reporting $52,586.65; the National Committee for Insurance Taxation, eighth, reporting $48,820.68; the American Legion, ninth, reporting $42,187.18; the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 10th, reporting $41,264.14.

The Sugar Council, representing 13 companies owning or operating sugar properties in Cuba whose stockholders were predominantly U.S. citizens, worked for advantageous sugar quotas for Cuba.

The American Legion actively sought liberalized veterans' pensions but lost out in the Senate. It also opposed revision of the immigration laws and favored an extension of the veterans' home loan program.

The National Committee for Insurance Taxation was a newcomer to the list of top 10 spenders. Formed in November of 1954, the group describes itself as a "research, statistical and activity lobbying" organization. Since the second quarter of 1954, when it first reported its spending, most of its money has come from the Allstate Insurance Co. of Skokie, Ill. Allstate is a subsidiary of Sears Roebuck Co.

In a pamphlet issued in December, 1955, the Committee for Insurance Taxation claimed "202 chief executive officers of fire and casualty insurance companies" as members. The Committee's objective was "to secure equality of federal taxation within the fire and casualty insurance industry."

During its three years of operation, NCIT reports show receipts of $133,832.50. Of this total, $100,394.27 is listed as having come from Allstate.

List of Spenders

These are the groups that filed lobby spending reports with the Clerk of the House for the first six months of 1956 and the amount they said they spent. A single asterisk (*) denotes funds reported spent at the end of the first quarter of 1956; a double asterisk (**) denotes groups who had not filed spending reports for 1956 as of Aug. 3, but who did file 1955 spending reports.

A

Active Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	$ 1,320.15
Aircraft Industries Assn. of America Inc.	9,764.64
Air Transport Assn. of America	20,562.80
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America	2,998.58
American Assn. of University Women	**
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	6,998.15*
American Cancer Society	13,382.30
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	9,784.61
American Dental Assn.	37,070.31
American Farm Bureau Federation	65,432.00
American Federation of Musicians	30,070.93
AFL-CIO	69,582.32
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	14,889.91
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Inc.	694.79
American Hospital Assn.	24,315.71
American Hotel Assn.	None
American Humane Assn.	569.01
American Institute of Marine Underwriters	**
American Legion	42,187.18
American Library Assn.	4,269.40*
American Life Convention	987.31
American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate	**
American Medical Assn.	23,603.86
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	7,999.70*
American Nat'l. Cattlemen's Assn.	15,103.28
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	5,870.10
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	2,986.81
American Osteopathic Assn.	2,358.90
American Paper & Pulp Assn.	None
American Parents Committee Inc.	3,386.04
American Petroleum Institute	30,633.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	779.00
American Retail Federation	30,973.60
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	4,390.23
American Social Hygiene Assn. Inc.	2,800.00
American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee	1,349.00
American Tariff League Inc.	13,591.00
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	20,936.47
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	65,745.69
American Veterans Committee Inc.	**
American Veterans of World War II	2,935.00
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	2,373.01
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference	5,358.55
American Warehousemen's Assn.	397.20
American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs	18,672.01
Anti-Tax Assn. of New York	562.29
Area Employment Expansion Committee	93.26
Arkansas Railroad Committee	4,271.35
Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation	2,408.83
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	13,000.00
Associated Third-Class Mail Users	18,751.94
Assn. of American Physicians & Surgeons Inc.	1,500.00
Assn. of American Railroads	94,527.69
Assn. of American Shipowners	None
Assn. of Casualty & Surety Companies	3,835.30
Assn. of Western Railways	7,882.35

B

Blue Cross Commission	$ 6,955.08
Borax Cartel Story Inc.	None
Boston & Maine Railroad	402.50
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	6,972.76
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Grand Lodge of the	16,165.37
Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees	13,020.10
Bulgarian Claims Committee	30.00
Bureau of Accident and Health Underwriters	**
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	12,221.84

C

Cal-Sag Waterways Development Committee Inc.	**
Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council	2,799.11*
Central Arizona Project Assn.	**
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.	18,798.34
Chesapeake Gardens	840.00
Christian Amendment Movement	7,852.06
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	5,744.41
Classroom Periodical Publishers' Assn.	**
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	None
Clothespin Manufacturers of America	**
Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee	1,450.76
Colorado River Assn.	None
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	11,759.66
Committee for Collective Security	1,002.14
Committee for Competitive Television	9,160.89
Committee for Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power	**
Committee on Japanese-American Evacuation Claims	None
Committee for a National Trade Policy	2,480.69
Committee for the Nation's Health	**
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	420.00
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German & Japanese Property	**
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	37,770.19
Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO)	10,104.87
Conference for Inland Waterways Dry-Bulk Regulation	61.05
Conference of Local Airlines	5,071.59*
Cooperative Health Federation of America	**
Cordage Legislative Committee	960.06
Council of Conservationists	12,211.52
Council for Improved U.S.-Japanese Trade Relations	16,284.87
Council of Local Gas Companies	21,288.11*
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries	22,805.52
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	41,191.49
Credit Union Nat'l. Assn. Inc.	1,121.90

D

Dairy Industry Committee	None
Delaware River Valley Assn.	**
Disabled American Veterans	10,269.24
Disabled Officers Assn.	5,529.50
District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee	762.55

E

Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	71.81
Emergency Conservation Committee	10,512.66
Engineers & Scientists of America	**
Ethanol Committee	1,288.01

F

Financial General Corporation	$ 3,876.52
Florida Citrus Mutual	3,490.95
Florida Inland Navigation District	2,758.10
Florida Railroad Assn.	5,690.46
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	352.91
Friends Committee on Nat'l. Legislation	35,634.14

G

Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	3,001.96
General Federation of Women's Clubs	**
General Gas Committee	28,815.02*
Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO)	9,973.71
Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l. Assn.	140.20

H

Health & Accident Underwriters Conference	**
Housewives United	**

I

Illinois Railroad Assn.	5,642.63
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	None
Independent Bankers Assn.	22,756.91
Independent Bankers Assn., Twelfth Federal Reserve District	**
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	7,575.00
Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc.	3,004.32
Insurance Company of North America	410.42*
Inter-State Manufacturers Assn.	55.00
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	4,300.00
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	29,622.30
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America	466.00
International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade	148.22*
International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	**
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	None

J

Japanese American Citizens League	600.00
Joint Committee of Consumers & Producers of Natural Gas	37,686.00*
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	4,007.68
Johns-Manville Corp.	2,500.00
Joint Minimum Wage Committee	**
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers Union of America	5,101.86

L

Labor-Management Maritime Committee	9,364.86
Lake Carriers Assn.	None
Life Insurance Assn. of America	14,033.40
Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Assn.	**

M

Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. Inc.	4,750.00
Medical Assn. of the State of Alabama	4,283.33
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	None *
Merchants National Bank and Trust Co. of Syracuse	None
Michigan Hospital Service	1,218.85
Milk Industry Foundation	None
Monument Builders of America	2,253.62*
Movers Conference of America	2,633.37
Music Publishers Assn. of the U.S.	59.48*

N

National Agricultural Limestone Institute Inc.	4,340.86
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	3,240.10
National Assn. of Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Field Officers	624.27
National Assn. & Council of Business Schools	None
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	312.07
National Assn. of Electric Companies	33,938.78
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	None
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	10,853.64
National Assn. of Letter Carriers	14,562.94
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	490.46
National Assn. of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees	2,934.75
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	11,083.71
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	**
National Assn. of Radio and Television Broadcasters	None
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	29,446.92
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	1,500.00
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	2,181.88
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	1,365.00
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	26,817.20
National Board of Fire Underwriters	12,371.00
National Business Publications Inc.	**
National Canners Assn.	4,419.81

27 Topped $25,000

Twenty-seven organizations reported spending more than $25,000 each for lobbying during the first six months of 1956. The reported spending of the 27 groups compared to their spending reported for the same period in 1955:

Organization	First-Half Spending 1956	1955
Assn. of American Railroads	$94,527.69	$51,211.31
AFL-CIO	69,582.32	63,780.88 (AFL)** 66,809.66 (CIO)
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	65,745.69	11,711.55
American Farm Bureau Federation	61,432.00	56,385.00
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	61,022.11	52,945.78
Southern States Industrial Council	52,586.65	50,844.87
National Farmers Union	49,861.43	42,482.94
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	48,820.68	24,756.30
American Legion	42,187.18	46,664.50
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	41,264.14	54,989.59
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	41,191.49	36,638.79
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	37,770.19	22,862.88
U.S. Savings & Loan League	37,073.22	43,342.45
American Dental Assn.	37,070.31	15,349.37
National Housing Conference	35,806.95	30,823.78
Friends Committee on National Legislation	35,634.14	48,465.00
National Assn. of Electric Cos.	33,938.78	70,687.24
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	32,131.73	41,866.86
American Retail Federation	30,973.60	23,477.48
American Petroleum Institute	30,633.00	27,307.00
American Federation of Musicians	30,070.93	*
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	29,622.30	27,478.01
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	29,446.92	61,377.63
National Education Assn. of the U.S.	27,726.87	13,934.98
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	27,626.46	45,591.40
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	26,817.20	*
National Reclamation Assn.	25,749.23	26,321.09

*No report filed under the lobby law.
**Merged December 1955.

National Coal Assn.	$ 12,320.32
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	48,820.68
National Committee on Parcel Post Size & Weight Limitations	2,194.08
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	7,000.00
National Committee of Shippers & Receivers	2,068.69
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	27.70*
National Congress of Parents & Teachers	250.00
National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Assn.	None
National Cotton Council of America	12,074.45
National Council Against Conscription	2,316.30
National Council on Business Mail Inc.	None
National Council for Export Credits	None *
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	4,057.68
National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics	410.02
National Crushed Limestone Institute	1,278.42
National Dairy Products Corporation	704.27
National Economic Council Inc.	2,766.80
National Education Assn. of the U.S.	27,726.87
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	3,961.85
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	184.70
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America	49,861.43
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	2,415.32
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	13,710.41
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	41,264.14
National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees	3,750.13
National Food Brokers Assn.	4,032.51
National Grange	**
National Housing Conference	35,806.95
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	2,920.48
National Institute of Diaper Services	**
National Institute for Social Welfare	19,752.95
National Livestock Tax Committee	7,278.48
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	3,751.64
National Milk Producers Federation	8,536.37
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	1,605.90
National Parking Assn.	**
National Postal Committee for Books	14,768.31
National Postal Transport Assn.	3,000.00
National Reclamation Assn.	25,749.23
National Rehabilitation Assn.	1,180.00
National Retail Dry Goods Assn.	8,761.59
National Retail Furniture Assn.	379.10
National Rivers & Harbors Congress	14,140.18
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	32,131.73
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	15,529.27
National Savings & Loan League	3,660.23
National Small Business Men's Assn.	10.213.01
National Society of Professional Engineers	2,907.18
National Tax Equality Assn.	**
National Tax Relief Coalition	835.00*
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders	3,872.07
National Water Conservation Conference	**
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	4,693.23
National Wool Growers Assn.	4,634.70
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy	18,156.48
New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	4,658.67
New York Stock Exchange	6,056.25
Niobrara River Basin Development Assn.	**
Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	None
O	
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, Legislative Committee of	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	4,901.75
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union	360.00
Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen	$ 7,938.38
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	**
P	
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	1,625.00
Patent Equity Assn. Inc.	6,111.30
Peoples Lobby Inc.	500.00
Peoples Water Service Co.	24.00
Philco Corp.	None
Proprietary Assn.	**
Prudential Insurance Co. of America	**
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	27,626.46
R	
Railroad Pension Conference	255.26
Railway Labor Executives' Assn.	21,000.00
Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Assns. Inc.	13,033.23
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	None
Retired Officers Assn.	None
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	15,771.12
S	
Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida	2,700.00
Sierra Talc & Clay Co.	**
Silk & Rayon Printers & Dyers Assn. of America Inc.	**
Silver Users Assn.	20,207.27
Six Agency Committee	11,641.74
Smaller Magazines Postal Committee	4,889.90
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	519.18
Southern Pine Industry Committee	9,269.52
Southern States Industrial Council	52,586.65
Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn.	**
Spokesmen for Children Inc.	862.98
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn. of the U.S.	75.00
T	
Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky	**
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	11,943.47
Tomoka Land Co.	None
Townsend Plan Inc.	**
Transportation Assn. of America	1,844.06
U	
Union Producing Co.	1,263.90
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	2,676.43
U.S. Beet Sugar Assn.	5,571.68
U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn.	None
U.S. Citizens Assn., Canal Zone	6,817.30
U.S. Committee for a U.N. Genocide Convention	**
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	61,022.11
U.S. Savings & Loan League	37,073.22
V	
Vegetable Growers Assn. of America Inc.	167.48
Vulcan Detinning Co.	None
W	
Washington Board of Trade	5,000.00*
Washington Committee, Assn. of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico	13,940.72
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	3,760.63
Washington Real Estate Board Inc.	None*
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	2,106.03
West Coast Inland Navigation District	1,276.04
Western Cotton Growers Assn. of California	1,425.99*
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	121.52
Wherry Housing Committee	None

CQ Fact Sheet — On Lobby Registrations

NEW LOBBYISTS PUSH 10-YEAR TOTAL TO 3,273

New registrants in 1956 pushed the 10-year total of lobbyists to 3,273.

- What were their interests?
- What were the year-by-year registrations?

Registration figures compiled by Congressional Quarterly showed that 315 persons and organizations registered as lobbyists from Jan. 1 through July 27, 1956, the date Congress adjourned. This compares with 329 registrations during the first session of the 84th Congress.

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was enacted Aug. 2, 1946. It requires all persons who "shall engage himself for pay or for any consideration" for the purpose of attempting to influence, either "directly or indirectly," the passage or defeat of legislation to register with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate.

Many lobbyists registered twice or more during the Act's 10-year life, usually each time for a different organization. The total registrations reached 4,382 through the 1956 adjournment, but this total represented only 3,273 lobbyists because of the duplications. The law does not require withdrawals from the registration lists when a lobbyist stops working for an organization.

The breakdown by category of the 3,273 lobbyists: individuals, 2,794; law and public relations firms, 147; organizations, 332.

The 315 registrations added in 1956 to the lobby rolls represented 191 new registrants: individuals, 131; law and public relations firms, 19; organizations, 41. The one-year high for registrations was 731 in 1947, the first full year of the Act's operation, while the low was 204 in 1952. (See accompanying registration chart.)

Lobbyists' Interests

Lobbyists' wages and expenses varied as widely as their interests during the second session of Congress.

Robert M. Burr, registered for the National Electrical Manufacturers Assn., listed his salary and expenses as $30,000 annually. John A. Reynolds of the Western Cotton Growers said he would receive $24,000 in compensation and expenses. Many lobbyists said on their registration forms that they worked for no compensation.

The company working for the most lobby groups in 1956 was the law firm of Covington & Burling of Washington, D.C. It had 15 registrations in 1956. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and U.S. Chamber of Commerce Treasurer Joel Barlow are among its attorneys.

The group employing the most lobbyists was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), with seven registered for 1956. The Brotherhood was interested in passage of bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 by increasing pension benefits. Congress July 23 passed a bill to provide an increase in benefits estimated at $10 a month. (See p. 602)

Registration Totals

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires the registration of all persons attempting to influence federal legislation. The year-by-year picture of total registrations since the law was enacted:

YEAR	REGISTRATIONS	YEAR	REGISTRATIONS
1946*	222	1951	342
1947	731	1952	204
1948	447	1953	296
1949	599	1954	413
1950	430	1955	383
		1956**	315
TOTAL			4,382

*Last four months only.
**From Jan. 1 through July 27.

A spokesman for the group said it had "difficulty in getting hearings going" on increased pensions. He said the high number of registrations was due to bringing state representatives of the union to Washington to talk to legislators from their home state. He said this was an "effective lobbying technique."

Congressmen Lobbyists

Seven ex-Congressmen were employed as lobbyists in 1956 to attempt to influence legislation. Registrations showed the ex-lawmakers and their employers included:

Ex-Rep. Alfred J. Elliott (D Calif., 1937-49), County of Tulare, Visilia, Calif.; ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla., 1933-51), Peoples Lobby Inc., Washington, D.C.; ex-Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo., 1947-53), Washington Gas Light Co., Washington, D.C.

Former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1939-51) filed for the State Loan & Finance Corp. of Washington, D.C., Republic of Panama, Panama City, Panama and the Bicycle Manufacturing Assn. of America of New York, N.Y.; ex-Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa., House 1939-45, Senate 1945-51) filed for Transamerica of San Francisco, Calif. Myers died July 5.

Ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont., 1923-47) filed for the Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont., Pacific power & Light Co., Portland, Ore. and the Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash. Ex-Rep. Harry L. Towe (R N.J., 1943-51) filed for Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station New York, N.Y.

Perhaps 1956's most unique lobby registration was that of Michael P. Egan, "philosopher and philosophical consultant" of Warrensville, Ill. Egan said his legislative interest was "to serve as lobbyist in the public interest, promoting the general welfare of the U.S. and its citizens."

Registrations by Lobbyists

According to official records, 383 persons and organizations filed lobby registrations in 1955 and 315 registered between Jan. 1, 1956 and July 27, 1956, the date on which the 84th Congress adjourned.

The 329 who registered between Jan. 1 and Aug. 2, 1955, when the first session adjourned, are listed in the 1955 Almanac, p. 683. Between Aug. 3 and Dec. 31, 1955, an additional 54 registered, bringing the 1955 total to 383.

Registrations of the 54 late-1955 lobbyists and the 315 who had filed by July 27, 1956 appear below. They are listed by categories -- with Employers listed alphabetically -- as follows:

Business Groups . . . . . below
Citizens Groups . . . . . page 680
Farm Groups . . . . . page 683
Foreign Groups . . . . . page 685
Individuals . . . . . page 686
Labor Groups . . . . . page 689
Professional Groups . . . . . page 691
Veterans and Military Groups. . . . . page 692

BUSINESS GROUPS

• EMPLOYER -- Aircoach Transport Assn. Inc., 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- ALBERT F. BEITEL, 905 American Security Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 3163 and S 3164, bills to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska.

2. Registrant -- KENDALL K. HOYT, 211 Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 3163 and S 3164.

• EMPLOYER -- Air Transport Assn. of America, 1107 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- PREBLE STAVER, 1107 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interests for proper advancement of the airline industry."

Expenses -- $50 quarterly.

• EMPLOYER -- Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., 425 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco 4, Calif.

Registrant -- JOSEPH T. McDONNELL, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3506, a bill for relief of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co."

Compensation -- Retainer of $1,000.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Assn. of Electric Cos. (p. 675)

• EMPLOYER -- American Corn Millers' Federation, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- DONALD M. COUNIHAN, 1001 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Agriculture and other legislative matters as they might affect corn millers and corn."

Previous Registrations -- Harnischfeger Corp., Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn. (1950 Almanac, p. 777)

• EMPLOYER -- American Dry Milk Institute, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

1. Registrant -- B.W. FAIRBANKS, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting nonfat dry milk solids."

2. Registrant -- ROBERT J. REMALEY, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Fairbanks.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN HERITAGE PUBLISHING CO. INC., 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Modification of the postal laws...so that...(employer's publication)...American Heritage can qualify for the second-class periodical mailing rate."

1. Registrant -- PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON, law firm, 575 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- American Fidelity and Casualty Co., Howard F. Knipp (1953 Almanac, p. 582, 607), The Blue Cross Commission, Field Enterprises and Field Foundation, The Sixty Trust, Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant, Fifty Broadway Building (1954 Almanac, p. 680, 683, 692, 701), National Committee for Insurance Taxation (1955 Almanac, p. 691).

Also, N.R. Caine & Co. (this volume, p. 686)

• EMPLOYER -- American Life Convention, 230 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Registrant -- RICHARD E. VERNOR, 1701 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any prospective legislation which will affect the life insurance business."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN MONUMENT ASSN. INC., 282 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, New York. Filed 5/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the granite and marble industry."

Expenses -- $3,000.

• EMPLOYER -- American Mutual Alliance, 20 North Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.

Registrant -- WALLACE M. SMITH, Pennsylvania Bldg., 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting mutual fire or casualty insurance companies."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATRE AND ACADEMY, 1545 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the excise tax on admissions to performances for the benefit of the American National Theatre and Academy.

1. Registrant -- RALPH E. BECKER, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- National Trade Council, Washington, D.C.; National Assn. of the Legitimate Theatre Inc. and League of New York Theatres Inc., both of New York City. (1954 Almanac, p. 685, 689)

In 1956: League of New York Theatres and National Assn. of the Legitimate Theatre (this volume, p. 673); National Assn. of Concert Managers (p. 675).

• EMPLOYER -- American Oil Co., 555 Fifth Ave., New York, New York.

Registrant -- CLARENCE TALLEY, Route 1, Box 88, McLean, Va. Filed 5/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 4993, a bill to permit improvements to business property in the District of Columbia.

Expenses -- $900 quarterly.

• EMPLOYER -- American Research and Development Corp., 200 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.

Registrant -- GASTON, SNOW, RICE & BOYD, law firm, 82 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Filed 5/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 9424, S 3424 and S 3341, bills to amend the Clayton Act by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN SUPER PHOSPHATE INSTITUTE, INC., P.O. Box 405, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation that will affect the utilization of superphosphate as an aid to agriculture."

Previous Registration -- (1954 Almanac, p. 680)

• EMPLOYER -- American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GEORGE E. ASHLEY, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting communications."

Compensation -- $13,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- American Trucking Associations Inc., 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- DILLARD BROWN LASSETER, 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/27/55.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation of interest to the United States trucking industry.

Compensation -- Annual retainer, $10,000.

Expenses -- Not to exceed $100 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1954 Almanac, p. 705); Patent Office Society (this volume, p. 692).

2. Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Highway and other legislation of interest to the transportation industry."

Compensation -- "$12,000 annual retainer."

Expenses -- $100 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Philippine Sugar Assn. (p. 686)

• EMPLOYER -- American Utility Trailer Rental Association, 700 Washington Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM T. STEPHENS, 700 Washington Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 12/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting the utility trailer industry, particularly federal tax legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Chicago Rental Trailer Assn.; Nationwide Trailer Rental System (1955 Almanac, pp. 685, 692).

• EMPLOYER -- American Watch Association, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- SAMUEL W. ANDERSON, president, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 10/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Jewel substitutes in watch movements and any other legislative proposal...which affects the interests of the Association. Against HR 7466 and HR 7467." The bills would amend the Tariff Act of 1930 by redefining substitutes for jewels in imported watch movements.

2. Registrant -- MICHAEL B. DEANE, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to HR 11436 and HR 11437, bills to provide a tax on certain processing of watch movements, and "other legislation which affects the interests of the Association."

• EMPLOYER -- The Anaconda Co., 616 Hennessy Bldg., Butte, Mont.

Registrant -- A.E. WILKINSON, 417 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that affects the operations of the Anaconda Co."

Compensation -- $750 monthly.

Expenses -- $500 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 680; 1955 Almanac, p. 684)

• EMPLOYER -- Arkansas Bus & Truck Assn. Inc., P.O. Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.

Registrant -- MARION G. WARD, P.O. Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All highway and transportation legislation."

Compensation -- $2,500 annually.

Expenses -- $500 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Business Publications, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- JOAN DAVID, 4737 36th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- All matters pertaining to second class postal rates.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Rowe-Doherty Associates (p. 688)

2. Registrant -- EUGENE O'DUNNE JR., Southern Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as David above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Textile Fibers Institute (p. 679)

3. Registrant -- ROBERT A. SALTZSTEIN, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/18/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as David above.

Previous Registrations -- Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers and Hedwig Lydia Riedner (1951 Almanac, p. 701, 712); Wool Stock-Textile Fiber Institutes of the National Assn. of Waste Material Dealers Inc., New York, N.Y. (1952 Almanac, p. 445)

4. Registrant -- WILLIAM P. TIDWELL, 925 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as David above.

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Equipment Distributors; Northwestern Lumbermen's Assn.; Sprinkler Irrigation Assn.; National Retail Farm Equipment Assn.; Farm Equipment Wholesalers Assn.; Material Handling Equipment Distributors Assn.

Registrant -- KING, NOBLE & SONOSKY, law firm, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to labor, tax, transportation, federal surplus property and Indian matters."

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expenses."

Previous Registrations -- Sisseton-Wahpeton Band of Sioux Indians of North Dakota and eight other Indian groups. (p. 682)

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma Inc., Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Registrant -- FISHER MULDROW, P.O. Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla. Filed 1/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All highway and transportation legislation."

Compensation -- $2,500 annually.

Expenses -- $500 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- HARRY L. TOWE, ex-Rep. (R N.J., 1943-51), 241 Main St., Hackensack, New Jersey. Filed 3/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting railroads."

Compensation -- "Retainer $3,000 per annum."

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Railroads of New York State, 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. MAHON, One Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the interest of Associated Railroads of New York."

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1148 Suburban Station Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- FRANKLIN E. KEPNER, Berwick Bank Bldg., Berwick, Pa. Filed 3/7/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the interests of the railroads in...Pennsylvania."

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expenses."

• EMPLOYER -- Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- CARLISLE BARGERON & ASSOCIATES, public relations firm, 614 Sheraton Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to implement report of Presidential Advisory Committee on Transportation Policy and Organization."

Compensation -- $1,250 monthly.

Expenses -- $1,750 monthly.

2. Registrant -- BURTON N. BEHLING, 814 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- For legislation the railroads "believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy."

3. Registrant -- THOMAS L. PRESTON, 929 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored legislation in the interest of the Association and a sound national transportation policy.

• EMPLOYER -- Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver St., New York 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- MACLAY, MORGAN & WILLIAMS, law firm, 76 Beaver St., New York 5, N.Y. Filed 4/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Maritime matters."

• EMPLOYER -- Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Assn., 1603 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

1. Registrant -- CHAUNCEY P. CARTER JR., 800 World Center Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 12/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislative proposals made in connection with performance rights provisions of the Copyright Act."

Expenses -- Not to exceed $50 per quarter.

2. Registrant -- JOHN F. FLOBERG, 800 World Center Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 12/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Carter.

Expenses -- Same as Carter.

• EMPLOYER -- Bicycle Manufacturing Assn. of America, 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SCOTT W. LUCAS, ex-Sen. (D Ill., 1939-51), 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting the American bicycle industry."

Compensation -- $750 quarterly.

Expenses -- $100.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under State Loan & Finance Co. (p. 678)

• EMPLOYER -- Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn., 303 World Center Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DANIEL W. CANNON, 303 World Center Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters affecting better mining methods."

• EMPLOYER -- Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, law firm, 1001 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- Health legislation such as S 2425, a bill to provide group health insurance to federal employees, and HR 7994, a bill to provide medical care for dependents of servicemen.

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Lighting Co., Atwood Co., Sears Roebuck, Young & Rubicam; Blue Cross Commission; Affiliated Gas Equipment, Sierra Talc and Clay; estates of Frederick R. Allmann, C. Alan Brantingham, Alfred I. duPont, S. Howard Easton and Edward F. Pipe. (1955 Almanac, p. 703)

Also, Kensington Co. (this volume, p. 673), Estate of Josephine S. Bogert (p. 686), Cornelia S. Roberts (p. 688).

• EMPLOYER -- Boston & Maine Railroad, 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

1. Registrant -- JAMES E. MILANO, 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. Filed 3/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favor HR 8836, a bill to amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act.

2. Registrant -- EUGENE C. STRUCHOFF, 95 N. Main St., Concord, N.H. Filed 3/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroads."

• EMPLOYER -- Brewers' Assn. of America, 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Registrant -- JOHN E. O'NEILL, 604 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To promote the best interests of local and regional brewers and halt the trend toward monopoly in the beer business. Specifically interested in the passage of HR 7147," a bill to amend Sec. 5051(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage concentration in the brewing industry.

Previous Registration -- Small Brewers Assn. (1949 Almanac, p. 846)

• EMPLOYER -- Browning Lines Inc., 3050 Guardian Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- COLES & GOERTNER, law firm, 813 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation to permit the Browning Lines to purchase two or more tanker vessels from the government

Expenses -- "Under $500."

• EMPLOYER -- The Bullard Co., Bridgeport, Conn. (manufacturers of machine tools).

Registrant -- WILMER & BROUN, law firm, 616 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- Amendments to the Renegotiation Act of 1951 that might grow out of the recommendations of the report of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation relating to renegotiation.

• EMPLOYER -- Bulova Watch Co., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- PHILLIPS, NIZER, BENJAMIN & KRIM, law firm, 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Favors proposed legislation to plug loopholes in the tariff law, especially with regard to upjeweling and other devices in watch industry."

Compensation -- "Pro-rata part of general retainer of $20,000 annually."

Expenses -- $600 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Burke Dowling Adams, Inc., advertising agency, 203 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, N.J.

Registrant -- FREDERICK W. BURNSIDE, JR., 302 Short Hills Ave., Springfield, N.J. Filed 11/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- None listed.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CHESAPEAKE GARDENS INC., 2406 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting Wherry housing operators and HR 10885, a bill to facilitate acquisition by military departments of housing covered by mortgages under the Military Housing Insurance Program. (Wherry housing operators are persons interested in the operation of housing projects built under the Military Housing Act of 1949.)

1. Registrant -- JOSEPH M. WYATT, 501 Keyser Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- "$7,500 retainer, $200 daily while in Washington or working on legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Columbia Cab Co. Inc., District Cab Co. Inc., Eagle Cab Co. Inc., G&M Motors Inc., Independent Taxi Owners Assn. Inc., Premier Cab Assn., Skyview Cab Co. Inc., the Washington Bell Cab Co., Washington Cab Assn. Inc. and Yellow Cab Co. of Washington, D.C., Inc. (1949 Almanac, p. 848)

• EMPLOYER -- Chicago & North Western Railway System, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to carry out the expressed intent of Congress in connection with certain provisions of the Revenue Act of 1942 regarding reorganized railroad corporations."

Previous Registrations -- National Machine Tool Builders' Assn. (this volume, p. 676); Transamerica Corp. (p. 679); Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. and 7 other Canadian companies; Embassy of Denmark (p. 685); Club Managers Assn. of America (below); Committee on Joint Resolution, 1955 Legislature, Hawaii (below); Roberts Dairy Co. (p. 678)

• EMPLOYER -- Chrysler Corporation, 341 Mass. Ave., Detroit 31, Mich.

Registrant -- FRANK L. ROBERTS, 740 11th St., N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 12/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- Any legislation affecting employer's business.

• EMPLOYER -- Club Managers Assn. of America, 408 Olive St., St. Louis 2, Mo.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Improve excise taxes now payable by business, social and country clubs, and legislation to reduce the excise tax on club dues."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chicago & North Western Railway System (above).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT --COMMITTEE FOR COMPETITIVE TELEVISION, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/5.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 10424, a bill to reduce excise tax on television receivers capable of receiving 50 or more ultra high frequency television channels.

Expenses -- $15,000.

1. Registrant -- JOHN W. ENGLISH, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- $15,000.

2. Registrant -- JOHN G. JOHNSON, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Expenses -- $15,000.

3. Registrant -- JOSEPH MEAGHER, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Expenses -- $15,000.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE FOR HOMETOWN TELEVISION INC., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Increasing the allocation of ...(TV)...station licenses to be granted by the Federal Communications Commission."

Expenses -- $3,000.

1. Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- $1,500.

Previous Registrations -- Western Union Telegraph Company, Consumer Mail Order Assn. of America, American Molasses Co., ARO Inc., Federal Republic of West Germany, Nicolas Reisini, National Assn. of Professional Baseball. (1954 Almanac, p. 687)

Also, Simon & Schuster (this volume, p. 678); Munitions Carriers Conference (p. 675); Indians of California (p. 681)

2. Registrant -- PHILIP MERRYMAN, Booth Hill Rd., Trumbull, Conn. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Expenses -- $1,000.

• EMPLOYER -- Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 30 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.

Registrant -- C.E. RIGHTOR, 3300 Rolling Rd., Chevy Chase 15, Md. Filed 9/19/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Certain possible proposed amendments to the banking laws which would permit commercial banks to underwrite or deal (generally) in revenue and certain other bonds." The committee also opposed S 2290, which would authorize national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments. The group was an informal committee of investment banking firms engaged in the revenue bond business. (1955 Almanac, p. 686).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE ON JOINT RESOLUTION, 1955 LEGISLATURE (formed by interested citizens representing land owners and housing interests to push a joint resolution of the 1955 Hawaiian Legislature to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), P. O. Box 3170, Honolulu 2, Hawaii. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend Section 1237 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the proceeds of sales of real property owned by estates, trusts and individuals for 10 consecutive years be taxed for federal income purposes as capital gains and not as ordinary income."

1. Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chicago & North Western Railway System (p. 670).

• EMPLOYER -- Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

Registrant -- NORMAN A. FLANINGAM, 425 13th St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of interest to the natural gas industry."

Compensation -- $7,275 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Continental Air Lines Inc., Stapleton Air Field, Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- JOHN A. SMITH, Continental Air Lines Inc., Stapleton Air Field, Denver, Colo. Filed 7/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interests for the proper advancement of the air line."

Compensation -- $800.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT --CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSN., 309 Sheraton Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects the construction industry, labor unions, trade associations, labor-management relationships etc."

Expenses -- $12,500.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNCIL FOR IMPROVED U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To encourage and promote trade between the U.S. and Japan." Oppose S 2702, a bill to impose quotas upon imported cotton textiles and products.

Expenses -- $3,000 monthly.

1. Registrant -- NELSON A. STITT, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/16/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.
Compensation -- $400 monthly.
2. Registrant -- TOBY E.G. BRUNNER, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.
Compensation -- $250 monthly.
Expenses -- $20 monthly.
3. Registrant -- ARNOLD H. DADIAN, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/23/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.
Compensation -- $250 monthly.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNCIL OF LOCAL GAS COMPANIES, 724 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Oppose such bills as HR 6645 and S 1853, to amend the Natural Gas Act."
Expenses -- $30,000 annually.
1. Registrant -- C.H. FRAZIER, 724 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.
2. Registrant -- W.E. HIMSWORTH, 724 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNCIL OF MECHANICAL SPECIALTY CONTRACTING INDUSTRIES INC., 610 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/10/56.
Legislative Interest -- Favored S 1644, the Federal Construction Contract Act of 1955, and extension of the National Housing Act provisions on home improvement. Interested in all legislation affecting the mechanical specialty contracting industry. (The Council said it represented 87,000 small business firms engaged in electrical heating, plumbing, refrigerating and air conditioning contracting.)

• EMPLOYER -- Council of Motion Picture Organizations Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Registrant -- CHARLES E. McCARTHY, 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/4/56.
Legislative Interest -- Repeal of tax on theater admissions.

• EMPLOYER -- Denver, Colorado, Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colo.
Registrant -- CALVIN K. SNYDER, Denver, Colo. Filed 3/2/56.
Legislative Interest -- For passage of S 500 and HR 3383, bills to provide for a Colorado River storage project.
Previous Registration -- National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, 10/10/46.

• EMPLOYER -- Devalin Corp., 120 Wall St., New York, N.Y.
Registrant -- PURCELL AND NELSON, law firm, Barr Bldg., 910 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 12/14/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Revision and extension of Sugar Act of 1948."
Compensation -- Retainer of $2,500.
Previous Registration -- Little and Christman (p. 687).

• EMPLOYER -- Farm Equipment Wholesalers Assn. See Associated Equipment Distributors (p. 669)

• EMPLOYER -- Federal Excise Tax Council Inc. (a nonprofit organization comprised of manufacturers, retailers and associations interested in the technical and administrative provisions of excise taxes). 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
Registrant -- MAURICE G. PAUL JR., 1922 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Bldg., Philadelphia 9, Pa. Filed 3/19/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Federal excise tax legislation relating to administrative, compliance and enforcement matters of a technical nature."
Previous Registration -- Motorola Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 690)

• EMPLOYER -- Florida Railroad Assn., 404 Midyette-Moor Bldg., Tallahassee, Fla.
Registrant -- WALLACE M. JOPLING, People's Hardware Bldg., Lake City, Fla. Filed 4/11/56.
Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 9075, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; HR 8836, a bill to amend and supplement the Federal Aid to Roads Act of 1916; and S 1920, Transportation Amendment Act of 1955.

• EMPLOYER -- Ford Motor Co., 3000 Schaefer Rd., Dearborn, Mich.
Registrant -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP AND ABRAMS, law firm, Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/30/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting employer's business as employer may, from time to time, specify."
Previous Registrations -- Listed under Salyer Water District (p. 682)

• EMPLOYER -- Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
Registrant -- BERGSON & BORKLAND, law firm, 918 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/31/56.
Legislative Interest -- Support HR 8229, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that nickel ore concentrates imported into the U.S. shall be exempt from duty, and "other legislation in which the company may be interested."
Compensation -- $30 an hour.
Expenses -- "$25-50."

• EMPLOYER -- General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.
Registrant -- F. GERALD TOYE, 777 14th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Various matters of business concern to General Electric Co."
Compensation -- $2,500 annually.
Expenses -- $500 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- General Electric Co., Atomic Products Division, Schenectady 5, N.Y.
Registrant -- NELSON P. JACKSON, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/12/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Bills relating to the atomic industry."
Compensation -- $2,000

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- HEALTH INSURANCE ASSN. OF AMERICA, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/56.
Legislative Interest --"Any and all matters pertaining to the business of policyholders of accident and health insurance."
1. Registrant -- ROBERT R. NEAL, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.
Previous Registration -- Bureau of Accident and Health Underwriters, Chicago, Ill. (1954 Almanac, p. 681)

• EMPLOYER -- Hilton Hotels Corp., 720 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Registrants -- DONALD S. DAWSON and ROBERT J. BIRD, attorneys, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/56.
Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 11576 and HR 11650, bills to provide that taxes on property required to be sold by the Justice Department by consent decree be postponed for a period not to exceed three years.
Previous Registrations -- Dawson had registered for the Motor Carriers Leasing Conference (1954 Almanac, p. 686) and Schenley Distillers Inc., New York, N.Y. (1955 Almanac, p. 694)
Bird had registered for Eastman Kodak Co. (1953 Almanac, p. 594), American Automobile Assn., Community Services, Minot Mercantile Corp., Remington Rand (1954 Almanac, p. 694, 682, 686, 691) and Massachusetts Protective Assn., Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass. (1955 Almanac, p. 690, 694)

• EMPLOYER -- Household Finance Corp., 919 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
Registrant -- N.W. BARBER, 5358 Chillum Pl. N.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/1/56.
Legislative Interest -- Legislation "pertaining to consumer finance, small loan legislation or other related legislation."
Compensation -- $2,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
Registrant -- W.S. STORY, 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Interested in preventing singling out the iron and steel scrap industry for special treatment in any extension" of the Export Control Act of 1949.
Compensation -- $300 quarterly.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INSULATION DISTRIBUTOR-CONTRACTORS NATIONAL ASSN. INC., 3420 Dent Pl. N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 2/9/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Federal Construction Act (S 1644) and related bills."
1. Registrant -- LEO HOWARD KERNS, 3420 Dent Pl. N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 2/9/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

• EMPLOYER -- International Nickel Co. Inc., 67 Wall St., New York, N.Y.
Registrant -- BAILEY WALSH, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/56.
Legislative Interest -- HR 8229, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that nickel ore concentrates imported into the U.S. be exempt from duty.
Previous Registrations -- Lion Manufacturing Co. and United Manufacturing Co., both of Chicago, Ill. (1955 Almanac, p. 689, 696)

• EMPLOYER -- Iowa Power and Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Registrant -- FRANK P. BRANNAN, Avoca, Iowa. Filed 1/16/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Reimbursement for expenses in relocating transmission lines."
Compensation -- $900.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL PRODUCERS OF NATURAL GAS.
See p. 681.

• EMPLOYER -- Kensington Co., San Diego, Calif.
Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, law firm, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/16/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Favors amendment to Section 1234 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954" concerning taxes on sale of options.
Compensation -- "Not to exceed $10,000."
Previous Registrations -- Listed under Blue Shield Medical Care Plans (p. 670)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LEAGUE OF NEW YORK THEATRES INC., 234 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/24/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting excise tax on admissions to legitimate theaters."
Previous Registration -- (1954 Almanac, p. 685)

• EMPLOYER -- The League of New York Theatres Inc. and the National Assn. of the Legitimate Theatre Inc., 234 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RALPH E. BECKER, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the excise tax on admissions...and any legislative tax averaging proposals."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American National Theatre and Academy. (p. 668)

• EMPLOYER -- Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, 2400 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BERGE, FOX AND ARENT, law firm, 1002 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Seeking amendments to title II of HR 9770," a bill to provide revenue for the District of Columbia. Title II included amendments to D.C. Sales Tax Act and D.C. Use Tax Act.

Compensation -- $1,000.

Previous Registration -- G.B. Macke Corp., Washington, D.C. (1955 Almanac, p. 689)

• EMPLOYER -- Long Island Lighting Co., 250 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y.

Registrant -- DAVID K. KADANE, 250 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposes amendments to the Natural Gas Act, particularly the Harris bill (HR 6645) and the Fulbright bill (S 1853)" to amend the Natural Gas Act.

• EMPLOYER -- Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1151 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Registrant -- GERALD H. O'BRIEN, 1757 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/56.

• EMPLOYER -- Mail Order Assn. of America, 1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOAN DAVID, 4737 36th St. N.W., Washington 8, D.C. Filed 3/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to postal rates and services."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Rowe-Doherty Associates (p. 688)

• EMPLOYER -- Marine Transport Lines Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- KOMINERS & FORT, law firm, 529 Tower Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Amend Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act to permit carriers to operate over a circuitous route providing they meet the charges of carriers operating over a more direct route to and from competitive points.

• EMPLOYER -- Material Handling Equipment Distributors Assn.

See Associated Equipment Distributors. (p. 669)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MICA FABRICATORS ASSOCIATION, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 8/26/55.

Legislative Interest -- Favored passage of HR 6299.

Expenses -- "About $1,500."

1. Registrant -- STEWART M. CLARKSON, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 8/26/55.

Legislative Interest -- Favored passage of HR 6299, which would fix the rate of duty on unmanufactured mica, regardless of value, at 4 cents per pound. Existing law made mica valued at more than 15 cents per pound subject to a duty of 4 cents per pound, plus 25 percent ad valorem. The bill would also permit free entry of mica films.

Compensation -- "Only reimbursement of travel expenses."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MICHIGAN HOSPITAL SERVICE, 441 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 26, Mich. Filed 4/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored "payroll deductions for federal employees in connection with basic hospital and surgical coverage."

Expenses -- $100 monthly.

1. Registrant -- EDSALL LEE COUPLIN, 441 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 26, Mich. Filed 4/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- $250 monthly.

Expenses -- $100 monthly.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSN., 601 Prudden Bldg., Lansing, Mich. Filed 7/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroads."

• EMPLOYER -- Missouri Bus and Truck Assn., 628 Jefferson St., Jefferson City, Mo.

Registrant -- U.G. LEWELLEN, 628 Jefferson St., Jefferson City, Mo. Filed 1/16/56.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- Against S 1920, HR 6141, 6142 to amend the Transportation Act.

Compensation -- $1,000 monthly.

Expenses -- $600.

• EMPLOYER -- Monsanto Chemical Co., World Center Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DWIGHT, ROYALL, HARRIS, KOEGEL & CASKEY, law firm, Wire Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 8394, a bill to remove limitations on the size of phosphate leases or permits on the public domain which persons may hold in any one state.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Texas Employees Insurance Assn. (p. 679)

• EMPLOYER -- Montana Power Co., Electric Bldg., Butte, Mont.

Registrant -- WHEELER & WHEELER, law firm, headed by ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont., 1923-47), 704 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation in which employer has an interest."

Compensation -- $350 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Law firm of Wheeler & Wheeler previously filed for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. (1953 Almanac, p. 591) Burton K. Wheeler, partner, has filed for Emil Schultz and a group of farmers, Jacob Neubauer (1949 Almanac, p. 859, 860) and Shore Line Oil Co. and Craw Co. (1950 Almanac, p. 775) Edward K. Wheeler, partner, has filed for Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (1949 Almanac, p. 847) and Contract Carrier Conference. (1951 Almanac, p. 703)

Firm also registered in 1956 for Pacific Power and Light Co. (p. 677) and Washington Water Power Co. (p. 680)

• EMPLOYER -- Mover's Conference of America, 16th and P Sts. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- THOMAS R. KINGSLEY, director of research, 16th and P Sts. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting interests of employers' members...Specific interest centered on Sect. 638 of HR 6042, Department of Defense Appropriation bill. (Against.)" Sect. 638 prevented shifting to private industry work the government had been doing for three years without first giving House and Senate Appropriations Committees 90 days advance notice.

Compensation -- $8,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Munitions Carriers Conference Inc. (one of seven specialized conferences attached to the American Trucking Assns.), 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 525 and S 2114, bills to discontinue the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow free or reduced rates for carrying United States property or personnel.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee for Hometown Television Inc. (p. 671)

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BURNS, 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 525 and other bills of interest to the Munitions Carriers Conference.

Expenses -- $350 quarterly.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ANTI-DUMPING COMMITTEE INC., LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1101 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting dumping in world trade."

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Concert Managers, 30 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- RALPH E. BECKER, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the excise tax on admissions to concert performances."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American National Theatre and Academy. (p. 668)

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Electric Companies, 1200 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- JOSEPH T. McDONNELL, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in all developments in and of federal legislation that might affect its members."

Compensation -- "Retainer of $2,083.33" monthly.

Previous Registrations -- National Assn. of Electric Companies (1955 Almanac, p. 691); Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co. (this volume, p. 667), Transportes Maritimos Mexicanos (p. 686)

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Home Builders of the U.S., 1625 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BURTON C. WOOD, 1625 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting construction and housing."

Compensation -- $10,000 annually.

Expenses -- $40 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Manufacturers, 2 E. 48th St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- R.S. SMETHURST, 1511 K St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/13/56.

(Smethurst filed a spending report for the first quarter of 1956 without first registering. Clerk of the House Ralph R. Roberts wrote him that the spending report would serve as a lobbyist registration.)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF MOTOR BUS OPERATORS, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All proposed legislation which would affect intercity motor bus industry."

1. Registrant -- C. BLAKE BROWN, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF PLUMBING CONTRACTORS, 1016 20th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/31/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Federal Construction Contract bill (S 1644), tax legislation and other general legislation likely to be of interest to member companies of... association."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF THE LEGITIMATE THEATRE, 234 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting excise tax on admissions to the legitimate theatre."

Previous Registration -- (1954 Almanac, p. 685)

1. Registrant -- RALPH E. BECKER, (See League of New York Theatres, p. 673)

• EMPLOYER -- National Automobile Dealers Assn., 2000 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- FREDERICK J. BELL, 2000 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting retail new car and new truck dealers."

• EMPLOYER -- National Automobile Transporters Association, 2627 Cadillac Tower, Detroit 26, Mich.

Registrant -- JOSEPH L. NELLIS, attorney, Colorado Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 11/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest is private bill to relieve automobile transporters from continuing assertion of alleged overcharge claims by General Accounting Office with reference to contracts made during World War II for the transportation of military vehicles."

Compensation -- "Approximately $700 per month."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses for 12-month period $2,000."

Previous Registration -- Midwest Conference on Truck Reciprocity (1954 Almanac, p. 686).

• EMPLOYER -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

1. Registrant -- JOHN H. MYERS, 1224 Cleveland St., Wilmette, Ill. Filed 9/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "The taxation of fire and casualty insurance companies."

Compensation -- $120 per day.

2. Registrant -- TOUCHE, NIVEN, BAILEY & SMART, accountants, 208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill. Filed 10/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Myers.

Compensation -- $17.50 an hour."

3. Registrant -- W.A. McCLINTOCK, 7447 N. Skokie Blvd., Skokie, Ill. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation as to the taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

4. Registrant -- H.F. WALTON, 7447 N. Skokie Blvd., Skokie, Ill. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as McClintock.

5. Registrant -- HENRY B. MADSEN, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as McClintock.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EXPORT CREDITS, 291 Broadway, New York, New York. Filed 12/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- Favored S 2256, a bill to authorize "the guaranty of exports against certain risks of a political nature."

Expenses -- "$2,500 for present calendar quarter."

1. Registrant -- DEREK BROOKS, 1737 H St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 12/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Previous Registration -- New York Board of Trade, International Trade Section (1954 Almanac, p. 689)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL CRUSHED LIMESTONE INSTITUTE INC., 619 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 12/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interest of crushed limestone producers."

1. Registrant -- ROBERT M. KOCH, 619 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 12/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Previous Registration -- National Agricultural Limestone Assn. (1947 Almanac, p. 761)

• EMPLOYER -- National Livestock Brand Conference, Salem, Ore.

Registrant -- LYMAN BREWSTER, Birney, Mont. Filed 3/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 3198 and HR 9346, bills to amend section 317(a) of the Packers and Stockyard Act of 1921.

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expenses."

• EMPLOYER -- National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LEO V. BODINE, 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry of the U.S."

• EMPLOYER -- National Machine Tool Builders' Assn., 2071 E. 102nd St., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the machine tool industry; concerned with extension of renegotiation and revenue revision."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chicago & North Western Railway System (p. 670).

• EMPLOYER -- National Retail Farm Equipment Assn. See Associated Equipment Distributors (p. 669)

• EMPLOYER -- Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.

Registrant -- EDWIN R. MILLER, 1004 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb. Filed 3/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the general interests of the railroads operating in the state of Nebraska."

Compensation -- $742 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow St., New Haven 6, Conn.

Registrant -- WILLIAM E. BOYLE, New Haven Railroad, Providence, R.I. Filed 4/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation which might affect the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiary."

Compensation -- $40 daily.

Expenses -- $40 daily.

• EMPLOYER -- Northwestern Lumbermen's Assn. See Associated Equipment Distributors, (p. 669)

• EMPLOYER -- Occidental Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- HARRY W. COLMERY, National Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. Filed 4/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 2577 and HR 2674, bills to provide for the regulation of bank holding companies under the Federal Reserve System.

Previous Registrations -- Occidental Life Insurance Co. and Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, Calif. (1955 Almanac, p. 692, 695)

In 1956: Transamerica Corp. (this volume, p. 679)

• EMPLOYER -- Ohio Railroad Assn., 16 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

Registrant -- JOSEPH S. GILL, 16 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio. Filed 2/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting railroad interests."

• EMPLOYER -- Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- CHARLES J. BLOCH, 520 First National Bank Bldg., Macon, Ga. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Against S 2577 and other bank holding legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co. (1947 Almanac, p. 763); Attapulgus Clay Co. (1950 Almanac, p. 775)

• EMPLOYER -- Pacific Northwestern Power Co., Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Registrant -- GEORGE L. RODGERS JR., Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore. Filed 3/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation...affecting Pacific Northwestern Power Co. and...organizing companies by virtue of their sponsorship of Pacific Northwestern."

• EMPLOYER -- Pacific Power and Light Co., Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Registrant -- WHEELER & WHEELER, law firm, headed by ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont., 1923-47), 704 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation in which employer has an interest."

Compensation -- $350 monthly,

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Montana Power Co. (p. 674)

• EMPLOYER -- Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, 24 Branford Pl., Newark, N.J.

Registrant -- MANLY SHEPPARD, 1001 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 12/27/55.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation on water pollution.

Compensation -- $2,500 per annum.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE PEOPLES WATER SERVICE CO., 1607 Mercantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 9099, a bill to amend the section of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to sale of property or stock.

1. Registrant -- PIPER & MARBURY, law firm, 1000 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

2. Registrant -- GEORGE S. NEWCOMER, 1000 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

• EMPLOYER -- Power Reactor Development Co., c/o Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- BROWN, LUND & FITZGERALD, law firm, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 6294, the Electrical Energy Development Act of 1956.

Previous Registrations -- American and Foreign Power Co., New York, N.Y., and the Dow Chemical-Detroit Edison & Associates Atomic Power Development Project, Detroit, Mich. (1954 Almanac, p. 679, 683)

• EMPLOYER -- Private Truck Council of America Inc., 714 Sheraton Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- JAMES D. MANN, 714 Sheraton Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 12/27/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation that might be of concern to private truck operation."

• EMPLOYER -- Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LEONARD J. CALHOUN, attorney, Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/27/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Elimination of exemptions and special income tax privileges of cooperatives."

Compensation -- $3,600 per quarter.

• EMPLOYER -- Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Assn., 777 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- F. CLEVELAND HEDRICK Jr., 1001 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- Excise tax legislation.

Previous Registration -- Motorola Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 690)

• EMPLOYER -- Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Assn., Room 7319, Empire State Bldg., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- DWIGHT, ROYALL, HARRIS, KOEGEL & CASKEY, law firm, Wire Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored amendments to HR 6040, a customs simplification bill, "to effectuate more adequate operation and effectiveness of the Antidumping Act."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Texas Employees Insurance Assn. (p. 679)

• EMPLOYER -- Reading Co., Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- JOHN E. McCLURE, attorney, 626 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9601 and HR 9884, bills to exclude dividends and interest received from investments in computing income of voluntary employees' beneficiary associations in determining tax exempt status.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RECORD INDUSTRY ASSN. OF AMERICA INC., One E. 57th St., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Repeal or reduction of the excise tax now levied on phonograph records."

Compensation -- $2,500 retainer.

Previous Registration -- 1952 Almanac, p. 444.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ROBERTS DAIRY CO., 4469 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb. Filed 4/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Promotion of legislation to provide for the issuance of estate tax anticipation certificates."

1. Registrant -- BEGHTOL, MASON, KNUDSON & DICKESON, law firm, 714 Stuart Bldg., Lincoln 8, Neb. Filed 3/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

2. Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the sale by the Treasury Department of estate tax anticipation certificates to individuals, partnerships and small corporations."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chicago & North Western Railway System (p. 670)

• EMPLOYER -- Silok Inc., P.O. Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.

Registrant -- SILAS A. MOREHOUSE, P.O. Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va. Filed 12/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 2181, a bill to require safety closing devices on the doors of household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce.

• EMPLOYER -- Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation favoring repeal of the manufacturers excise tax on certain types of phonograph records."

Compensation -- $5,000 annually.

Expenses -- $2,000.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee for Hometown Television Inc. (p. 671).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SMALLER MAGAZINE POSTAL COMMITTEE, P.O. Box 975, New Canaan, Conn. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3228 and HR 9278, bills to readjust postal rates and establish commission on postal rates."

Expenses -- $7,500 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- South Carolina Railroad Assn., 1003 Security Federal Bldg., Columbia, S.C.

Registrant -- JAKE D. HILL, 1003 Security Federal Bldg., Columbia, S.C. Filed 3/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Support legislation considered beneficial to the railroads."

• EMPLOYER -- Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 351, Los Angeles 53, Calif.

Registrant -- RONALD M. KETCHAM, P.O. Box 351, Los Angeles 53, Calif. Filed 2/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters of concern to the Southern California Edison Co. and its operation."

Compensation -- $44.54 daily.

Previous Registration -- Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. (1949 Almanac, p. 842)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SOUTHWESTERN PEANUT SHELLERS ASSN., Box 48, Durant, Okla. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to peanut price support, acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and other peanut programs and legislation."

Expenses -- $400 annually.

1. Registrant -- SYDNEY C. REAGAN, general counsel, 3537 Haynie Ave., Dallas 5, Texas. Filed 10/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Peanut price support, acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and other peanut programs and legislation. The Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1948, as amended and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended."

Compensation -- "$600 annually."

Expenses -- "$400 annually."

• EMPLOYER -- Sprinkler Irrigation Assn.

See Associated Equipment Distributors (p. 669)

• EMPLOYER -- Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- WOOLLEN H. WALSHE, 2800 Woodley Rd. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the oil and gas industry."

Compensation -- $1,500 annually.

Expenses -- $150 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- California Commercial Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 685)

• EMPLOYER -- State Loan & Finance Corp., 1200 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- SCOTT W. LUCAS, ex-Sen. (D Ill., 1939-51), 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting small loan business in the District of Columbia."

Compensation -- $300 quarterly.

Expenses -- $50.

Previous Registrations -- E.J. Albrecht Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 683). Law firm of Lucas & Thomas has registered for American Finance Conference (1951 and 1953), Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Brunswich-Balke-Collender Co., Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1951 and 1953) (1951 Almanac, p. 696, 697, 701, 705); National Assn. of Retail Druggists (1952 Almanac, p. 441); Adolph von Zedlitz (1953 Almanac, p. 582); Revere Copper and Brass, Mobile Homes and Manufacturers Assn. (1954 Almanac, p. 686, 691); and Cook Electric Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 687)

In 1956: Republic of Panama (this volume, p. 686); Bicycle Manufacturing Assn. of America (p. 669)

• EMPLOYER -- Stein-Hall & Co., 285 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, law firm, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to paragraph 763 of the Tariff Act," concerning levy on importation of guar seed.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- STEVENS ENTERPRISES, 420 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 3/30/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Rivers and Harbors Omnibus bill."

Expenses -- $1,000 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Texas Employees Insurance Assn., Dallas Texas.

1. Registrant -- DWIGHT, ROYALL, HARRIS, KOEGEL & CASKEY, law firm, Wire Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10765, a bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries.

Previous Registrations -- Columbia Pictures Corp., Loew's Inc., Paramount Pictures Corp., RKO Radio Pictures Inc., Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp., United Artists Corp., Universal Pictures Co. Inc., and Warner Bros. Pictures Inc., all of New York City. (1955 Almanac, p. 686) Temporary Commission to Study Federally Aided Welfare Programs. (1953 Almanac, p. 598)

In 1956: Monsanto Chemical Co. (p. 674), Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Assn. (p. 677)

2. Registrant -- B.J. PITTMAN JR., c/o Texas Employees Insurance Assn., Dallas, Texas. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10765.

• EMPLOYER -- Textile Fibers Institute, 271 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- EUGENE O'DUNNE JR., Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- General interest in HR 9987, HR 11085 and S 2288, bills to require labeling the fiber content of textile fiber products.

Previous Registrations -- Wilbur-Ellis Co. (1951 Almanac, p. 699); Comite de Productores de Azucar (1955 Almanac, p. 701); Wool Stock Institute (this volume, p. 680); Associated Business Publications (p. 668)

• EMPLOYER -- Trans America Airlines, 1133 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOAN DAVID, 4737 36th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to civil aviation."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Rowe-Doherty Associates (p. 688).

• EMPLOYER -- Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

1. Registrant -- DANIEL M. GRIBBON, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Banking legislation to regulate bank holding companies" -- HR 6227, S 2577.

2. Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Co. Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to HR 6227 and S 2577, bills to regulate bank holding companies.

Compensation -- $1,000 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chicago & North Western Railway System (p. 670).

3. Registrant -- FRANCIS J. MYERS, ex-Rep. and ex-Sen. (D Pa., 1939-51), 2026 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10, Pa. Filed 3/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- Oppose S 2577, a bill to define and control bank holding companies.

Previous Registration -- National Foundation for Consumer Credit Inc. (1952 Almanac, p. 438)

4. Registrant -- HARRY W. COLMERY, National Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. Filed 4/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 2577 and HR 2674, bills to provide for the regulation of bank holding companies under the Federal Reserve System.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Occidental Life Insurance Co. (p. 676)

• EMPLOYER--Trans World Airlines Inc., 10 Richard Rd., Kansas City, Mo.

Registrant -- J. WOODROW THOMAS, 806 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting operation of domestic and international airlines."

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

Expenses -- $100 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Union Pacific Railroad, 15th & Dodge St., Omaha, Neb.

Registrant -- W.J. HYNES, 611 Idaho Bldg., Boise, Idaho. Filed 4/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting or concerning railroads."

Compensation -- $850 monthly.

Expenses -- $500 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Filed for same organization in 1948. (1948 Almanac, p. 430)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- U.S. WOOD SCREW SERVICE BUREAU, 53 Park Pl., New York 7, N.Y. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in HR 5550," a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

• EMPLOYER -- Upper Mississippi Waterway Assn., Foot of Washington Ave. Bridge, Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- AUBREY C. MILLS, Foot of Washington Ave. Bridge, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed 5/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution recreation, fish and wildlife."

• EMPLOYER -- Vernal Chamber of Commerce, Vernal, Utah.

Registrant -- LAWRENCE Y. SIDDOWAY, Vernal, Utah. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- For passage of S 500 and HR 3383, bills to authorize the Colorado River storage project.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- VIRGINIA ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN, 512 Travelers Bldg., Richmond 19, Va. Filed 2/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favor HR 43 and HR 7882, bills to equalize taxation and to provide for the taxation of cooperatives' income.

Expenses -- $8,000.

Previous Registration -- 6/2/49 (1949 Almanac, p. 843).

1. Registrant -- WALTER M. EVANS, 512 Travelers Bldg., Richmond 19, Va. Filed 2/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- $450 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Virginia Associated Businessmen (1949 Almanac, p. 843).

• EMPLOYER -- Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- ROBERT S. CARR, 1220 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/26/55.

Legislative Interest -- "In general, any proposed legislation affecting the distilling industry. Specifically, HR 5429 and HR 5367. In favor of modification of the bills as introduced." HR 5429 would refund or credit internal revenue taxes and custom duties paid on distilled spirits and wines lost or damaged as a result of 1954 hurricanes. HR 5637 would authorize the tax on distilled spirits to be paid when the spirits were withdrawn from the bonded warehouse.

• EMPLOYER -- Washington Gas Light Co., 11th and H Sts. N.W., Washington 1, D.C.

Registrant -- Ex-Sen. JAMES P. KEM (R Mo. 1947-53), 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Pending legislation in 84th Congress regarding regulation of natural gas."

Compensation -- "Retainer of $10,000."

Previous Registrations -- American Merchant Marine Institute; American Metal Co.; The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.; Washington Gas Light Co. (1953 Almanac, pp. 585, 586, 592); Conference for Inland Waterways Dry-Bulk Regulation; Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant and Katherine C. Williams; Field Enterprises; Education Division, Field Foundation; T.H. Mastin & Co.; Johnston, Lemon & Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 682, 683, 685, 686, 701). The Tariff Committee of the Woven Felt Industry. (1955 Almanac, p. 695)

• EMPLOYER -- Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.

Registrant -- WHEELER & WHEELER, law firm headed by ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont., 1923-47), 704 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation in which employer has an interest."

Compensation -- $350 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Montana Power Co. (p. 674)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WATER DEVELOPMENT ASSN. OF SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO, Pueblo, Colo. Filed 2/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- For authorization of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project.

• EMPLOYER -- West Central Texas Oil & Gas Assn., F & M Bank Bldg., Abilene, Texas.

Registrant -- W.H. KITTRELL, Commercial Bldg., Dallas 2, Texas. Filed 1/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the business of producing oil and natural gas."

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Melben Oil Co. (1949 Almanac, p. 846)

• EMPLOYER -- Western Tax Council, Inc., First National Bank Bldg., 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- ROBERT H. McNEILL, 815 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1//56.

Legislative Interest -- For S J Res 23, to limit taxation.

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Beaufort Fisheries, Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 685)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WHERRY HOUSING ASSN., (builders interested in the operation of housing projects built under the Military Housing Act of 1949), 1737 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in S 3309, S 2848 and HR 9893, bills to provide for construction of military housing.

• EMPLOYER -- Wine Institute, 717 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- HENRY T. GAGE, 1100 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- None listed.

Compensation -- $500 annually.

Expenses -- $200 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Wool Stock Institute, 271 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- EUGENE O'DUNNE JR., Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9987, HR 11085 and S 2288, bills to require labeling the fiber content of textile fiber products.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Textile Fibers Institute (p. 679).

CITIZENS' GROUPS

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN., 1712 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to American motorist and travel generally."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, 1017 12th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 8/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Securing passage of legislation requiring direct approval by the majority of U.S. citizens of the future and just legislation relating to laws that the majority of the citizens are directly responsible for observing. No specific interests exist at this time."

1. Registrant -- CHARLES E. FRANCEN, director, 705 Justin Way, Silver Spring, Md. Filed 8/15/55.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.
Compensation -- "To be determined by income of association."

• EMPLOYER -- Anne Arundel County & Prince Georges County, Maryland Citizens Group, c/o Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.
Registrant -- ARTHUR D. CONDON, 1000 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.
Legislative Interest -- Oppose proposed navy jet airport in Anne Arundel or Prince Georges Counties, Md.
Previous Registrations -- Chamber of Commerce of Colon, Panama, Chamber of Commerce of Panama, H.L. Green Inc., McCrory Stores Corp., McLennan Stores, J.J. Newberry, W.T. Grant and S.H. Kress & Co. (1949 Almanac, p. 842, 852); Amana Refrigeration Inc. (1950, 1951 and 1953); and The Republic of Chile (1950 Almanac p. 781, 786); Trucking Industry National Defense Committee Inc. (1951 Almanac, p. 704); Salt Produers Assn. (1953 Almanac, p. 585).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ANTI-TAX ASSN. OF NEW YORK, 141 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 6/28/56.
(No other information filed by registrant. Registration signed by John Cascione, treasurer.)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AREA EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION COMMITTEE, 1144 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/15/56.
Legislative Interest -- Favors "legislation to expand opportunities for employment in depressed areas."
1. Registrant -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP & ABRAMS, 1144 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.
Previous Registrations -- Listed under Salyer Water District (p. 682)

• EMPLOYER -- Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 2140 P St. N.W., Washington 7, D.C.
Registrant -- SPENCER M. SMITH JR., secretary, 1709 N. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Va. Filed 8/8/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Protection and restoration of the country's natural resources and promoting legislative action to that end."
Compensation -- "$200 per month."
Previous Registration -- Forest Conservation Society of America (1954 Almanac, p. 696).

• EMPLOYER -- County of Tulare, Hall of Records, 210 N. Court St., Visalia, Calif.
Registrant -- ALFRED J. ELLIOTT, ex-Rep. (D Calif., 1937-49), P.O. Box 134, Tulare, Calif. Filed 3/27/56.
Legislative Interest -- "For construction of Terminus and Success Dams in the County of Tulare, Calif."
Expenses -- $5,000.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE FAR EAST GROUP, INC., Room 602, 917 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- For "legislation to provide payment of American war damage claims against Japan."
1. Registrant -- MYRON WIENER, 917 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

• EMPLOYER -- Indians of California, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Seeking compensation for the Indians for the taking of their land."
Previous Registrations -- Listed under Committee for Hometown Television (p. 671).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL PRODUCERS OF NATURAL GAS, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.
Legislative Interest -- None listed.
1. Registrant -- ALEX M. CLARK, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.
Legislative Interest -- None listed.
2. Registrant -- P.K. WARD, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.
Legislative Interest -- None listed.

• EMPLOYER -- Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.
1. Registrant -- JAMES G. FRECHETTE, Keshena, Wis. Filed 3/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- Amend 35 Stat 51, authorizing the cutting of timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and PL 399, 83rd Congress, a law providing for termination of federal supervision over the Menominee Indian Tribe.
Previous Registration -- Menominee Tribe of Indians. (1951 Almanac, p. 708)
2. Registrant -- HILARY WAUKAU, Keshena, Wis. Filed 3/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as registrant above.
3. Registrant -- MONROE WESO, Zoar, Wis. Filed 3/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as registrant above.
Previous Registration -- Menominee Tribe of Indians. (1954 Almanac, p. 696)

• EMPLOYER -- Missouri-Arkansas Basins Flood Control and Conservation Assn., Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kan.
Registrant -- L.M. PARAMORE, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kan. Filed 4/6/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to flood control and soil conservation."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH IN NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Appropriations for research in the neurological field."

Expenses -- $7,000 annually.

1. Registrant -- LUKE C. QUINN JR., Room 607, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- $7,000 annually.

Previous Registrations -- American Cancer Society, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society and United Cerebral Palsy Assns., all of New York, N.Y. (1952 Almanac, p. 446)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 1031 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 5/31/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored S 1866 and HR 5352, bills to amend the Social Security Act.

Compensation -- $350 monthly.

1. Registrant -- FRANKIE CHILDERS, 1031 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 15, Calif. Filed 2/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 7225 and HR 7848, bills to amend the Social Security Act.

Compensation -- $455 monthly.

Expenses -- $10 daily.

2. Registrant -- GEORGIA KOONCE, 1031 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 15, Calif. Filed 2/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Childers.

Compensation -- $300 monthly.

Expenses -- $10 daily.

• EMPLOYER -- Navajo Indians in Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado; Window Rock, Arizona.

Registrant -- CHARLES J. ALEXANDER, 1826 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to the Navajos."

Compensation -- $500 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Pennsylvania-Ohio-New York Committee on Low Cost Niagara-St. Lawrence Power, P.O. Box 187, North Baltimore, Ohio.

Registrant -- POWERS LUSE, North Baltimore, Ohio. Filed 10/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To secure passage of the Lehman bill S 1823 to authorize certain works in the Niagara River." S 1823, the Niagara Redevelopment Act of 1955, would direct the Federal Power Commission to issue a license for the construction and operation of a power project to the New York State Power Authority. It also would require such power to be developed and distributed primarily for rural and domestic consumers, secondarily for industries and private utilities.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PEOPLES LOBBY INC., 1337 21st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in S 2015 and HR 6680, bills to make it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia for any person to experiment or operate upon a living dog for any purpose other than healing or curing, and HR 8540, a bill to require the use of humane methods in slaughtering of livestock and poultry.

1. Registrant -- Ex-Rep. J. HARDIN PETERSON (D Fla. 1933-51), Cochrane Bldg., Lakeland, Fla. Filed 1/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation designed for the procurement of animal protection."

Compensation -- $500 retainer.

Expenses -- $400.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Florida Citrus Mutual (p. 683).

• EMPLOYER -- Salyer Water District, P.O. Box 488, Corcoran, Calif.

1. Registrant -- GORDON H. GARLAND, P.O. Box 507, Woodlake, Calif. Filed 2/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to water conservation and development and agriculture problems. Will support any water legislation which will provide the farmer with irrigation water at a price which he can afford to pay."

2. Registrant -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP & ABRAMS, law firm, 1144 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to water conservation and development and agriculture problems."

Previous Registrations -- Pickett Development Committee, Sperry & Hutchinson Co., Robert A. Drum, Group Health Dental Insurance Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 693)

In 1956: Ford Motor Co. (this volume, p. 672); Area Employment Expansion Co. (p. 681).

• EMPLOYER -- Sisseton-Wahpeton Band of Sioux Indians of North Dakota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Flandreau Sontee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in Minn.; Prairie Island Indian Community in Minn.; Upper Sioux Indian Community of Granite Falls, Minn.; Shoshone Indian Tribe of Wyo.; Chemehuevi Tribe of Indians and Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Registrant -- KING, NOBLE & SONOSKY, law firm, 1028 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Indian matters.

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expenses."

Previous Registrations -- Associated Equipment Distributors; Northwestern Lumbermen's Assn.; Sprinkler Irrigation Assn.; National Retail Farm Equipment Assn.; Farm Equipment Wholesalers Assn.; Material Handling Equipment Distributors Assn. (p. 669).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION, 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 8540, HR 9603 and S 1636, bills to require the use of humane methods in the slaughtering of livestock and poultry.

• EMPLOYER -- Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Washington.

Registrant -- WILKINSON, CRAGUN, BARKER & HAWKINS, law firm, 744 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting Indians or Indian tribes."

Previous Registrations -- Nicholas B. Perry. (1951 Almanac, p. 712; firm registered as Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun) Arapaho Indian Tribe and Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians. (1953 Almanac, pp. 596, 597) Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Indians of California, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Klamath Tribe of Indians and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. (1954 Almanac, pp. 696, 697; firm registered as Wilkinson, Boyden, Cragun & Barker for 1953-54).

Also, Ute, Shoshone, Flathead, Klamath tribes, Indians of Calif., Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation and Yankton Sioux Tribe (below).

• EMPLOYER -- Townsend Plan for National Insurance, 6875 Broadway Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- A.W. PARIS, Bellevue Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored compulsory pay-as-you-go federal social security.

2. Registrant -- EDNA EATON DOSSETT, 687 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 4471, a bill to provide pay-as-you-go federal social security to all.

• EMPLOYER -- Upper Colorado River Grass Roots, Inc., Grand Junction, Colo.

Registrant -- DAVID W. EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, public relations firm, Phillips Petroleum Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed 10/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Advocating passage of S 500 and HR 3383 (Upper Colorado River Project.)" The two bills would authorize construction of the Upper Colorado River Storage project.

• EMPLOYER -- Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Fort Duchesne, Utah; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Flathead Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.; Klamath Indian Tribe, Klamath Agency, Oregon; Indians of Calif., c/o Clyde F. Thompson, P.O. Box 301, Redding, Calif., Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N.D.; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe, S.D.

Registrant -- WILKINSON, CRAGUN, BARKER & HAWKINS, law firm, 744 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of legislation to extend the life of the Indian Claims Commission."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Spokane Indian Tribe, above.

• EMPLOYER -- Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc. 1728 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MARY S. DEUEL, 3026 Cambridge Pl. N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 2/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors S 669, a bill to provide local self-government for the District of Columbia.

Compensation -- $12.90 daily.

• EMPLOYER -- Welfare Federation Act Committee of 1,000 Inc., P.O. Box 916, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Registrant -- O.J. FOX, P.O. Box 916, Oklahoma City, Okla. Filed 5/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 7225, HR 7848 and HR 10736, bills to amend the Social Security Act.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same group in 1947. (1947 Almanac, p. 768)

• EMPLOYER -- Women's City Club; National League of American Pen Women; North Star Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; District of Columbia Federation of Citizens' Assns.; and the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, all of Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ANNA K. WILEY, 2345 Ashmead Pl., Washington 9, D.C. Filed 1/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Women's City Club, "all things affecting the city of Washington;" NLAPW, amendment of the Internal Revenue Code and copyright law; WCTU, "temperance and the prevention of narcotic peddling;" Federation of Citizens' Assns. and Federation of Women's Clubs, "national representation for the District of Columbia."

Previous Registrations -- Women's City Club; National League of American Pen Women; North Star Union of Women's Christian Temperance Union; District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs. (1955 Almanac, p. 699)

FARM GROUPS

• EMPLOYER -- American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.

Registrant -- GEORGE J. DIETZ, director, International Affairs Department, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Foreign trade, aid and investment."

Compensation -- "33-1/3 percent of Mr. Dietz's annual salary ($10,500) will be reported."

Expenses -- "All expenses in connection with legislative activity will be paid by AFBF."

• EMPLOYER -- American National Cattlemen's Assn., 801 E. 17th Ave. Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- DON C. COLLINS, Kit Carson, Colo. Filed 4/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the beef cattle industry."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- FLORIDA CITRUS MUTUAL (LEGISLATIVE FUND), Lakeland, Fla. Filed 9/17/55.

Legislative Interest -- "...Tax relief for sale of fruit trees, similar to HR 5597 of the 83rd Congress;...any legislation that affects the citrus industry." The bill referred to would make the provision of the Internal Revenue Act concerning capital gains and losses on sale of land with an unharvested crop retroactive to Dec. 31, 1941.

Previous Registrations -- 1953 Almanac, p. 607; 1954 Almanac, p. 698; 1955 Almanac, p. 700

1. Registrant -- J. HARDIN PETERSON, attorney, ex-Rep. (D Fla., 1933-51), Cochrane Bldg., Lakeland, Fla. Filed 9/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that affects the citrus industry."

Compensation -- "$6,000 per year...plus $100 per day when on business out of state...."

Expenses -- "Actual expenses...estimated not to exceed $2,500 for a year. The retainer ($6,000) covers legal work other than legislative but it is impossible to separate exactly the percentage of time used in each. Note: This registration is for the purpose of showing the rehiring of J. Hardin Peterson and the modification of terms of payment."

Previous Registrations -- Alaska Statehood Committee; Government of Guam; U.S. Air Lines; Fort Lauderdale Air Lines (1952 Almanac, pp. 442, 445). Florida Citrus Mutual (1953 Almanac, pp. 601, 607; 1954 Almanac, p. 698; 1955 Almanac, p. 700).

West Coast Inland Navigation District (1954 Almanac, p. 694; 1955 Almanac, p. 697). Tomoka Land Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 693; 1955 Almanac, p. 695). Gene Salentine (1955 Almanac, p. 704). Howard L. Shannon (1955 Almanac, p. 704). Peoples Lobby (this volume, p. 682).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- FLORIDA FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ASSN., 4401 E. Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9600, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farmworkers and any other legislation affecting the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn. or its members.

1. Registrant -- JOSEPH O. PARKER, 531 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Grange (below)

• EMPLOYER -- Grain Sorghum Producers Assn., Box 77, Bushland, Texas.

Registrant -- HAROLD M. LA FONT, 419 Skaggs Bldg., Plainview, Texas. Filed 1/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Farm legislation."

Compensation -- "$50 per day while in Washington."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN POULTRY INDUSTRIES, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to HR 8599, HR 9006 and S 3176, bills to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, adulterated or diseased poultry, and legislation affecting interests of members.

1. Registrant -- JOSEPH O. PARKER, 531 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Grange (below)

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Texas.

1. Registrant -- HARRY RIECK, Preston, Md. Filed 4/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation relating to the nation's soil and water resources.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same group in 1954. (1954 Almanac, p. 698)

2. Registrant -- RUSSELL J. FISHER, Gordonsville, Va. Filed 4/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interests of employer."

3. Registrant -- MARION S. MONK JR., Batchelor, La. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interests of employer."

• EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Wheat Growers, Dodge City, Kan.

Registrant -- R.L. PATTERSON, Oxford, Kan. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 2598 and S 1750, bills to provide a domestic parity plan for wheat.

Expenses -- $750.

• EMPLOYER -- National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, no address listed.

Registrant -- KENNETH MICHAEL PLAISTED, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9987, a bill to require labeling the fiber content of textile fiber products.

• EMPLOYER -- National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

1. Registrant -- GEORGE S. BUCK, JR., 1832 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/30/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Favors...legislation affecting the raw cotton industry as will promote...the consumption of American-grown cotton, cottonseed, and products thereof."

Compensation -- "Compensation is received for all duties performed by me for the Council, only an incidental portion of which duties relate to legislative matters. During each quarter...there will be allocated that portion attributable to legislative activities and this sum will be reported...."

2. Registrant -- CARL C. CAMPBELL, 1832 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 10/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Favors such action on any legislation affecting raw cotton industry as will promote the purposes for which the Council is organized."

3. Registrant -- READ P. DUNN JR., 1832 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry."

Previous Registration -- National Cotton Council of America. (1950 Almanac, p. 774)

4. Registrant -- ROBERT F. LEDERER, 1832 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Dunn, above.

• EMPLOYER -- The National Grange, 744 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- GORDON K. ZIMMERMAN, research director, 744 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "My legislative interests... will be confined to assisting in case of inability of others to fully meet the demands, and to interpreting the National Grange position to members of Congress, to Grange members and to the public."

Compensation -- "Paid monthly at the rate of $12,000 per year. Only a very small portion of my salary and a minor amount of expense can be justly charged to "lobbying."

2. Registrant -- JOSEPH O. PARKER, Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Adoption of Grange policy as defined each year in its annual convention."

Previous Registrations -- Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn. (above); Institute of American Poultry Industries (above)

• EMPLOYER -- National Milk Producers Federation,

1731 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- NELSON J. POST, director, division of special services, 1731 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that may affect milk producers or 100 cooperatives."

Compensation -- "...an annual salary covering all services for the Federation including lobbying...as may be required. Since lobbying services are not compensated for separately, the annual rate is estimated at $100."

• EMPLOYER -- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- DONALD H. DUNHAM, 1303 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the George-Barden Act, Smith-Hughes Act,...job training and safety, and insurance and employee welfare...of the rural electrification program...under the Rural Electrification Administration Act of 1936...." The George-Barden and Smith-Hughes Acts provide federal aid for vocational training in secondary schools.

Compensation -- "Annual salary $13,000."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expense $50."

2. Registrant -- JOE JENNESS, 1303 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the rural electrification program provided for under the REA Acts of 1936."

Compensation -- $11,500 annually.

Expenses -- $287.50 quarterly.

• EMPLOYER -- National Wool Growers Assn., 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Registrant -- EDWIN E. MARSH, 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed 4/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Agriculture, grazing, tariff, quota, transportation, textile and any other type of legislation which affects the domestic sheep producing industry."

Compensation -- $9,500 annually.

Expenses -- $2,000-$4,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Western Cotton Growers Assn., 2201 F St., Bakersfield, Calif.

Registrant -- JOHN ARTHUR REYNOLDS, 653 Cortland, Fresno, Calif. Filed 3/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and to secure equitable cotton acreage allotment for California."

Compensation -- $1,000 monthly.

Expenses -- $1,000 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same employer in 1953 and 1955. (1953 Almanac, p. 601; 1955 Almanac, p. 701)

• EMPLOYER -- Westlands Water District (which covers more than 400,000 acres in Western Merced, Fresno and Kings County, Calif.). 1234 Wishon, Fresno, Calif.

Registrant -- TIMOTHY V.A. DILLON, 1001 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 178 and HR 10915, bills to authorize the San Luis reclamation project.

Previous Registration -- Sacramento-Yolo Port District, Sacramento, Calif. (1953 Almanac, p. 604)

FOREIGN GROUPS

• EMPLOYER -- Agencia Industria, C. POR A., P.O. Box 197, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Registrant -- BROOKHART, BECKER & DORSEY, law firm, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the licensing of U.S. atomic energy to foreign nations and any legislation concerning the importation of sugar into the U.S."

• EMPLOYER -- Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/7/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Final lump sum settlement of...claims arising from the requisitioning of 40 Danish vessels by the U.S. government in 1941."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chicago & North Western Railway System (p. 670)

• EMPLOYER -- Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada;

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., Walkerville, Ontario, Canada;

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec, Canada;

Moore Corp., Ltd., 330 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada;

Distillers Corp.-Seagram Ltd., 1430 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada;

Massey-Harris-Ferguson Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada;

Dome Mines Ltd., S. Porcupine, Ontario, Canada;

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., 25 King St., West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Amending the income tax convention with Canada to provide for reciprocal credits and allowances in respect of dividends received by individuals in one country from corporations in the other country."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Chicago & North Western Railway System (p. 670).

• EMPLOYER -- Philippine Sugar Assn., 2400 16th St. N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co. and Compania Maritima. (1952 Almanac, p. 442; 1953 Almanac, p. 593; 1954 Almanac, p. 699) Philippine-American War Damage Claimants. (1954 Almanac, p. 699, 690) Philippine Steam Navigation Co., Philippine Non-Profit Institutions and Philippine Sugar Association. (1955 Almanac, p. 701)

Also, American Trucking Assns. (this volume, p. 668)

• EMPLOYER -- Republic of Panama, Panama City, Panama.

Registrant -- SCOTT W. LUCAS, ex-Sen. (D Ill., 1939-51), 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To implement the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation of 1955."

Compensation -- $500 quarterly.

Expenses -- $200.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under State Loan & Finance Co. (p. 678).

• EMPLOYER -- Transportes Maritimos Mexicanos, Avenue Insurgentes, No. 432, Mexico City, D.F.

Registrant -- JOSEPH T. McDONNELL, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3505, a bill to authorize the sale of certain vessels to citizens of Mexico."

Compensation -- Retainer of $400 monthly for three months.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Assn. of Electric Cos. (p. 675).

INDIVIDUALS

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CARL H. BERGLUND, Washington Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash. Filed 10/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Federal taxes, specifically HR 6802" to permit a refund of gift taxes erroneously paid on non-taxable gifts between 1942-48.

Expenses -- "Anticipated to be $1500...mainly for traveling."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BOZELL & JACOBS, INC., 205 N. La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "As public relations counsel for the American Medical Assn. some of our activities were in connection with HR 7225" a bill to amend Title II of the Social Security Act.

• EMPLOYER -- William L. Breese, Longview, Accokeek, Md.

Registrant -- SPENCER, MOORE & WHALEN, law firm, 2000 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/56.

Legislative Interest -- Protect employer's property from confiscation by the government for park purposes.

Previous Registrations -- Edward Martin Hinsberger (p. 687), Josefa Kusiak (p. 687).

• EMPLOYER -- N.R. Caine & Co., 40 Exchange Pl., New York 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON, law firm, 1614 Eye St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain an amendment to Section 2011 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the credit for state death taxes."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Heritage Publishing Co. (p. 667).

• EMPLOYER -- Ching-Lin Hsia and wife, Wai Tsung Hsia, 21 Park Place, Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.

Registrant -- ORRIN G. JUDD, 655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N.Y. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Passage of legislation for admittance to permanent residence in the United States.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MICHAEL P. EGAN, Curtis and Forest Ave., Warrensville, Ill. Filed 3/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Serve as lobbyist in the public interest, promoting the general welfare of the U.S. and is citizens."

Expenses -- $5,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Estate of Josephine S. Bogert, c/o Charles M. Kritzman, 37 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, law firm, 1001 Conn. Ave., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Favors amending Section 812 (e) (1) (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939," concerning marital deductions for federal and state tax purposes.

Compensation -- "Not to exceed $7,500."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Blue Shield Medical Care Plans (p. 670).

• EMPLOYER -- Benjamin Graham, 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MAX TENDLER, attorney, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 10/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Furthering the participation of the U.S. in development and operation of an International Commodity Reserve Plan. Favor SJ Res 86 to provide for the creation of an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve."

• EMPLOYER -- Robert W. Groves, John Morel, F.D.M. Strachan Jr. and Thomas H. Adams, Savannah Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Savannah, Ga.

Registrant -- CLARK & LANAHAN, law firm, 700 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 6143, a bill to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain.

• EMPLOYER -- Hub Hill, 2121 N. Field St., Dallas, Texas.

Registrant -- ROLAND BOYD, McKinney, Texas. Filed 4/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 9893, a bill to authorize construction on military installations; S 2848, a bill to specify the order of filling vacancies in Armed Services Housing, and S 3309, a bill to extend authorization to provide housing for servicemen.

Compensation -- "$100 per day worked."

• EMPLOYER -- Edward Martin Hinsberger, c/o Mr. R.M. Franke, 55 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- SPENCER, MOORE, AND WHALEN, law firm, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 11/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Relief bill for restoration of U.S. citizenship to Edward Martin Hinsberger."

Previous Registrations -- William L. Breese (p. 686), Josefa Kusiak (below).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MOULTRIE HITT, 718 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 6141 and S 1920, bills to change the standard by which common carriers are regulated.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- VERNON F. HOVEY, 101 Nott Terrace, Schenectady 1, N.Y. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to terminate unfair tax advantages of cooperative corporations in the dairy industry."

Expenses -- $500 first quarter 1956.

• EMPLOYER -- Marie B. Kraus, 2500 Calvert St. N.W. Washington 8, D.C.

1. Registrant -- ARTHUR W. RHORER, People's Bldg., Middlesboro, Ky. Filed 3/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 7054, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers.

2. Registrant -- KARL R. PRICE, World Center Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Rhorer.

• EMPLOYER -- Josefa Kusiak, 4814 Dexter St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- SPENCER, MOORE & WHALEN, law firm, 2000 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/18/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 3301, a private bill to permit employer to reside permanently in the U.S.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under William L. Breese (p. 686).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- J. M. DeW. (JACK) KYLE, II, P.O. Box 1520, Washington 13, D.C. Filed 10/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to or in any wise affecting all present and former members of the armed forces of the U.S. and their dependents and survivors."

Expenses -- "Total estimated quarterly expenses $500."

Previous Registrations -- Capitol Rooming & Boarding House Assn.; National Defense League of America (1949 Almanac, pp. 843, 862).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ROBERT W. LISHMAN, 412 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 12/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Having Congress inquire and act to fulfill its obligations...(to minority shareholders in Northern Pacific Railroad Co.)...under the statutory contract between the minority and the Congress as provided in the Operative Act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. 365)."

Expenses -- "Not expected to exceed $500."

• EMPLOYER -- Little and Christman, 120 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- PURCELL & NELSON, law firm, 910 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain more favorable quota treatment for Nicaraguan sugar...(by)...revision and extension of Sugar Act of 1948."

Compensation -- Retainer of $2,500.

Previous Registration -- Devalin Corp. (p. 672).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- DON MAHON, Box 959, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting organized labor...specifically interested in HR 25, a bill to amend the rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Independent Unions."

Compensation -- $4,200.

Previous Registration -- Confederated Unions of America (1949 Almanac, p. 858)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- G. BARRON MALLORY, 70 Pine St., New York 5, N.Y. Filed 3/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Internal Revenue Code."

• EMPLOYER -- Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 E. 66th St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- IRVING MOSKOVITZ, 115 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y. Filed 3/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Return of vested property by appropriate legislation."

2. Registrant -- HARRY N. ROSENFIELD, 1735 De Sales St. N,W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Return of vested property by appropriate legislation."

Previous Registration -- National Safety Council. (1953 Almanac, p. 598)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ROBERT J. O'DONNELL, Interstate Circuit, Majestic Theatre Bldg., Dallas, Texas. Filed 5/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- Repeal of tax on theater admissions.

• EMPLOYER -- Ilse Ohly, Assenhausen 2, U.S. Zone, Am. Starnbergersee Bayern, Germany.

Registrant -- THURSTON GREENE, c/o Greene and Cook, 30 Mason St., Torrington, Conn. Filed 12/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- S 854 concerning return of alien property to nationals of Germany or Austria, S 995 concerning return of alien property with exceptions, and S 2227 concerning return of alien property to persons not residing "behind the Iron Curtain."

• EMPLOYER -- Sigfried Olsen, Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co., San Francisco, Calf.

Registrant -- THOMAS E. RHODES, Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/6/56.

Legislative Interest --"HR 3073, a bill for the relief of the Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co. in the amount of $46,136."

Compensation -- "Ten percent of the amount appropriated in HR 3073."

Previous Registration -- P.F. Claveau. (1955 Almanac, p. 702)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ADA E. PRUITT, 5814 Nevada Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation benefiting veterans and the blind.

• EMPLOYER -- Koppaka V. Rao, Pfizer Therapeutic Institute, Maywood, N.J.

Registrant -- STERK, RICKARDS & ROOTS, law firm, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Private legislation to admit wife and daughter of client to U.S."

Compensation -- $750.

Expenses -- $500.

• EMPLOYER -- Cornelia S. Roberts.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, law firm, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 6556, a private bill.

Compensation -- "To be determined later."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Blue Shield Medical Care Plans (p. 670).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ROWE-DOHERTY ASSOCIATES, public relations firm, 612 Albee Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/30/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting air transportation."

Compensation -- "$2,000 for 1956."

1. Registrant -- JOAN DAVID, 4737 36th St. N.W., Washington 8, D.C. Filed 2/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 4648, a bill to revise the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

Previous Registrations -- National Council on Business Mail (1955 Almanac, p. 691); Mail Order Assn. of America (this volume, p. 679), Trans America Airlines (p. 674), Associated Business Publications (p. 668).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JESSE T. SANDERS, 927 20th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/30/56.

Legislative Interest -- Appropriations for a program for retarded children.

• EMPLOYER -- Skrod & Co., Inc., 99 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- DANZANSKY & DICKEY, law firm, 1406 G St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Increase in sugar import quotas...for island of Formosa."

Compensation -- $5,000 retainer.

Expenses -- $500.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- STANLEY L. SOMMER, 715 Albee Bldg., 1426 G St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Support bill to be introduced limiting upjeweling of imported watches."

Compensation -- $2,200 annually.

Expenses -- $500.

Previous Registration -- Rowe-Doherty (1955 Almanac, p. 694)

• EMPLOYER -- "Stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 3rd St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C. The company is not the employer, just certain numerous stockholders of the company are the employers."

Registrant -- GEORGE B. BURNHAM, 132 3rd St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C. Filed 12/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend the Trading with the Enemy Act."

EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BRIANT H. STRINGHAM, Vernal, Utah. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- For passage of S 500 and HR 3383, bills to authorize the Colorado River storage project.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RALPH M. STUCK, 1027 E. Amherst Ave., Englewood, Colo. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Problems of water pollution, water ahd health."

• EMPLOYER -- Trustees under the will of Thomas C. Donnehy, c/o The Northern Trust Co., 50 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- CHARLES W. DAVIS, 1 N. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to conform the incidents of ownership tests for including proceeds of life insurance in the gross estate of a decedent who died between Feb. 10, 1939, and Jan. 11, 1941, with the standard applicable to decedents who died after Jan. 11, 1941."

Previous Registrations -- Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., Clearing Industrial District, The Copley Press, Singer Manufacturing Co. and John Stuart. (1954 Almanac, pp. 681, 692, 702) Ontario Land Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 693)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- HAN HONG WANG and AN-YIN CHEN WANG, 157-16 20th Rd., Whitestone, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Favors HR 11206," a private bill to admit for permanent residence in the U.S. Han Hong Wang and An-Yin Chen Wang.

1. Registrant -- NORDLINGER, RIEGELMAN, BENETAR & CHARNEY, law firm, 420 Lexington Ave., N.Y., N.Y. Filed 6/11/56.

Compensation -- $500 retainer.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.
Previous Registrations -- Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Assn. of America, Webb and Knapp Inc. (1954 Almanac, p. 692, 694) and Wei-Kuan Chang and wife, Su Chan Wei Chang. (1955 Almanac, p. 702)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MILTON L. WEILENMANN, Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed 2/29/56.
Legislative Interest -- For passage of S 500 and HR 3383, bills to authorize the Colorado River storage project.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- O. DAVID ZIMRING, attorney, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/5/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Affecting the interests of members of labor organizations affiliated with AFL, and independent railroad labor organizations."
Compensation -- "I shall be compensated by labor unions for my time and my employees' time for legislative work on the same basis as though I were doing economic, statistical, legal, or other work for the labor organizations. There are several lawyers, economists, clerks, typists, etc. in my employ."
Previous Registration -- (1953 Almanac, p. 599).
1. Registrant -- BERNARD CUSHMAN, attorney, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/4/55.
2. Registrant -- I.J. GROMFINE, attorney, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/4/55.
Legislative Interests -- Same as employer.
Compensation -- Both were regular employees of Zimring on an annual salary basis. Both stated, "There will be no additional compensation because of any legislative work I may perform."
Previous Registrations -- By Cushman: Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL) -- (1953 Almanac, p. 599).
By Gromfine: Zimring (1954 Almanac, p. 703)

LABOR

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), DIVISION 689, 900 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Laws affecting the interests of...(union)...members."
Previous Registration -- (1950 Almanac, p. 784; 1953 Almanac, p. 599)
1. Registrant -- WALTER J. BIERWAGEN, 900 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.
Previous Registration -- Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL). (1954 Almanac, p. 703)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS (AFL-CIO), 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 1/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- HR 7906 and HR 8153, bills to repeal the cabaret tax.
1. Registrant -- HAL LEYSHON, 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 1/16/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.
Compensation -- $2,500 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), 318 Keith Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio.
1. Registrant -- ROBERT R. BRYANT, 203 Littlefield Bldg., Austin 15, Texas. Filed 2/21/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act."
2. Registrant -- WILLIAM V. ELLIS, 951 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco 3, Calif.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Bryant.
3. Registrant -- CLINT BUSH, 105 E. 70th St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Bryant.
Compensation -- $15 daily.
Expenses -- $15 daily.
4. Registrant -- JOSEPH T. WEST, 1 Salem St., Houlton, Maine. Filed 4/20/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Bryant.
Compensation -- $15 daily.
Expenses -- $15 daily.
Previous Registration -- Registered in 1955 for same organization. (1955 Almanac, p. 705)
5. Registrant -- C.O. GRIFFIS, 435 N. Walnut St., Slater, Mo. Filed 5/10/56.
Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9065, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits and other legislation of interest to railroad labor.
Compensation -- $15 daily.
Expenses -- $15 daily.
6. Registrant -- ERNEST W. CLAUSEN, 531 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. Filed 6/27/56.
Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9065 and HR 11764, bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.
Compensation -- $15 daily.
Expenses -- $15 daily.
7. Registrant -- JAMES S. GUNN, 2110 Davenport Ave., Richmond, Va. Filed 6/27/56.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Clausen above.
Compensation -- $15 daily.
Expenses -- $15 daily.
Previous Registration -- Registered for same group in 1950. (1950 Almanac, p. 785)

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Ladies Society, 202 Rector Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
Registrant -- ADDIE W. VIARS, 2818 Kenmore Rd., Richmond, Va. Filed 6/27/56.
Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9065 and HR 11764, bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.
Compensation -- $10 daily.

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL-CIO), 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit 3, Mich.
1. Registrant -- C.R. BROWN, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act.

Previous Registration -- Same as above. (1954 Almanac, p. 703; 1955 Almanac, p. 705)

2. Registrant -- E.E. WEBSTER, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 9065, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

Previous Registration -- Same as above. (1955 Almanac, p. 705)

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO), 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- HUGO J. RIPP, 811 N. 22d St., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed 2/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor."

Previous Registration -- Same as above. (1950 Almanac, p. 785; 1955 Almanac, p. 705)

2. Registrant -- HENRY P. SCHMIDT, 77 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N.J. Filed 2/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Ripp.

Previous Registration -- Same as above. (1954 Almanac, p. 703)

3. Registrant -- EDWARD T. BUTLER, 1191 Clay Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 6/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Ripp.

4. Registrant -- EARL G. QUINN, 9807 S. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill. Filed 7/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Ripp.

• EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (AFL-CIO), 4929 Main St., Kansas City 12, Mo.

1. Registrant -- JAMES B. MADARIS, Room 303, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest --For HR 9065, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and other legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.

Previous Registrations -- For the same Brotherhood. (1947 Almanac, p. 769; 1954 Almanac, p. 703)

2. Registrant -- LLOYD W. WEAVER, Room 303, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general."

• EMPLOYER -- Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101 (AFL-CIO), 1701 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT TAUB, 1701 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects the interests of...this union."

• EMPLOYER -- Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, Local 1 (AFL-CIO), 1007 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOSEPH M. STONE, 821 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- Oppose legislation transferring Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C., to Howard University.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, FORGERS AND HELPERS (AFL-CIO), Kansas City, Kan. Filed 5/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor."

Previous Registration -- (1951 Almanac, p. 709)

1. Registrant -- HAROLD J. BUOY, 825 Bowen Bldg., Washington, D.C. 5/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registration -- Filed for same organization in 1951. (1951 Almanac, p. 709)

• EMPLOYER -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), 330 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- J. TAYLOR SOOP, 401 Third St. N.W., Room 307, Washington 1, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in legislation affecting railroad workers."

Previous Registration -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). (1954 Almanac, p. 704)

• EMPLOYER -- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL-CIO), 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Registrant -- KENNETH A.MEIKLEJOHN, 1822 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Social and labor legislation."

Compensation -- $5,000 annually.

Previous Registrations -- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (1955 Almanac, p. 705); Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union (this volume, below).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS (AFL-CIO), 1126 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the welfare and security of working men and women and their families."

Expenses -- $7,000 annually.

Previous Registration -- (1954 Almanac, p. 704)

1. Registrant -- KENNETH PETERSON, 1126 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- $7,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Labor Bureau of Middle West (an organization established to do economic research and legal work as a service for labor unions), 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- E.L. OLIVER, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation that affects members of labor unions.

Previous Registration -- Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL). (1950 Almanac, p. 785)

• EMPLOYER -- National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Registrant -- MARCELLUS C. SHEILD, 3 Irving St. Chevy Chase 15, Md. Filed 9/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting retired civil service employees. HR 4805, providing that annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act be adjusted simultaneously and at the same ratio as general adjustments in federal employees' salaries, and S 693 to establish a commission to study problems of the aged.

• EMPLOYER -- The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, (AFL-CIO), 3860 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Registrant -- JOHN J. MARR, 1098 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Filed 7/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Labor legislation, especially HR 9056, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act."

Previous Registration -- Registered for same group in 1953. (1953 Almanac, p. 600)

• EMPLOYER -- Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen (Ind.), O.R.C. & B. Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

1. Registrant -- T.D. FAUST, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/29/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 9065, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and "all other legislation indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act, in particular."

2. Registrant -- W.E. KITE SR., 401 Third St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Faust.

3. Registrant -- W.A. KEY, 401 North Hays Ave., Jackson, Tenn. Filed 6/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favored HR 9065 and HR 11764, bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act.

Compensation -- $25 daily.

4. Registrant -- THOMAS J. QUINLIVAN, 927 Olney St., Rocky Mount, N.C. Filed 6/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Key above.

Compensation -- $28 daily.

• EMPLOYER -- Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union (AFL-CIO), 132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.

Registrant -- KENNETH A. MEIKLEJOHN, 1822 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Fair Labor Standards legislation."

Compensation -- $2,700 annually.

Previous Registrations -- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. (above)

• EMPLOYER -- Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F St. N.W., Room 906, Washington 4, D.C.

Registrant -- ARTHUR F. AEBERSOLD, 900 F St. N.W., Room 906, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and U.S. Employees' Compensation Act."

Compensation -- $6,000 annually.

Expenses -- $10 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Same Federation. (1955 Almanac, p. 699)

• EMPLOYER -- Sheet Metal Workers International Assn. (AFL-CIO), 642 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- P.L. SHACKELFORD, 206 Granville Dr., Silver Spring, Md. Filed 2/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All labor legislation, especially railroad labor legislation."

Previous Registration -- Sheet Metal Workers International Assn. (1954 Almanac, p. 704)

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1735 New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in introduction of a bill affording D.C. real estate tax relief...and enactment thereof."

1. Registrant -- REASONER & DAVIS, law firm, 505 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- "$150 daily -- minimum of $2,000."

• EMPLOYER -- American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

1. Registrant -- WILLIAM J. KENNARD, M.D., 1523 L St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 9/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills...relating to health and welfare."

2. Registrant -- THOMAS H. ALPHIN, M.D., 1523 L St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 9/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Kennard.

3. Registrant -- JAMES W. FORISTEL, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Kennard.

4. Registrant -- FRANK W. KUEHL, 1523 L St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Kennard.

5. Registrant -- PAUL R. M. DONELAN, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Kennard.

Also see Bozell and Jacobs (p. 686)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF CONCERT MANAGERS, 30 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. Filed 7/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the excise tax on admissions to concert performances."

• EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Registrant -- CATHERINE G. KUHNE, 1701 16th St. N.W., Washington 9, D.C. Filed 1/18/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Those which affect favorably or unfavorably the interests of business and professional women. We have supported: Equal Rights Amendment, HJ Res 82 and SJ Res 39; Women's Equal Pay Act of 1955, HR 6503, HR 6749; Mutual Security Act of 1955, S 2090. We have opposed: HR 7225, amending the Social Security Act."

Compensation -- $5,000 annually.

Previous Registration -- Same Federation. (1955 Almanac, p. 706)

• EMPLOYER -- National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- MILTON F. LUNCH, 2029 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the interests of professional engineers."

Compensation -- $3,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PATENT OFFICE SOCIETY, P.O. Box 685, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Supplying any needed information pertinent to any legislation involving patent and trademark legislation, Patent Office operations, federal employee legislation and legislation of general interest to federal employees."

Expenses -- "$375 during the 84th Congress."

1. Registrant -- DILLARD B. LASSETER, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting personnel and professional matters of the Society."

Compensation -- "$375 during the 84th Congress."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Trucking Assns. (p. 668).

VETERANS AND MILITARY GROUPS

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II, 1710 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Veterans' legislation, armed services legislation, international affairs, Americanism and general welfare."

Expenses -- $5,870.

1. Registrant -- JOHN R. HOLDEN, 1710 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- $3,750 annually.

Expenses -- $300.

Previous Registration -- American Veterans of World War II (1954 Almanac, p. 705)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NAVAL RESERVE ASSN., 1126 20th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 6408 and S 1643, bills to equalize retirement benefits for reserve members of the armed forces; HR 8500, a bill to provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force; HR 7089, a bill to revise benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans; HR 7994, a bill to provide medical care for dependents of members of the armed forces of the U.S.; and HR 2213 and HR 7280, bills to allow credit for retirement purposes for periods of service as a cadet or midshipman.

1. Registrant -- H.G. DOYLE JR., 7028 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md. Filed 2/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registration -- Reserve Equalization Committee (below).

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE 1902-14 PHILIPPINE COMMAND COMMITTEE (a veterans' organization), P.O. Box 1520, Washington 13, D.C. Filed 10/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation beneficial to those who served in the armed forces of the U.S. in the Philippine Islands, after July 1, 1902, and prior to 1914 -- particularly in S J Res 22 and H J Res 110 and the survivors of all such individuals." The resolutions would provide an extension of pension benefits to members of the armed forces who served in certain parts of the Philippine Islands from July 4, 1902 to Dec. 31, 1913.

• EMPLOYER -- Reserve Equalization Committee, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- H.G. DOYLE JR., 7028 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md. Filed 2/29/56.

Legislative Interest --For HR 6408 and S 1634, bills to equalize benefits for reserve members of the armed forces.

Compensation -- $3,750 annually.

Expenses -- $500.

Previous Registration -- Naval Reserve Assn. (above).

• EMPLOYER -- Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S., 2517 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD R. DUFFIE, 2517 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation for development of a military policy of the U.S. which will guarantee adequate national security."

Compensation -- $1,250 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Retired Officers Association, 1616 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD A. HOUSER, legislative liaison officer, 1616 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 10/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all legislation pertinent to the rights, benefits, privileges, and obligations of retired officers, male and female, regular and reserve, and their dependents and survivors, of whatever nature..."

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

84th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION INVESTIGATIONS

Major Actions

Campaign Spending Survey

Air Power Hearings

Hodge Embezzlement

Al Sarena

Corrupt Practices Probe

CQ

CQ Fact Sheet **On Committee Investigations**

CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING FOR PROBES SETS RECORD

The 84th Congress set aside a record $11,321,849.27 for investigations and studies by Senate and House committees. Of this amount, $10,799,205.27 was "new" money; $522,644 was Senate "carryover" funds -- money authorized for probes but unspent by the 83rd Congress. By comparison, the 83rd Congress had $7,606,973 in new money and $568,421 in carryover funds, the previous high. (See chart, p. 701)

About $6 out of every $10 authorized for inquiries during the 84th Congress was earmarked for Senate committees. The breakdown was $4,510,199.89 for the House and $6,289,005.38 for the Senate in new funds, plus the half-million dollar carryover figure in the Senate. All House probe authorizations called for expenditure of new money.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had the largest investigation authorization -- $1,932,338.69 in new money plus $135,464 in carryover funds. Second place on the Senate side went to the Appropriations Committee with $800,000 authorized, and third place was held by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with $479,166.67 in new money plus $60,564 in carryover funds. In the House, the Appropriations Committee was authorized $1 million, the Government Operations Committee $995,000 and the Un-American Activities Committee $500,000. Appropriations Committee authorizations were for fiscal 1956-57, not for the two-year span of the 84th Congress.

Each Senate standing committee and the Small Business Committee has automatic authority to spend up to $10,000 for probes during each Congress. Spending in excess of $10,000 must be authorized by special resolution. Unlike the Senate the House has no automatic spending authority for investigations, and funds must be authorized by special resolution.

Two exceptions are the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. Funds listed for each were earmarked in Legislative Appropriation bills for fiscal 1955 and 1956. In addition, select committees in both chambers must get authority in the form of special resolutions to undertake a probe as well as money to finance it.

Probe Spending

Of the $11.3 million available for investigations in the 84th Congress, more than $6 million remained to be spent during the last half of 1956. According to reports filed with the Secretary of the Senate, Senate committees had spent $3,150,128.84 of their probe funds as of June 30. House committees reported spending $2,121,362.26.

Committees are required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to report their investigation expenditures semi-annually. Spending figures for joint committees are not reported. Figures from reports covering the period from Jan. 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956, are totaled below:

SENATE

Standing Committees	Amount Reported Spent
Agriculture	$ 28,406.05
Appropriations	63,153.10
Armed Services	164,462.68
Banking and Currency	252,214.16
District of Columbia	4,988.64
Finance	8,578.93
Foreign Relations	110,009.57
Government Operations	289,501.04
Interior and Insular Affairs	220,519.08
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	273,737.86
Judiciary	1,180,542.76
Labor and Public Welfare	230,815.84
Post Office and Civil Service	173,809.00
Public Works	13,345.94
Rules and Administration	37,081.84
Special Committees	**Amount Reported Spent**
Small Business	$ 64,483.89
Case Natural Gas Vote	10,942.86
Corrupt Practices	23,535.60
Total	$3,150,128.84

HOUSE

Standing Committees	
Agriculture	$ 28,951.98
Appropriations	356,770.05
Armed Services	91,305.17
Banking and Currency	63,248.41
District of Columbia	74.08
Education and Welfare	36,025.13
Foreign Affairs	10,583.29
Government Operations	621,766.18
House Administration	33,827.81
Interior and Insular Affairs	38,278.11
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	19,995.36
Judiciary	106,220.06
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	40,154.39
Post Office and Civil Service	16,588.60
Public Works	24,377.00
Un-American Activities	343,381.60
Veterans' Affairs	40,199.53
Ways and Means	---
Special Committees	
Small Business	210,912.56
Survivors' Benefits	34,368.04
White County Bridge Commission	4,334.91
Total	$2,121,362.26
GRAND TOTAL	$5,271,491.10

JOINT COMMITTEES

Five joint committees with essentially investigative functions were allotted $906,049 by the 84th Congress. The money was set aside in the Legislative Appropriation Acts for fiscal 1956 and 1957 and the Defense Production Act amendments of 1955 and 1956. Money allotted to the five committees to cover all committee expenses:

Committee	84th Congress	83rd Congress
Defense Production	$130,000	$100,000
Economic Report	271,049*	254,050
Immigration and Nationality Policy	40,000	40,000
Internal Revenue Taxation	420,000	392,000
Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures	45,000	40,000
Total	$906,049	$826,050

*Includes $10,914 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1956.

In addition the 84th Congress set aside $480,835 for all expenses of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee during fiscal 1956 and fiscal 1957. This committee handles legislation as well as investigative work, and no breakdown is available on what portion of its funds went for probes.

Major Probes

The most prominent investigations conducted during the second session of the 84th Congress were those connected with the alleged attempt to influence the vote of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill. A select committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) held hearings in February and March, issued its report April 7. A special committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) began hearings May 1 on "attempts to influence improperly or illegally the Senate or any Member thereof or a candidate therefor, or any office or employee of the executive branch of the government, through campaign contributions, political activities, lobbying or any and all other activities or practices." The special committee had until Jan. 31, 1957, to file its report.

As in 1955, Communism and subversion, military programs and business were favorite subjects for Congressional investigation in 1956. The following list includes major investigations undertaken since Aug. 22, 1955. (For 1955 probes, 1955 Almanac, p. 496)

Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it. The list shows when hearings started and concluded and cites official committee reports where applicable.

Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies which did not reach the hearings stage are omitted. The number of hearings held during an investigation does not necessarily indicate the scope of the inquiry. A one-day hearing may have been the result of weeks or months of preliminary staff work. (For CQ's definition of an investigation, see box).

No investigations were listed for the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of government funds.

Senate Committees

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
Chairman Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.)

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Administration of farm programs by farmer committees; alleged political manipulation of the system in Missouri. Hearings in Washington, D.C. 6/13/55 - 6/14/55; in Jefferson City, Mo., 11/14/55 - 11/15/55; in Washington, D.C., 6/11/56 - 6/12/56. Report released 9/11/56.

Special Tobacco Subcommittee
Chairman Earle C. Clements (D Ky.)

Use of reconstituted or processed tobacco in the manufacturing of tobacco products. Began 5/1/56. Concluded 5/3/56.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Real Estate and Military Construction Subcommittee
Chairman John C. Stennis (D Miss.)

Air Force installations requirements incident to training program for petroleum supply specialists. One-day hearing 7/23/56.

Preparedness Subcommittee
Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

Disparity between estimates of peacetime defense requirements and peacetime defense consumption and its effect on other phases of the nickel program. Began 7/3/56. Concluded 7/19/56.

Subcommittee on the Air Force
Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.)

On the adequacy of U.S. air power. Began 3/16/56. Concluded 7/19/56. (See p. 716)

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Role of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in embezzlement case of former Illinois Auditor Orville E. Hodge. Began 9/21/56. Concluded 10/19/56. (See p. 725)

FOREIGN RELATIONS
Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.)

Disarmament Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

World disarmament: control and reduction of armaments. Started 1/25/56. Continuing. Interim report released 9/9/56.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Schools approved to train veterans which allegedly are or have been owned by Communists. Started 1/17/56. Concluded 2/6/56. S Rept 2377.

Role of former Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Hugh E. Cross in the award of a transport service contract: alleged use of official powers to help a friend. One-day closed hearing 11/15/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 518)

East-West trade problems. Started 2/15/56. Concluded 6/26/56. S Rept 2621. (See p. 733)

On the release of private Administration papers to Robert J. Donovan, White House correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, for a book entitled "Eisenhower - The Inside Story." One-day hearing 6/26/56.

Communist interrogation, indoctrination and exploitation of American military and civilian prisoners. Began 6/19/56. Concluded 6/27/56.

Reorganization Subcommittee
Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.)

Ways of lightening Presidential burdens. Started 1/16/56. Concluded 1/25/56. S Rept 1960. (See p. 590)

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

Subcommittee on Public Lands
Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.)

Change of policy by the National Park Service regarding development of national parks, including policy on overnight facilities for tourists at Olympic and Mount Rainier National Parks, Wash. One-day hearing 4/13/56. Resumed 10/15/56 in Tacoma, Wash.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Pacific Coast and Alaska fisheries. Hearings in Alaska, Washington and California, 10/10/55 - 11/5/55. S Rept. 2801.

Transportation problems of Alaska and the Pacific Coast states. Hearings in Alaska, Washington and California, 10/10/55 - 10/31/55. S Rept. 2802.

Television network regulations and UHF problems. Started 1/26/56. Recessed 7/18/56. S Rept 2769.

Subcommittee on Aviation
Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee and proposals to make CAA an independent agency. Started 1/4/56. Concluded 5/28/56. (See p. 720)

Air service in St. Louis, Mo. One-day hearing 2/15/56.

Subcommittee on Maritime Training
Chairman Frederick G. Payne (R Maine)

Maritime training programs. Hearings in Mass., Maine, N.Y. and Calif. 10/4/55 - 10/31/55. S Rept 1465.

JUDICIARY
Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee
Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

Antitrust problems in the field of foreign trade and commerce. Hearings in Wash., D.C. 9/14/55 - 9/16/55; in London, Paris, and Rome 9/26/55 - 10/7/55. Report issued 12/17/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 549)

Business practices in the field of distribution. Started 8/23/55. Concluded 9/2/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 548)

Mergers in the electric power industry. Hearings 9/21/55 - 9/23/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 550)
Study of the General Motors Corporation. Started 11/8/55. Recessed 12/9/55. Staff report released 4/25/56.
Pricing practices and mergers in the meat-packing industry. Began 6/21/56. Concluded 6/29/56.

Constitutional Rights Subcommittee
Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Present status of constitutional rights in the U.S.: Alleged violations of the rights of free speech, press and assembly in government loyalty-security programs. Started 9/17/55. Recessed 11/29/55. Resumed 6/12/56. Concluded 6/13/56. (see p. 581)

Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights Subcommittee
Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

American patent system. Hearings 10/10/55-10/12/55. S Rept 1464.
Activities of Syntex, S.A., a Mexican corporation and its affiliated companies in the U.S. and Puerto Rico which are alleged to have blocked manufacturers of "wonder drugs" from essential source material. Began 7/5/56. Recessed 7/6/56.

Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee
Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Role of schools in preventing delinquency. Hearings in Nashville, Tenn. 8/10/55 - 8/12/55. Report released 7/6/56.
Possible use of surplus military installations for Boys' Town-type projects. 7/10/56. Recessed 7/11/56.

Internal Security Subcommittee
Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Papers of the late Harry Dexter White, alleged member of Communist spy ring in the U.S. government. One-day hearing 8/30/55 at Concord, N.H. (1955 Almanac, p. 529)
Case of Mrs. Mary Knowles, alleged ex-Communist party member employed as librarian at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., library which had received Ford Foundation Fund for the Republic grant. One-day hearing 9/15/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 530)
Unlabeled propaganda mailed into the United States. Hearings 9/21/55 in New Orleans, La.; in Chicago, Ill. 10/6/55 - 10/7/55.
Recordings made of jury deliberations at Wichita, Kan., as part of a study by the University of Chicago Law School. Hearings 10/12/55 - 10/13/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 530)
Proposed public release of classified portions of the diaries of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. One-day hearing 10/28/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 529) Resumed 7/13/56.
Scope of Soviet activity in the U.S. Started 2/8/56. Continuing intermittent hearings.
Investment in U.S. industry of unidentified foreign funds. Hearings 7/18/56 - 7/24/56.
Investigation of complaints that New York Attorney General Jacob K. Javits received Communist support when he first ran for Congress. One-day hearing 9/5/56. (See p. 731)

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)

Alleged improper procurement practices in the purchase of materials or services by the Post Office Department. One-day hearing 9/14/56.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman William R. Laird III (D W.Va.)

Dismissal, in July, 1953, of a Louisville, Ky., assistant postmaster. In Louisville 9/11/56 - 9/12/56.

Investigations Subcommittee
Chairman William R. Laird III (D W.Va.)

Administration of the Farmers' Home Administration, with particular reference to the conduct and activities of certain civil service employees. Began 6/18/56. Adjourned 6/20/56.

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

Privileges and Elections Subcommittee
Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.)

Campaign contributions and spending. Began 9/10/56. Continuing. (See p. 702)

What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee that used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the government and its programs.
Informing the public.
Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Interstate Commerce Commission regulation of the trucking business, particularly small truckers and shippers. Hearings 11/30/55 - 12/2/55. S Rept 1693.
Supply and distribution of non-defense nickel. Began 5/30/56. Recessed 6/8/56.

Subcommittee on Government Procurement
Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Complaints of small business firms regarding difficulties in transacting business with the federal government. Started 1/9/56. Concluded 6/27/56.

Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government
Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

Mobilization plans for machine tool industry. Started 2/7/56. Concluded 2/8/56. S Rept 2229.

Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Problems of independent motion picture exhibitors. Began 3/21/56. Concluded 5/22/56. S Rept 2818. (See p. 560)

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE VOTE OF SEN. FRANCIS CASE ON THE NATURAL GAS BILL
Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.)

Alleged improper attempt through political contributions to influence the vote of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill (HR 6645). Started 2/10/56. Concluded 3/5/56. S Rept 1724. (See p. 472)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CORRUPT PRACTICES
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Political activities, lobbying and campaign contributions. Began 5/1/56. Continuing intermittent hearings. (See p. 743)

House Committees

AGRICULTURE
Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Discriminatory increase in price of gasoline to farmers. Hearing 7/18/56. To be continued.

Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee
Chairman W.R. Poage (D Texas)

Agriculture Department's meat purchase program. One-day hearing 1/19/56.

Soybeans and Oilseeds Subcommittee
Chairman Paul C. Jones (D Mo.)

The tung oil situation. One-day hearing 7/19/56.

Special Family Farms Subcommittee
Chairman Clark W. Thompson (D Texas)

Ways to improve small-farm income and to strengthen the economic position of family operated farms. Hearings in the South and Southwest 10/7/55 - 10/13/55, 2/3/56 - 2/18/56; in Washington, D.C. 7/16/56. Interim report released 3/29/56. Final report released 8/1/56.

Departmental Administration and Crop Insurance Subcommittee
Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.).

Inclusion of peanut butter in the school lunch program. One-day hearing 7/13/56.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman George M. Grant (D Ala.)

Effect of futures trading on the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, especially onions and potatoes. Field hearings 12/6/55 - 3/24/56; in Wash. D.C. 5/16/56 - 5/22/56.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Death of 6 Marine recruit trainees at Parris Island, S.C., and certain alleged deficiencies in the Marine recruit training program. One-day hearing 5/1/56.

Capehart housing at Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft. Bragg, N.C. One-day hearing 5/15/56.

Special Investigating Subcommittee
Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.)

Proposed construction of a pipeline from west Texas to Los Angeles, Calif. Hearings 1/25/56 and 7/9/56.

Sale of commercial life insurance to military inductees. Began 3/23/56. Concluded 6/11/56.

Aircraft production and profits. Started 2/16/56. Concluded 3/22/56. Report issued 7/22/56.

Procurement regulations involving suspension of bidders suspected of fraud. Hearings 6/14/56 and 7/19/56.

Tire-testing program at Camp Bullis, Texas. One day 5/2/56.

Special Subcommittee on Study of Dual Compensation
Chairman Paul J. Kilday (D Texas)

Dual compensation; payment of two forms of government compensation to the same person. Hearings 4/25/56 - 4/26/56.

Subcommittee No. 1
Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)

Review of the military reserve program under the Reserve Forces Act (PL 305, 84th Congress). Started 1/5/56. Concluded 1/6/56. Resumed 5/2/56.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Requirements necessary to provide a two-mile safety barrier around the United States Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, Calif. One-day hearings 8/30/55 at Port Chicago and Martinez, Calif.

Army plans for establishment of a new ammunition loading facility at Potrero Hills, Calif. One-day hearing 8/31/55 at Fairfield, Calif.

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.)

Housing Subcommittee
Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.)

Housing conditions and federal housing programs. Hearings in various U.S. cities 10/6/55 - 10/12/55.

Federal National Mortgage Assn. Hearings 2/16/56 - 2/17/56. Staff report released 5/14/56. (See p. 511)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE
Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.)

Special Subcommittee
Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)

Standards of public school education and juvenile delinquency in the District. Began 9/19/56. Adjourned 10/1/56.

EDUCATION AND LABOR
Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.)

Special Subcommittee on Musicians Performance Trust Funds
Chairman Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.)

Performance Trust Fund of the American Federation of Musicians. Hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., 5/21/56 and 5/22/56.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.)

Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements
Chairman A.S.J. Carnahan (D Mo.)

U.S. participation in specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations. Began 2/20/56. Concluded 7/2/56.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Employment of experts and consultants by federal agencies. Started 4/16/56. Concluded 5/15/56. H Rept 2994.

Post Office Department contract for a public opinion survey to influence postal rate legislation. One-day hearing 6/11/56. H Rept 2914. (See p. 464)

Government Information Subcommittee
Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.)

News policies in government agencies; alleged withholding of information from the public. Started 11/7/55. Continuing. H Rept 2947. (See p. 737)

International Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.)

U.S. technical assistance in Latin America. Began 10/10/55. Concluded 10/28/55. H Rept 1985.

General Accounting Office audit report on aid to Iran as operated by the International Cooperation Administration. Began 5/31/56. Concluded 7/16/56.

Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Robert H. Mollohan (D W.Va.)

Purchase and leasing by the Post Office Department of certain experimental vehicles. Hearings 6/5/56-6/19/56 H Rept 2951.

Federal role in civil aviation. Began 6/25/56. Concluded 7/20/56. H Rept 2949. (See p. 720)

Use of government vehicles and personnel on hunting trips into Mexico by Gen. Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Hearings 7/5/56 - 7/6/56. H Rept 2948.

Military Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Navy procurement of F3H Demon jet fighter planes. Started 10/24/55. Concluded 10/27/55. H Rept 1891.

Civil defense. Started 1/31/56. Concluded 6/28/56. H Rept 2946.

Public Works and Resources Subcommittee
Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.)

Virgin Islands governmental operations and the Virgin Islands Corp. Informal hearings in the Virgin Islands 12/12/55 - 12/15/55.

Federal timber policies. Field hearings 11/14/55 - 2/22/56. H Rept 2960.

Organized efforts of certain private electric utilities to influence the Secretary of Interior. Began 7/16/56. Concluded 7/25/56. (See p. 715)

Special Government Activities Subcommittee
Chairman Jack B. Brooks (D Texas)

Activities of the General Services Administration regarding the operation and expansion of the government-owned nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba. Started 1/13/56. Concluded 10/19/56. H Rept 2390. (See p. 728)

Water Resources and Power Subcommittee
Chairman Robert E. Jones Jr. (D Ala.)

Water and power policy recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. started 10/31/55. Concluded 11/22/55.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)
Eligibility of certain highway construction in Michigan for federal aid. Hearings in Michigan 5/10/56 - 5/11/56; in Washington, D.C. 6/21/56. H Rept 2953.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas)

Special Subcommittee to Study Federal Printing and Paperwork
Chairman Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio)
Government paperwork management and forms control. Began 4/30/56. Continuing. H Rept 2945.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.)

Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.)
Alaskan problems, including statehood, water resources, Indians. Hearings in Alaska 9/16/55 - 10/5/55.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman James A. Haley (D Fla.)
Problems of U.S. Indians. Hearings in Okla., Ariz., Mont., N.D., S.D., N.C. 8/25/55 - 9/18/55.

Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee
Chairman Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.)
Proposed reclamation projects; inspection of reclamation areas. Hearings in Neb., Ore., Wash., Calif., Nev. 10/26/55 - 11/21/55.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.)
Problems in the Virgin Islands, including proposed revisions in the Organic Act. Hearings in the Virgin Islands 12/19/55 - 12/22/55.

Special Subcommittee on Coal Research
Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)
Possibilities of a research and development program for the coal industry of the United States. Began 6/4/56. Concluded 7/19/56.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Subcommittee on Health and Science
Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)
International health problems. Started 2/8/56. Concluded 2/9/56.

Transportation and Communications Subcommittee
Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)
Report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization. Hearings 9/19/55 - 9/21/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 531)

Commerce and Finance Subcommittee
Chairman Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.)
Need for amendments to the Federal Securities Acts for the protection of investors in securities, including investors in uranium securities. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. 9/8/55 - 12/19/55.

Special Subcommittee on Traffic Safety
Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.)
Traffic safety. Hearings began 7/16/56. Continuing.

Special Subcommittee on Air Space Use
Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)
Air space use in connection with the collision of two commercial airliners over the Grand Canyon June 30. Began 7/7/56. Continuing. (See p. 724)

JUDICIARY
Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Subcommittee No. 5
Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)
Problem of monopoly in industries subject to federal regulation. Began 2/27/56. Continuing.

Special Subcommittee on Presidential Inability
Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)
Presidential Inability. Hearings 4/11/56 and 4/12/56. (See p. 590)

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Frank Chelf (D Ky.)
Controversy between the Shubert Theater, Boston, Mass., and the Boston press. Hearings 5/2/56 and 6/27/56. Report issued 7/20/56.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Necessity or desirability of additional federal legislation to regulate pleasure boating in the U.S. Hearings in Washington, D.C. 7/2/56 - 7/18/56. In Detroit and Chicago 8/8/56 - 8/10/56.

Merchant Marine Subcommittee
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)
Report of the General Accounting Office on effects of Federal Maritime Board authorizations for double and triple tracking on subsidized trade routes. Hearings 3/13/56 - 3/14/56.

Special Subcommittee on Freight Forwarders
Chairman T.A. Thompson (D La.)
Activities of foreign freight forwarders and brokers. Hearings in Wash., D.C., San Francisco, Calif., and New Orleans, La. 10/26/55 - 3/27/56. H Rept 2939.

Special Subcommittee on Port Conditions
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)
Port conditions at Los Angeles and Long Beach (Calif.) harbors. Hearings in Los Angeles 10/19/55 - 10/21/55; in Washington, D.C. 7/16/56.

Panama Canal Subcommittee
Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.)
Proposed abandonment of the Panama Railroad (Canal Zone). Started 12/7/55 in Balboa, Canal Zone. Concluded 12/8/55. H Rept 1878.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)

Manpower Utilization Subcommittee
Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)
Use of manpower in government agencies and progress toward reducing payrolls. Hearings 9/22/55 - 11/5/55. H Rept 1740. Resumed 6/25/56. Concluded 7/2/56. H Rept 2961.

Post Office and Postal Operations Subcommittee
Chairman John Dowdy (D Texas)
Sending of unordered merchandise and obscene literature in the mail. Started 2/28/56. Concluded 3/5/56.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas)

Enforcement of antitrust laws, particularly the Robinson-Patman Act. Started 10/31/55. Concluded 11/17/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 554)

Subcommittee on Government Procurement, Disposal and Loan Activities
Chairman Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.)
Problems of small business doing business with the government. Field hearings in Florida and Georgia in April, 1956.
Problems of small businesses and their employees in connection with slum-clearance projects and urban redevelopment. One-day hearing 5/3/56. H Rept 2303.
Definition of small business under the Small Business Act of 1953. One-day hearing 7/5/56.
Problems resulting from exclusion of small business from the disposal of products by Commodity Credit Corp. and participation in stockpile purchases. Began 7/11/56. Adjourned 7/17/56.

Subcommittee on the Aircraft Industry
Chairman Tom Steed (D Okla.)
Problems of small business in the aircraft industry. Hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., 5/21/56 - 5/22/56; in Washington, D.C. 6/27/56 - 6/29/56.

Subcommittee on Distribution Problems
Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.)
Effect of air pollution on small businesses in the Los Angeles, Calif., area. Hearings in Los Angeles 5/18/56 - 5/19/56. H Rept 2895.

Complaints of independent bakers concerning alleged discriminations on the part of chain bakery companies. One-day hearing. 4/17/56.

Complaints of small businessmen in the banana industry in connection with possible settlement by consent decree of the antitrust case against the United Fruit Co. One-day hearing 3/28/56.

Alleged failure to protect small business interests in the antitrust consent decree in the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. case. One-day hearing 3/29/56.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Alleged Communist affiliations of Mrs. Deborah Landy, mother of Eugene Landy, King's Point Maritime Academy graduate denied a commission. Closed hearing 8/29/55.

Strategy and tactics of international Communism. Began 9/10/56. Continuing.

Activities of the Save Our Sons Committee. Began 6/18/56. Concluded 6/19/56.

Communist activities in North Carolina. At Charlotte, N.C., 3/12/56 - 3/14/56.

Alleged Communist conspiracy in regard to securance and issuance of passports. Began 6/10/56. Concluded 6/21/56. (See p. 729)

Fund for the Republic report on "blacklisting" of alleged or acknowledged Communists in the entertainment industry. Began 7/10/56. Concluded 7/17/56. (See p. 729)

Communists in government service. Hearings in Chicago, Ill., 12/13/55 - 12/14/55; in Washington, D.C. 2/15/56 - 6/28/56. (See p. 729)

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Possible past and present Communist infiltration of the theater, radio, and television fields. Hearings in New York City 8/15/55 - 8/18/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 540)

VETERANS' AFFAIRS
Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Veterans' Pensions. Began 5/8/56. Concluded 5/22/56.

Housing Subcommittee
Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)

Alleged irregularities in Veterans' Administration loan guarantee program in California. Hearings in California 9/12/55 - 9/14/55. Report released 2/16/56.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Proposed consolidation of Veterans' Administration offices. Hearings in Florida, Oklahoma, California 8/23/55 - 9/16/55.

WAYS AND MEANS
Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.)

Narcotics Subcommittee
Chairman Hale Boggs (D La.)

Illegal traffic in narcotics; barbiturate addiction. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. 10/13/55 - 12/14/55; in Washington, D.C. 1/30/56.

Excise Tax Subcommittee
Chairman Aime J. Forand (D R.I.)

Technical and administrative excise tax problems. Started 10/4/55. Concluded 1/13/56.

Customs, Tariffs and Reciprocal Trade Agreements Subcommittee
Chairman Hale Boggs (D La.)

U.S. foreign trade policy. Began 9/17/56. Concluded 9/28/56.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE WHITE COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION
Chairman Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.)

Financial position of the White County (Ill.) Bridge Commission. One-day closed hearing 10/5/55. H Rept 2052. (1955 Almanac, p. 387)

Joint Committees

JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY
Chairman Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Report of the Panel on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Began 2/7/56. Concluded 3/6/56. (See p. 547)

Communities Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.)

Appraisal by Federal Housing Administration of residential and commercial property in Richland, Wash., for disposal purposes. Began 6/11/56. Concluded 6/21/56.

Subcommittee on Research and Development
Chairman Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Shortage of scientific and engineering manpower in the U.S., particularly as it affects the atomic energy program. Began 4/17/56. Concluded 5/1/56. Report released 7/23/56.

Progress on research in medicine, biology, agriculture and food preservation. Began 6/4/56. Concluded 6/8/56.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

Economic Stabilization Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas)

Effects of automation on the American economy. Started 10/14/55. Concluded 10/28/55. S Rept 1308.

Relationship between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department; raising of the Federal Reserve System discount rate. One-day hearing 6/12/56.

Economic Statistics Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)

Government statistical practices, including employment, consumer and business statistics. Started 10/4/55. Concluded 11/8/55. S Rept. 1309.

Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)

U.S. foreign economic policy as it relates to the domestic economy. Started 11/9/55. Concluded 11/17/55. S Rept 1312.

Defense planning and foreign economic policy. Began 6/4/56. Concluded 6/7/56. S Rept 2629.

Subcommittee on Low-Income Families
Chairman Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Problems of low-income families in the U.S. Started 11/18/55. Concluded 11/23/55. S Rept 1311.

Tax Policy Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.)

Federal tax policy for economic growth and stability. Started 12/5/55. Concluded 12/16/55. S Rept 1310.

SPECIAL JOINT HEARINGS

Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee
Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)
House Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee
Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.)

Federal timber policies -- including the alleged award of timber rights in Rogue River National Forest (Ore.) to Al Sarena Mines Inc. (Ala.), under the guise of mining claims. Hearings on the West Coast 11/14/55 - 11/30/55; in Wash., D.C. starting 1/10/56. Concluded 1/31/56. H Rept 2408. (See p. 714)

Senate Interior and Insular Affairs
Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)
Senate Foreign Relations, Special Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Problems of relations of U.S. and Canada regarding water development and uses of the Columbia River Basin. Started 3/22/56. Concluded 3/28/56.

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR INVESTIGATIONS -- 84TH CONGRESS

SENATE COMMITTEES	NEW MONEY			CARRYOVER FUNDS	GRAND TOTAL	83RD CONGRESS TOTAL*
Standing	1st Session	2nd Session**	Total			
Agriculture and Forestry	$ 30,000	$	$ 30,000	$	$ 30,000	$ 37,000
Appropriations	400,000	400,000	800,000		800,000	800,000
Armed Services	180,000	186,000	366,000	68,955	434,955	337,000
Banking and Currency	210,000	183,333.34	393,333.34	142,166	535,499.34	434,000
District of Columbia	10,000		10,000		10,000	45,000
Finance	10,000		10,000		10,000	10,000
Foreign Relations	112,000	72,000	184,000		184,000	199,000
Government Operations	200,000	197,083.34	397,083.34	22,865	419,948.34	406,273
Interior and Insular Affairs	157,750	172,250	330,000		330,000	124,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	240,000	239,166.67	479,166.67	60,564	539,730.67	250,000
Judiciary	979,672	952,666.69	1,932,338.69	135,464	2,067,802.69	843,000
Labor and Public Welfare	205,000	50,000	255,000	52,654	307,654	140,150
Post Office and Civil Service	210,000	119,583.34	329,583.34		329,583.34	110,000
Public Works	110,000		110,000		110,000	35,000
Rules and Administration	10,000	150,000	160,000	39,976	199,976	172,500
Special and Select						
Small Business	60,000	82,500	142,500		142,500	42,000
Case Natural Gas Vote		10,000	10,000		10,000	
Improper Influence		350,000	350,000		350,000	
† McCarthy Mail Cover						2,500
† McCarthy Censure						30,000
Senate Total	$3,124,422	$3,164,583.38	$6,289,005.38	$522,644	$6,811,649.38	$4,017,423
HOUSE COMMITTEES						
Standing						
Agriculture	$ 50,000	$	$ 50,000		$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Appropriations	500,000	500,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	900,000
Armed Services	150,000		150,000		150,000	150,000
Banking and Currency	75,000	75,000	150,000		150,000	
District of Columbia	2,000		2,000		2,000	2,000
Education and Labor	125,000		125,000		125,000	125,000
Foreign Affairs	75,000		75,000		75,000	75,000
Government Operations	495,000	500,000	995,000		995,000	585,050
House Administration	65,000	20,000	85,000		85,000	
Interior and Insular Affairs	50,000	10,000	60,000		60,000	50,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	60,000		60,000		60,000	60,000
Judiciary	125,000	100,000	225,000		225,000	135,000
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	50,000	35,000	85,000		85,000	50,000
Post Office and Civil Service	75,000		75,000		75,000	50,000
Public Works	50,000		50,000		50,000	30,000
Rules						2,500
Un-American Activities	225,000	275,000	500,000		500,000	575,000
Veterans' Affairs	50,000	35,000	85,000		85,000	50,000
Ways and Means	30,000	300,000	330,000		330,000	200,000
Special and Select						
† Baltic States (for 83rd Congress expenses)		1,632.89	1,632.89		1,632.89	
Campaign Expenditures		30,000	30,000		30,000	25,000
† Communist Aggression						180,000
† Foundations	67		67		67	115,000
Small Business	170,000	160,000	330,000		330,000	160,000
Survivor Benefits	35,000	1,500	36,500		36,500	20,000
† White County Bridge Commission	10,000		10,000		10,000	
House Total	$2,467,067	$2,043,132.89	$ 4,510,199.89		$ 4,510,199.89	$3,589,550
GRAND TOTALS	$5,591,489	$5,207,716.27	$10,799,205.27	$522,644	$11,321,849.27	$7,606,973

Footnotes

** New money. In addition, $568,421 was available in Senate carryover funds, thereby providing the 83rd Congress with a grand total of $8,175,394 for probes.*

*** In addition, the Senate Feb. 8, 1956, authorized eight committees to make expenditures at the recent monthly rate until new fund resolutions, then pending, were acted on by the Senate. Amounts so authorized are not available.*

† Committee no longer in existence.

Totals for Senate committees include (1) funds authorized for probes by special resolution, (2) the $10,000 fixed authorization for probes granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under Section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and (3) carryover funds authorized but unspent by the 83rd Congress.

All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution. Funds listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are earmarked, on a fiscal-year basis, in legislative appropriations bills. Joint committees receive their funds in a similar manner.

CAMPAIGN SPENDING SURVEY

The Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee in 1956 began its semiannual probe of campaign contributions and expenditures after two special committees investigated the revelation by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) that an oil company lobbyist had attempted to influence his vote on the natural gas bill with a $2,500 campaign contribution. (See story, p. 469)

For reports of political contributions in 1955, see p. 705.

Subcommittee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) resigned from the Subcommittee Feb. 13 and Albert Gore (D Tenn.) moved up to the chairmanship. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) was named to fill the vacancy. Hennings said he resigned because the third Subcommittee Member, Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), upheld by a majority of the Rules Committee, objected to Hennings conducting campaign investigations when he was up for re-election.

Gore Sept. 1 said the Subcommittee would make a "thorough scrutiny" of Presidential and Senatorial campaign fund raising and spending while the campaigns were in progress rather than after the elections.

Gore said the inquiry would be aimed at "honest public reporting" of election finances and practices and laying the groundwork for new laws. His ultimate goal, he said, was "to free federal elections from private subsidy." Gore said he hoped the investigation would not "discourage legitimate contributions."

HEARINGS -- Began Sept. 10 and continued intermittently throughout the rest of the year.

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 10 -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said campaign spending should be limited "to make impossible the control of elections merely through expenditures of money." The Democrats would not be able to spend as much money as the GOP in 1956, he said, because "we have not been and will not be able to raise as much." He advocated free radio and television time for candidates in the campaign. Butler said the Democrats had $35,655.54 in the bank and unpaid bills of $49,000.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall opposed radio-television subsidies because they might start a chain "that would lead to the destruction of the two-party system." Hall said the GOP was trying to "broaden the base of financial support." The GOP had $646,625.22 in the bank as of Sept. 1, he said.

Prof. Alexander Heard of the University of North Carolina said his research showed that in 1952 about $140 million was spent in political campaigning "at all levels of government." He estimated 1956 campaign spending at $175 million.

Jack Kroll and James L. McDevitt, co-directors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), said they had $107,605 in COPE's "voluntary independent fund" for political contributions and $117,754 in its "educational fund." Money in the two funds was never mixed, they said.

Sept. 11 -- Network officials reported that more than $2 million worth of radio-television time already had been booked by the Republican and Democratic National Committees for the 1956 campaign. Each Committee had pledged a little over $1 million, they said, with the bulk of the money going for television time. The witnesses estimated their combined losses in covering the national political conventions were above $2.5 million. Testifying were: Joseph A. McDonald, National Broadcasting Co.; Richard S. Salant, Columbia Broadcasting System; and Ernest Lee Jahncke Jr., American Broadcasting Co.

In letters to the Committee, Sens. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) and Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), chairmen of the Democratic and Republican Senatorial Campaign Committees, reported they had bank balances of $26,541 and $692,439, respectively, as of Sept. 1. The Democrats said they raised another $35,000 with a special dinner honoring retiring Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.).

Sept. 12 -- Gore, after a closed session, announced the Subcommittee had denied a request by former Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho, 1944-50) for a recount on the Idaho Democratic Senatorial primary. The contest was won by Frank Church by a 200-vote margin. The Subcommittee also asked Nevada Republican State Central Committee Chairman Emery W. Graunke to supply sworn affidavits to back his complaint that the winner of the Democratic Senatorial primary, Sen. Alan Bible, had spent in "excess of $100,000." The Subcommittee took no action on a request by Sen. Curtis that New York Gov. Averell Harriman be called to testify on his expenses as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS DESCRIBED

Oct. 8 -- Prof. Heard, describing his extensive investigation of campaign costs, said although direct campaign contributions from corporations and unions were banned, large amounts of money were made available indirectly from those sources. He said "various techniques" were used, including buying of large blocs of tickets to campaign fund dinners, providing stamps and free printing, furnishing free office space and equipment and providing "free rides" on airplanes. He produced charts showing that most of the 1952 contributions ranging from $500 to more than $10,000 went to Republicans except for funds reported by labor groups. (See p. 704)

Robert R. Nathan of Americans for Democratic Action urged a change in the law to require that the radio-television industry "make a reasonable amount of free time available to candidates of the major parties" because the "tens of millions of dollars paid to the radio-television industry for...campaigning is an unconscionable and indefensible levy on the American voter."

Chairman Gore said a staff tabulation showed that Republicans had spent $411,651 to date and had contracted for an additional $1,489,668 of radio-television time while the Democrats spent $384,617 and contracted for additional time costing $690,026.

Sen. Curtis said dues collected from labor union members "in order to hold their jobs" were being spent on political campaigns "in violation of the law."

Oct. 9 -- Walter Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president and UAW president, said all contributions to candidates from the UAW and from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education came from "the voluntary contributions of union members and other individuals, not out of moneys collected through regular union dues or assessments." He reported that through Sept. 30, the UAW had received from its locals $145,152.17 from $1 contributions which he said totaled $194,070.97. He said the remaining $48,918.80 was kept by local unions or sent to state and county councils. He said donations from his union's members totaled "considerably less than the

contributions made to the Republican party...in 1952" by the Pews, the Rockefellers, the Mellons and the DuPonts. He said their political gifts aggregated $259,275 in the 1952 campaign.

Oct. 10 -- Asst. Attorney General Warren Olney III said the Justice Department was investigating a complaint from Chicago alleging both state and national banks in that city had made substantial contributions "for a political purpose."

Olney said thousands of qualified Negro citizens in Louisiana were being denied their legal right to vote in the current election because white citizens councils took them off the official election lists.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell had asked Congress for legislation to allow federal court injunctions to protect the rights of voters in such cases, but such legislation, passed by the House, was "bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee." (See p. 458)

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said the Republicans were exerting "tremendous pressure" on business to collect campaign funds in 1956. Butler cited a letter he said William F. Keady, president of Fibre-Board Products Inc., San Francisco, had written to his employees Aug. 6. Butler said "he not only reminds them they have 'an economic reason' for contributing to the Republican party, but...asks them to send him a memorandum of how much they contribute."

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said, "We feel that when a party has the respect of the people they can get the money."

REPORT RELEASED

The Subcommittee Nov. 2 released an interim report on campaign contributions and expenditures.

The statistics were based on questionnaires filed with the Subcommittee and on reports filed with the Clerk of the House. The Subcommittee did not request information from organizations working for House candidates.

"Since it was obviously impossible to ascertain, identify and canvass all political committees...formed everywhere on behalf of Presidential, Vice Presidential and Senatorial candidates of both parties," the report said, "the study has been confined to the national committees which are required to file reports with the Clerk of the House, and to the state central, executive and finance committees" and to organizations in counties where the population was 500,000 or more, according to the 1950 census.

"Accordingly," the report said, "although the figures ...indicate a total aggregate amount for both parties in excess of $11 million, this is only a fractional part of the total cost of the elections of 1956."

The Subcommittee's figures showed the Republican party received $10,134,000 in campaign contributions from Sept. 1, 1956, through Oct. 21, 1956, while the Democrats received $3,750,000. The Subcommittee emphasized these totals were not accurate because amounts often were counted more than once when they were transferred from one committee to another. The Subcommittee said the total party spending figures for the Sept. 1-Oct. 21 period were more significant because there was no duplication. Those spending figures: Republicans, $5,743,000; Democrats, $3,071,000; Labor, $216,000.

In its report the Subcommittee proposed a limit on the amount of funds one person could contribute, better publicity on contributions made and rewording of the law governing free time for political candidates.

It gave these figures for funds received and spent by Senate candidates, according to reports filed with the Secretary of the Senate by Oct. 24, 1956:

Senate Candidates' Campaign Funds

STATE	CANDIDATE	DEMOCRATIC RECEIVED	DEMOCRATIC SPENT	REPUBLICAN RECEIVED	REPUBLICAN SPENT
Ala.	Lister Hill (D)	--	--		
Ariz.	Carl Hayden (D)	$ 5,775	$ 9,274		
	Ross F. Jones (R)			$ 4,925	$ 4,925
Ark.	J. W. Fulbright (D)	1,400	1,038		
	Ben C. Henley (R)			690	--
Calif.	Richard Richards (D)	46,168	41,515		
	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)			5,325	5,325
Colo.	John A. Carroll (D)	13,705	6,595		
	Daniel J. Thornton (R)			18,450	4,417
Conn.	Thomas J. Dodd (D)	2,000	1,637		
	Prescott Bush (R)			--*	--*
Fla.	George A. Smathers (D)	--	--		
Ga.	Herman A. Talmadge (D)	--	--		
Idaho	Frank Church (D)	1,805	5,960		
	Herman Welker (R)			11,415	6,732
Ill.	Richard Stengel (D)	27,373	16,089		
	Everett M. Dirksen (R)			131,570	25,000
Ind.	Claude Wickard (D)	3,535	300		
	Homer E. Capehart (R)			20,445	--
Iowa	R. M. Evans (D)	Report filed after deadline.			
	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)			5,875	1,200
Kan.	George Hart (D)	Report filed after deadline.			
	Frank Carlson (R)			16,142	9,797
Ky.	Earle C. Clements (D)	--*	--*		
	Thruston B. Morton (R)			13,890	11,937
	Lawrence W. Wetherby (D)	--*	--*		
	John S. Cooper (R)			23,715	11,847
La.	Russell B. Long (D)	--	--		
Md.	George P. Mahoney (D)	23,653	24,049		
	John M. Butler (R)			7,720	371
Mo.	Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D)	17,632	3,990		
	Herbert Douglas (R)			14,010	11,502
Nev.	Alan Bible (D)	8,939	6,124		
	Clifton Young (R)			15,308	6,333
N. H.	Lawrence Pickett (D)	350	340		
	Norris Cotton (R)			6,300	6,598
N. Y.	Robert F. Wagner Jr. (D)	--*	--*		
	Jacob K. Javits (R)			52,964	21,046
N. C.	Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)	300	409		
	Joel Johnson (R)	No report on file Nov. 1, 1956			
N. D.	Quentin Burdick (D)	4,465	3,427		
	Milton R. Young (R)			785	--
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche (D)	15,532	11,015		
	George H. Bender (R)			--*	--*
Okla.	A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D)	7,517	11,877		
	Douglas McKeever (R)			2,600	256
Ore.	Wayne Morse (D)	3,750	3,499		
	Douglas McKay (R)			151,982	142,290
Pa.	Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D)	--*	3,340		
	James H. Duff (R)			8,127	2,466
S. C.	Olin D. Johnston (D)	--	--		
	Leon T. Crawford (R)			55	55
	Strom Thurmond (D)	--	--		
S. D.	Kenneth Holum (D)	12,974	10,134		
	Francis Case (R)			5,000	1,180
Utah	Alonzo Hopkin (D)	3,350	2,988		
	Wallace F. Bennett (R)			7,800	1,602
Vt.	Bernard O'Shea (D)	450	425		
	George D. Aiken (R)			--	372
Wash.	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	37,053	4,658		
	Arthur B. Langlie (R)			25,990	13,157
W. Va.	William C. Marland (D)	--	250		
	W. Chapman Revercomb (R)			17,300	18,225
Wis.	Henry W. Maier (D)	310	--		
	Alexander Wiley (R)			10,196	9,372
	TOTALS	$238,036	$168,933	$578,609	$316,005

* *Report states receipts and expenditures being handled by state and/or local campaign committees which do not have to file reports with the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.*

In states where only one candidate is listed the candidate is unopposed.

SOURCE: REPORTS FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

1952 Campaign Contributors

Hugh Roy Cullen, Houston, Texas, oil millionaire, was listed as the biggest 1952 political campaign contributor by a political scientist who testified before the Senate subcommittee investigating campaign finances. Cullen put up $53,000 in 1952 -- $39,000 for Republicans and another $14,000 split among five Democratic candidates, according to a check of contributions made by Alexander Heard, political science professor at the University of North Carolina.

Heard gave the Subcommittee a list of 109 campaign contributions of $10,000 or more. He said the list may not be complete because official reports from which it was compiled are not always accurate. He said the large contributors supplied $1,892,869, of which $1,192,614 went to Republicans and $700,255 to Democrats.

Second on the list were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Newton Pew Jr. of Philadelphia, who gave $45,570 to the Republicans. Several large contributors split their gifts among the parties. Publisher Henry R. Luce and his wife, Clare Boothe Luce, Ambassador to Italy, were listed for $28,000 to Republicans and $500 to Democratic Sen. Symington of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson Brown of Port Deposit, Md., were listed for $31,500 to Republicans and $3,000 to Sen. Byrd (D Va.)

Other contributions listed by Heard:

Archibald and Jean S. Alexander (he was a candidate), Bernardsville, N.J., $19,090 (of which $4,090 was by loan), Democratic.

Frank and Helen G. Altschul, New York City and Stamford, Conn., $14,058.74, Democratic; $2,500. Republican (Sen. Smith, Eisenhower nomination).

Mr. and Mrs. Max Ascoli, New York and Stamford, Conn., $17,200 Democratic; $500, Republican (Eisenhower nomination).

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Avery, Chicago, $10,000 Republican.

Former Sen. William Benton, Connecticut, $15,033.48, Democratic.

William A. Blakely, Dallas, $16,000, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, $13,000, Democratic.

Mrs. Dudley S. Blossom, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Blossom, Cleveland, $10,000, Republican.

George T. Bowdoin, New York, $10,000, Republican.

Louis H. Boyar, Mrs. Rachel Boyar, Beverly Hills, Calif., $11,250, Democratic.

A.M. Bruce, New York, $10,000 Democratic.

Paul and Polly Chase, New York, $10,000, Democratic.

James P. Clark, Philadelphia, $10,000 Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Coe, New York, $17,883.50, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Lammot Dupont Copeland, Wilmington, Del., $10,800, Republican.

E.L. Cord, Nevada, $36,500, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Deutsch, Greenwich, Conn., $10,700, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Dillon, New York, $23,000, Republican.

John J. and Georgean Dowdle, New York, $10,000, Democratic.

Angier B. Duke, New York, $11,500, Democratic.

Irene Dupont, Wilmington, Del., $24,315 Republican.

Pierre Samuel Dupont 3rd, Wilmington, Del., $11,500, Republican.

Harry B. Earhart, Ann Arbor, Mich., $11,000, Republican.

William C. Feazel, Shreveport, La., $10,000 Democratic.

A.L. Fergenson, Larchmont, N.Y., $11,100, Democratic.

Marshall and Ruth Field, New York, $28,000, Democratic.

Jacob France, Baltimore, $13,000 Republican.

Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, $20,000, Republican.

Walter and Dorothy Gramm, Winnetka, Ill., $10,000, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Green Sr., New York, $12,000, Republican.

Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, $26,000, Democratic.

Reuben and Ethel Gryszmish, Boston, $10,500, Democratic.

Harry F. Guggenheim, New York, $12,000, Republican.

M. Robert Guggenheim, Washington, D.C., $22,000, Republican.

Harry and Mary Haskell, Wilmington, Del., $22,500, Republican.

L.A. and L.M. Harvey, Los Angeles, $10,000, Democratic.

James N.B. and J.W. Hill, Boston, $15,500, Republican.

E. Roland Harriman, New York, $22,000, Republican.

W.A. and Mrs. Harriman, New York, $14,500, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Hunt, Dallas, $38,300, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ittleson Jr., New York, $16,000, Republican.

Jack and Alice Kaplan, New York, $19,000, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Katz, Baltimore, $10,000, Democratic.

Paul Kayser, Houston, $9,000, Republican; $1,000, Democratic (Sen. Daniel).

Francis E. Kelly, Dorchester, Mass., $11,200, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, Palm Beach, $14,000, Democratic.

Mrs. Mary W. Lasker, New York, $21,000, Democratic.

Herbert H. Lehman, New York, $12,250, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Leone, New York, $10,000, Republican (of which $1,600 refunded).

David M. and Adele R. Levy, New York, $17,000, Democratic.

Marjorie and Benjamin Lindheimer, Chicago, $10,000, Democratic.

Louis A. Lotito, New York, $10,000, Democratic.

Douglas B. Marshall, Houston, $12,750, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, New York, $12,000 Republican.

Sylvia and Lester Martin, New York, $18,100, Democratic.

Thomas B. McCabe, Chester, Pa., $13,000, Republican.

Matthew and Ruth McClosky, Philadelphia, $19,000, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $22,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $26,500, Republican ($1,000 refunded).

Charles E. Merrill, New York, $16,000, Republican

Col. Francis P. Miller (a candidate), Charlottesville, Va., $23,148.69, Democratic.

Douglas M. Moffatt, New York, $15,000, Republican.

Edward E. Moore, Osterville, Mass., $10,000, Democratic.

Marie C. Morrissey, New York, $11,500, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd, Beverly Hills, Calif., $10,000, Republican.

E.H. Munson, Babylon, N.Y., $10,000, Republican.

Wm. M. and Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, $35,500, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. G.J. Guthrie Nicholson, Portsmouth, R.I., $13,000, Republican.

Alexander and Evelyn O'Connor, Bayonne, N.J., $10,750, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Olive (a candidate), Lexington, N.C., $14,000, Democratic.

Wallace and Elizabeth Ollman, Evanston, Ill., $10,000, Democratic.

Dwight R.G. Palmer, New York, $29,050 Democratic (of which $11,000 was by loan).

R.C. Patterson Jr., New York, $10,000, Democratic.

Arthur and Julia Pew, Philadelphia, $10,200, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, $38,250, Republican.

Miss Mary Ethyl Pew, Philadelpia, $36,250, Republican.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver, Colo., $10,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pratt Jr., New York, $10,000, Republican.

Mrs. E.P. Prentice, New York, $11,500, Republican.

Richard S. Reynolds, Richmond, Va., $14,500, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, New York, $20,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., New York, $34,500, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III, New York, $14,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs Laurence S. Rockefeller, New York, $35,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, New York, $32,000, Republican.

Winthrop Rockefeller, New York, $15,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. A.M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, $22,500, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Schiff, New York, $15,000, Republican.

D.D. Shepard, Washington, D.C., $23,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., $25,000, Republican.

Frank Small Jr., Clinton, Md., $18,551.31, Republican.

H. Alexander Smith (a candidate), Princeton, N.J., $10,000, Republican.

William A. Smith, Houston, $10,000, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Stevens, New York, $13,000, Democratic (of which $2,000 was by loan).

Anne and Dewey Stone, Brockton, Mass., $14,825, Democratic.

Mark S. Taper, Beverly Hills, Calif., $15,000, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyd P. Tate, Pinehurne, N.C., $10,000, Republican.

Wade V. Thompson (Jr. & Sr.), Nashville, Tenn., $23,000, Democratic.

Millard E. Tydings, Washington, D.C., $10,500, Democratic.

Dorothy and Peter Vredenburgh, 3rd, Birmingham, Ala., $10,000, Democratic.

Frank J. Waters, Los Angeles, $10,000, Republican; $3,000, Democratic (St. Louis City campaign Committee).

Ben and Stella Weingery, Los Angeles, $10,000, Democratic.

Mr. and Mrs. E.T. Weir, Pittsburgh, $27,665, Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney, New York, $31,000, Republican.

CQ Fact Sheet **On 1955 Contributions**

1955 POLITICAL SPENDING REVIEWED

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 requires political committees and organizations to file with the Clerk of the House periodic reports on contributions received and expenditures made during each calendar year.

Forty-five organizations filed reports with the Clerk of the House that in 1955 they spent $4,323,394.55 for general political activity. The groups also reported receipts totaling $4,965,707.40.

Following is a list of the groups, divided into four sections: those identified with the Republican Party; those which worked for the Democratic Party; labor organizations; miscellaneous organizations.

The figures for receipts are followed by (c) when these figures are total contributions. An (r) represents total receipts (including contributions and other receipts).

For cases in which an organization did not file reports covering all of 1955, figures in parentheses indicate the quarters reported.

Republican Groups

Fifteen Republican groups reported 1955 spending of $2,446,162.17, or 57 percent of the total spending reported. Receipts of the GOP groups came to $2,728,191.70.

The New York State Salute to Eisenhower organization received a loan of $10,000 from the United Republican Finance Committee of the State of New York, repaid during the calendar year. This was not included in the totals of expenditures and receipts.

The Salute Dinner Television Committee (Eisenhower) of New York City had been in existence only since October, 1955, therefore submitted only one quarterly report.

Republican National Committee -- Received $1,212,973.65 (r); spent $1,196,893.18.

Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received $233,921.96 (c); spent $125,169.55.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- Received $442,567.91 (r); spent $375,039.47.

National Citizens for Eisenhower, N.Y.C. -- Received $33,980.42(r); spent $28,549.39.

National Federation of Republican Women, D.C. -- Received $13,941.65(c); spent $7,539.53.

New York State Salute to Eisenhower, N.Y.C. -- Received $93,855(c); spent $30,779.59. (1)

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pa. -- Received $170,183.44(c); spent $187,829.71.

Republican State Committee of Delaware, Wilmington -- Received $1,010(c); spent $5,857.13.

Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia -- Received $24,189(c); spent $17,429.10.

Republican State Committee of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne -- Received $768(r); spent $3,568.92. (1)

Republican Women's Finance Committee of the District of Columbia -- Received $65,746.30(c); spent $61,613.79. (2)

Salute Dinner Television Committee (Eisenhower), N.Y.C. -- Received $55,050(c); spent nothing. (1)

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- Received $366,977.92(c); spent $390,016.97.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Calif. -- Received $4,773.89(c); spent $7,138.50. (3)

Warren County Republican Campaign Committee, Glens Falls, N.Y. -- Received $8,252.56(c); spent $8,737.34.

Democratic Groups

Five Democratic groups reported 1955 spending of $1,013,983.97, or 23 percent of the spending reported by political organizations. Receipts totaled $1,108,681.96.

Democratic National Committee -- Received $1,070,816(r); spent $976,883.59.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- Received $1,311(r); spent $3,733.31.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- Received $35,253.31(r); spent $30,763.39.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- Received $1,301.65(c); spent $1,181.67.

$1,000-or-More Club

A summary of the number and size of individual contributions of $1,000 or more, as reported by various campaign committees of both parties for 1955.

Republicans

Contributions	Size of Gift	Total
332	$1,000	$332,000
34	2,000	68,000
32	3,000	96,000
--	4,000	---
--	5,000	---
60	Other Amounts*	104,997
458	**Total**	$600,997

Democrats

146	$1,000	$146,000
4	2,000	8,000
--	3,000	---
1	4,000	4,000
4	5,000	20,000
15	Other Amounts*	31,850
170	**Total**	$209,850

* *Miscellaneous contributions varying from $1,000 to $5,000.*

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- Received $16,153.02**(r); spent $1,422.01.

** *Report listed income of $16,153.02 as covering period October, 1953-Nov. 15, 1955. Not included in totals of receipts.*

Labor Groups

Fifteen labor organizations reported spending $531,-109.16 for 1955; 12 percent of the total spending reported by organizations. Receipts of the 15 groups came to $783,066.84.

The report of the UAW-CIO Political Action Committee covers the period Jan. 1, 1955-Jan. 5, 1956.

Amalgamated Political Action Fund, N.Y.C. -- Received $11,326.84(c); spent $2,450.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Los Angeles -- Received $967.50(c); spent $906.95.

CIO Political Action Committee, D.C. -- Received $20,629.62(c); spent $31,225.41; Educational Account -- Received $265,950.41; spent $269,418.12.

Clothing Workers Political Committee of Eastern Pennsylvania, Allentown -- Received $3,169(c); spent $600.

Kansas Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Wichita -- Received $2,184.07(c); spent $1,090.17. (2)

Labor's League for Political Education, D.C. -- Received $257,189.48(c); spent $160,842.01.

Labor's League for Political Education of Kansas, Topeka -- Received $1,965.05(c); spent $1,019.96.

Labor's League for Political Education, Region 7, UAW-AFL, Lansing, Mich. -- Received $3,559(r); spent $2,480.37.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, D.C. -- Received $38,743.41(c); spent $2,579.65; Educational Fund -- Received $37,946.79(c); spent $39,240.52.

Railway Labor's Political League, D.C. -- Received $5,546.75(c); spent $3,000.

Textile Workers Union of America, Political Education Fund, N.Y.C. -- Received $878.50(c); spent $350.

Trainmen's Political Education League, Cleveland, Ohio -- Received $1,410.00(c); spent $765.

UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, Detroit, Mich. -- Received $56,839.42(c); spent $5,041.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee, Indianapolis -- Received $50,013.80(r)*; spent $34,549.25.*

United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Received $72,354.91(c); spent $9,100; Educational Account -- Received $2,406.09(c); spent $1,000.

* *Committee report listed receipts $50,013.80 and expenditures $34,549.25 for period Jan. 1, 1948-March 10, 1955; the report listed no receipts or expenditures for the remainder of 1955. Not included in totals of receipts and expenditures.*

Miscellaneous Groups

Ten miscellaneous organizations reported total expenditures of $332,139.25 for 1955, or 8 percent of the total expenditures of organizations. Receipts totaled $345,766.90.

Americans for Democratic Action -- Received $115,147.28(c); spent $119,450.67.

Americans for America, Chicago, Ill. -- Received nothing; spent $1.13. (1)

Christian Nationalist Crusade, Los Angeles, Calif. -- Received $165,254.77(c); spent $156,265.80.

"Club," N.Y.C. -- Received $10,727.57(r); spent nothing.

Committee for Collective Security, N.Y.C. -- Received $426.77(c); spent $333.83. (3)

National Association of Pro-America, San Francisco, Calif. -- Received $5,533(r); spent $7,176.82.

National Committee for an Effective Congress, N.Y.C. -- Received $35,931.51(c); spent $35,829.98.

No Tax-No War Committee, Wilmington, Del. -- Received $140(r); spent $143.

Pro-America, California Chapter, Los Angeles -- Received $10,119.85(r); spent $10,098.08.

Progressive Party of the District of Columbia -- Received $2,486.15(c); spent $2,839.94.

Donations of $1,000 or More

Following is a state list of individuals and organizations contributing $1,000 or more to political committees in 1955.

This information was obtained from reports of 45 political committees filed with the Clerk of the House. Only 17 committees, however, reported receipts of $1,000 or more from individuals as well as organizations. These 17 groups are identified in parentheses after each contribution, according to the key. (See box below)

The Hatch Act makes it illegal for one person to give more than $5,000 to one group or individual, but permits him to give that amount to any number of different groups. Family members are regarded individually under the law.

Contributors represented all states but Nevada; also, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Some Congressmen and Senators may be found under the District of Columbia.

Key to Committees

Committee	Key
Democratic National Committee	DNC
Republican National Committee	RNC
Democratic National Congressional Committee	DNCC
National Republican Congressional Committee	NRCC
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	RSCC
Americans for Democratic Action	ADA
Christian Nationalist Crusade	1
National Citizens for Eisenhower	2
National Association of Pro America	3
National Committee for an Effective Congress	4
New York State Salute to Eisenhower	5
Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pa.	6
Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia	7
Republican State Committee of Delaware	8
Republican Women's Finance Committee of the District of Columbia	9
Salute Dinner Television Committee (Eisenhower) New York City	10
United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York	11

State Breakdown of Political Spending

ALABAMA

M.C. Stockham, Sr., Birmingham, $1,000 (RNC).

Alabama Democrats, Jasper, $10,000 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Jasper, $5,000 (DNC); Republican State Executive Comm., Birmingham, $6,000 (RNC).

ARIZONA

Del Webb, Phoenix, $1,000 (DNC).

Pima County Democratic Central Comm., Tucson, $1,090 (DNC); Republican State Comm., $1,267.30 (RNC).

ARKANSAS

Democratic State Comm., Ft. Smith, $5,000 (DNC); Republican Comm., Ft. Smith, $6,033 (RNC), $2,000 (RSCC); Republican State Comm., Ft. Smith, $4,000 (RNC); State Democratic Finance Comm., Little Rock, $14,748 (DNC).

CALIFORNIA

Vernon Barrett, Los Angeles, $1,750 (RNC), $1,500 (NRCC); Kenneth K. Bechtel, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Stephen D. Bechtel, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); James B. Black, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Charles R. Blyth, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Monroe Butler, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); George T. Cameron, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Herbert W. Clark, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Tobin Clark, San Mateo, $1,000 (RNC); H.D. Collier, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (2); William W. Crocker, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); R.E. Crummer, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (10); T.E. Cuffe, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Justin W. Dart, Los Angeles, $1,000 (10); Cecil B. deMille, Hollywood, $1,000 (10);

Sidney M. Ehrman, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Paul I. Fagan, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Y.F. Freeman, Hollywood, $1,000 (10); Mrs. Robert Ladd Gifford, Pasadena, $1,000 (3); L. Green, Auburn, $3,815 (1); Lawrence A. Harvey, Torrance, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. E. S. Heller, San Francisco, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Edward H. Heller, Atherton, $2,400 (DNC); I.W. Hellman, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Marco F. Hellman, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Conrad N. Hilton, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (10); Paul G. Hoffman, Los Angeles, $1,000 (10); Walter S. Johnson, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Willard W. Keith, Los Angeles, $1,000 (10); Charles Kendrick, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); George Killion, San Francisco, $1,000 (DNC);

Dan A. Kimball, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); James K. Lochead, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Athell McBean, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); A.C. Mattei, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Henry Nichols, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Robert S. Odell, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Edwin W. Pauley, Beverly Hills, $2,000 (DNC); Richard S. Rheem, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Alden G. Roach, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Karl Rodi, Los Angeles, $1,500 (RNC), $1,000 (NRCC); William P. Roth, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Robert Rowan, Los Angeles, $1,000 (10); G. Bentley Ryan, Los Angeles, $1,000 (10); George S. Towne, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Frank J. Waters, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); E. Welch, Los Angeles, $2,459 (1);

Olin Wellborn 3rd, Los Angeles, $1,750 (RNC), $1,500 (NRCC); Jean C. Witter, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); James G. Woolsey, San Francisco, $1,100 (DNC); J.D. Zellerbach, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC).

Democratic State Central Committee, San Francisco, $4,213 (DNC); Republican Finance Committee of Alameda County, Oakland, $14,750 (RNC); Republican State Central Comm., Los Angeles, $68,044.50 (RNC), $3,333 (RSCC), $3,333 (NRCC); United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, $1,000 (RNC).

COLORADO

Hon. Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC).

Century Club, Denver, $8,500 (RNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Denver, $4,000 (DNC).

CONNECTICUT

Sen. Prescott Bush, Greenwich, $1,000 (RNC); Max Lowenthal, New Milford, $2,500 (DNCC); George D. Pratt, Jr., Bridgewater, $3,000 (4).

Democratic State Central Comm., Hartford, $2,500 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Hartford, $5,000 (RNC), $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (NRCC).

DELAWARE

Alfred E. Bissell, Wilmington, $1,000 (8); Lammot du Pont Copeland, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC), $1,500 (NRCC), $1,000 (10); J. Simpson Dean, Wilmington, $1,500 (RNC); Henry B. du Pont, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, $1,000 (RSCC); Pierre S. du Pont, III, Wilmington, $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (NRCC); Reynolds du Pont, Greenville, $1,000 (RNC); William du Pont, Jr., Wilmington, $2,000 (RNC); Harry G. Haskell, Jr., Wilmington, $3,000 (RSCC).

Jackson Day Dinner, Wilmington, $5,398 (DNC).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. Idelyn Kass Berger, $2,500 (RNC); Mr. Irving D. Berger, $2,500 (RNC); Joseph Borkin, $1,000 (DNC); Oscar Chapman, $1,000 (DNC); J. Carroll Cone, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas G. Corcoran, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Gladys F. Cross, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph E. Davies, $1,000 (DNC); Charles Finucane, $2,500 (RNC); Mrs. Charles Finucane, $2,500 (RNC); Shelby Fitze, $1,000 (9); John Clifford Folger, $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (10); Mrs. John Clifford Folger, $6,000 (RNC) (credit unassigned), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC); Mr. and Mrs. Ben P. Gale, $1,000 (RNC); Sen. Walter F. George, $1,000 (DNC); Herbert H. Goodman, $1,500 (DNC); Mrs. Chandler Hale, $1,000 (7); Robert H. Hinckley, $1,000 (DNC); Arthur Hodgson, $1,000 (DNC); Garfield I. Kass, $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (7); Mrs. Rose Kass, $3,000 (RNC); W. John Kenny, $1,000 (DNC); Rep. Michael J. Kirwan, $1,900 (DNC);

Donald E. Van Koughnet, $1,000 (9); R.A. Bob Learnard, $1,000 (DNC); Scott W. Lucas, $1,000 (DNC); Rep. John W. McCormack, $2,200 (DNC); George C. McGhee, $1,000 (DNC); Miss Edith Anna Maslin, $1,000 (RNC); J. Scott Milne, $1,000 (DNC); J. Murray Mitchell, $1,500 (RNC); Mrs. Phyliss B. Mitchell, $1,500 (RNC); Fred W. Morrison, $1,000 (DNC); Robert R. Nathan, $3,500 (ADA); Lewis M. Parsons, $1,100 (9); Rep. Wright Patman, $2,000 (DNC); Hon. Jefferson Patterson, $3,000 (RNC); Mrs. Jefferson Patterson, $2,000 (RNC); Warren Lee Pierson, $1,000 (DNC); Herman Pressler, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., $1,000 (ADA); Rep. Sam Rayburn, $2,000 (DNC); John M. Redding, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Evelyn W. Robert, $1,000 (DNC); Ronald C. Seeley, $1,000 (DNC);

Rep. Harry R. Sheppard, $1,000 (DNC); Hon. L. Corrin Strong, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (7); John L. Sullivan, $1,000 (DNC); Rep. Homer Thornberry, $1,000 (DNC); Stanley Woodward, $1,000 (DNC); Rep. Jim Wright, $1,000 (DNC).

CIO Political Action Comm., $2,000 (DNC); Clearing House Committee, $1,853.08 (4); Democratic Achievement Luncheon, $8,014.19 (DNC); D.C. A.D.A., $1,199.97 (ADA); Labor-Management Maritime Comm., $1,000 (DNC); Lincoln Day Comm., $1,000 (RNC); Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, $1,000 (DNC); Railway Labor's Political League, $3,000 (DNC); R.N.C., D.C., $3,000 (NRCC); Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia, $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (NRCC); Republican Women's Committee, $31,600 (RNC); Republican Women's Finance Comm., $6,300 (RSCC), $12,100 (NRCC).

FLORIDA

G.T. Baker, Miami, $1,000 (RNC); Herman H. Ditman, Palm Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Col. Albert Ernest, Jacksonville, $1,000 (DNC); Samuel Friedland, Miami, $1,000 (DNC); George Gibbs, Jr., Jacksonville, $3,000 (RNC); F. Jerome McNulty, Palm Beach, $1,000 (RNC); William D. Pawley, Miami, $1,000 (RNC); Paul R. Scott, Miami, $3,500 (RNC); J. Bradley Streit, Miami Beach, $2,000 (RNC); Miles Trammell, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC).

Republican Finance Comm., Palm Beach, $4,500 (RNC).

GEORGIA

John Sammons Bell (collection), Atlanta, $1,000 (DNC);

Republican State Central Comm., Atlanta, $4,800 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $5,262.50 (NRCC).

IDAHO

Republican Budget and Finance Comm., Boise, $6,600 (RNC), $4,500 (NRCC).

ILLINOIS

Jacob M. Arvey, Chicago, $2,000 (DNC); Eugene J. Atkinson, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); James Bowler, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Ulich H. Burke, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Alfred J. Cilella, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Cornelius Crane, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Henry Crown, Chicago, $1,000 (10); P.J. Cullerton, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); John D'Arco, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); James F. Donovan, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); John J. Duffy, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Hyman Feldman, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas F. Flannery, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph L. Gill, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); A.A. Helwig, Chicago, $1,000 (10); Edward B. Henslee, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Orville E. Hodge, Springfield, $1,000 (RNC); Albert J. Horan, Chicago, $4,000 (DNC);

Erwin Horwitz, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Christ A. Jensen, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Hon. James S. Kemper, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); John M. Lee, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph D. Lohman, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); William H. Lyman, Jr., Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Michael H. McDermott, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Maurice McElligott, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); William McFetridge, Chicago, $2,000 (DNC); Martin McNally, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Frank L. McPartlin, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); John C. Marcin, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); William T. Murphy, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); William Noorlag, Jr., Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Tom O'Donnell, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Ann W. Olin, Alton, $1,000 (2); John M. Olin, East Alton, $1,000 (2); Spencer T. Olin, East Alton, $2,900 (RNC), $1,000 (2); John F. O'Toole, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC);

Emil V. Pacini, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Herbert C. Paschen, Chicago, $2,200 (DNC); Burton F. Peek, Moline, $1,000 (10); J.H. Pierce, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Frank Prior, Chicago, $1,000 (10); Joseph F. Ropa, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); George Ross, Chicago, $2,500 (DNC); Daniel Ryan, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); William J. Sinek, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); James J. Sullivan, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph R. Sullivan, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Catherine H. Sweeney, Rock Island, $1,500 (RNC); Charles H. Weber, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); George M. Wells, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC).

Chicago A.D.A., $1,000 (ADA); Republican Citizens Finance Comm., $77,700 (RNC), $25,943.68 (RSCC), $34,000 (NRCC); Richard J. Daley for Mayor Campaign Fund, Chicago, $2,000 (DNC); 3rd Ward Regular Organization, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); 34th Ward Regular Democratic Organization, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC).

INDIANA

Arthur B. Baxter, Indianapolis, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph Germano, East Chicago, $1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Central Comm., Indianapolis, $12,000 (DNC); Republican Citizens Finance Comm., $37,095 (RNC), $14,637.84 (RSCC), $21,457 (NRCC).

IOWA

W.H. Brenton, Des Moines, $1,000 (RSCC); J.W. Hubbell, Des Moines, $1,000 (RNC).

Democratic State Central Comm., Des Moines, $5,000 (DNC); Republican State Finance Comm., Des Moines, $10,800 (RNC), $1,800 (RSCC), $7,400 (NRCC).

KANSAS

William Calvin, Kansas City, $1,000 (DNC): Harry Darby, Kansas City, $1,000 (RNC).

Republican Finance Comm., $3,104.31 (RNC); Republican State Comm., McPherson, $13,000 (RNC).

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Republican Comm., $1,000 (RNC); Republican Finance Comm., Louisville, $1,000 (RNC).

LOUISIANA

W.L. Billups, Hamond, $1,050 (DNC); John S. Fox, Monroe, $1,000 (RNC); J.W. Love, Tallulah, $1,000 (RNC).

Caddo Parish Executive Comm., Republican Party, Shreveport, $3,000 (RNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Alexandria, $12,450 (DNC).

MAINE

Republican Finance Comm., Oakland, $6,000 (RNC), $2,532 (RSCC), $3,660 (NRCC); Republican Finance Comm., Waterville, $1,000 (RNC).

MARYLAND

Mrs. Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, $1,000 (DNC); Donaldson Brown, Port Deposit, $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (NRCC); Greta Barksdale Brown, Port Deposit, $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (NRCC); Harry H. Demmos, Rockville, $1,000 (RNC); Rep. Frank Ikard, Chevy Chase, $1,000 (DNC); T.G. Tinsley, Baltimore, $1,000 (RNC); Reginald H. Zalles, Bethesda, $2,000 (ADA).

Thank You Mr. President Comm., Baltimore, $5,000 (RNC).

MASSACHUSETTS

Carl P. Dennett, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); Clarence J. Schoo, Springfield, $1,500 (2); Serge Semenenko, Boston, $1,000 (10); David J. White, Boston, $1,000 (DNC).

Jefferson-Jackson Committee, 1955, Boston, $11,900 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Boston, $57,000 (RNC), $20,000 (RSCC), $50,000 (NRCC).

MICHIGAN

T.C. Carroll, Detroit, $2,000 (DNC); Harlow H. Curtice, Detroit, $1,000 (10); Roy L. Reuther, Detroit, $1,000 (DNC); Fred A. Wilson, Birmingham, $1,000 (RNC); Myron Winegarden, Flint, $1,000 (RNC).

Democratic State Central Comm., Ann Arbor, $7,000 (DNC); Kent County Republican Finance Comm., Grand Rapids, $3,000 (RNC); U.A.W.-C.I.O. Political Action Comm., Individual Contributions Acct., Detroit, $1,000 (DNC); Wayne County Democratic Comm., Detroit, $1,225 (DNC); Wayne County Republican Finance Comm., Detroit, $10,000 (RNC).

MINNESOTA

Robert Congdon, Duluth, $1,000 (RNC); F.P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC); James E. Kelley, St. Paul, $1,000 (RNC); W.L. McKnight, St. Paul, $1,000 (RNC); Seth Marshall, Duluth, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph Robbie, Minneapolis, $1,000 (DNC); James R. Singer, Minneapolis, $1,000 (RNC); Fred K. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, $2,000 (RNC).

Republican Finance Comm., Minneapolis, $5,000 (RNC), $5,000 (RSCC), $25,000 (NRCC).

MISSISSIPPI

Miss. Democratic dinner, Jackson, $5,000 (DNC).

MISSOURI

A.J. Bernhardt and Thomas Howieson, Kansas City, $1,000 (DNC); John J. Dwyer, St. Louis, $1,100 (DNC); John H. Lyons, Affton, $1,000 (DNC); Sidney Salomon, Jr., St. Louis, $1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Comm., St. Louis, $10,000 (DNC); Republican Dinner, Kansas City, $10,000 (RNC), $4,000 (RSCC), $6,000 (NRCC); Republican Finance Comm., St. Louis, $11,250 (RNC), $4,500 (RSCC), $6,750 (NRCC).

MONTANA

Republican State Central Comm., Helena, $2,000 (RNC).

NEBRASKA

Hazel A. Abel, Lincoln, $1,000 (NRCC); Bernard J. Boyle, Omaha, $1,000 (DNC).

Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Omaha, $2,500 (DNC); Republican Finance and Budget Comm., Lincoln, $3,750 (RNC), $4,340 (RSCC), $9,631.61 (NRCC).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Republican Finance Comm., Rochester, $1,000 (RSCC), $1,500 (NRCC).

NEW JERSEY

Archibald S. Alexander, Bernardsville, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas J. Brogan, Paterson, $1,000 (DNC); George Bruni, Atlantic City, $1,000 (DNC); Robert S. Conahay, III, Morristown, $1,000 (DNC); Charles W. Englehard, Newark, $3,600 (DNC); John B. Kenny, Jersey City, $1,000 (DNC); Allan P. Kirby, Morristown, $1,000 (10); Thorn Lord, Trenton, $1,000 (DNC); Robert B. Meyner, Trenton, $1,000 (DNC); Dwight R.G. Palmer, Short Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Mary A. Whaley, Short Hills $1,000 (3); David T. Wilentz, Perth Amboy, $1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Comm., Trenton, $3,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Newark, $1,000 (RNC), $5,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (NRCC).

NEW MEXICO

Harry Leonard, Roswell, $1,000 (RNC); Hon. Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, $2,570 (RNC); Albert G. Simms, Albuquerque, $1,000 (RNC); Edward T. Springer, Cimarron, $1,000 (RNC).

NEW YORK

Hon. Winthrop W. Aldrich, NYC, $1,000 (11); Walter H. Aldridge, Scarsdale, $1,000 (11); Herbert Allen, NYC, $3,000 (11); Amyas Ames, NYC, $1,000 (11); George F. Baker, Jr., NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. George F. Baker, NYC, $1,000 (11); Edwin J. Beinecke, NYC, $1,000 (11); Walter Beinecke, NYC, $1,000 (11); Richard J. Bernhard, NYC, $1,000 (11); Samuel M. Bernstein, Brooklyn, $1,000 (DNC); John F. Biddell, Jr., NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Harry P. Bingham, NYC, $1,000 (11); Milton H. Biow, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Clinton R. Black, Jr., NYC, $1,000 (11), $1,200 (5); Douglas M. Black, NYC, $1,000 (11), $1,400 (5); Wolcott Blair, NYC, $1,000 (11); Elmer H. Bobst, NYC, $1,000 (10); Albert C. Bostwick, Westbury, $1,000 (11); George T. Bowdoin, NYC, $1,000 (11); James F. Brownlee, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. A.M. Bruce, NYC, $2,000 (11); Mrs. Mellon Bruce, NYC, $1,800 (5); John M. Budinger, NYC, $1,000 (11); J. Ogden Bulkley, NYC, $1,000 (11);

Hugh Bullock, NYC, $1,000 (5); Arde Bulova, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); William A.M. Burden, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (5), $1,000 (10); Walter F. Burke, NYC, $1,000 (11); Donald Caldwell, NYC, $1,000 (11); Christopher T. Chenery, NYC, $1,000 (11); Hugh J. Chisholm, NYC, $1,000 (11); Jack F. Chrysler, NYC, $3,000 (11); F. Ambrose Clark, Westbury, L.I., $3,000 (11); John B. Clark, NYC, $1,000 (11); R. Sterling Clark, NYC, $1,500 (11); Stephen C. Clark, NYC, $1,500 (11); Miss Alice S. Coffin, NYC, $1,000 (11); S. Sloan Colt, NYC, $1,000 (11); Philip Cortney, NYC, $1,000 (11); Charles R. Cox, NYC, $1,000 (11); Lou R. Crandall, NYC, $1,000 (11); Clinton H. Crane, NYC, $1,000 (11); William M. Crewe, NYC, $1,000 (RNC);

S.M. Crocker, East Islip, L.I., $1,000 (11); Charles G. Cushing, NYC, $1,000 (11); R.S. Damon, NYC, $2,000 (RNC); Joshua A. Davis, NYC, $1,200 (5); F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L.I., $2,000 (5); Henry P. Davison, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Henry P. Davison, NYC, $1,000 (5); Arthur H. Dean, NYC, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (11); Hunt T. Dickinson, NYC, $1,000 (11); Hon. C. Douglas Dillon, NYC, $1,000 (11); Clarence Dillon, NYC, $3,000 (2); Palmer Dixon, NYC, $1,000 (10); William J. Donovan, NYC, $1,000 (11); R.E. Dougherty, NYC, $1,000 (10); Angier Biddle Duke, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); W.A. Durkin, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); William N. Enstrom, NYC, $1,000 (11); William Ewing, NYC, $1,000 (11);

Sherman M. Fairchild, NYC, $1,000 (11); C. Russell Feldman, NYC, $1,000 (11); Marshall Field, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Henry F. Fischbach, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Horace C. Flanigan, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $1,000 (5), $3,000 (11); J. Russell Forgan, NYC, $1,000 (11); Morris Forgash, NYC, $1,000 (11); William J. Forster, NYC, $1,000 (10); Clarence Francis, NYC, $2,400 (5); Gen. John M. Franklin, NYC, $1,000 (11); Henry G. Friedlander, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Irving Gelder, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Lloyd S. Gilmour, NYC, $1,000 (11); Monroe Goldwater, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); A. Conger Goodyear, NYC, $1,000 (11); Harold Gottfried, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Frank J. Gould, NYC, $1,500 (11); J.P. Grace, Jr., NYC, $1,000 (10); Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham, NYC, $1,000 (11); Arnold M. Grant, NYC, $5,000 (DNC); William T. Grant, NYC, $2,000 (11);

Peter Grimm, NYC, $1,000 (10); H. Victor Grohmann, NYC, $1,000 (10); B. Sumner Gruzen, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Hon. Harry T. Guggenheim, NYC, $1,500 (11); Perry E. Hall, NYC, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (11); John W. Hanes, NYC, $1,000 (2), $1,000 (11); E. Roland Harriman, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $3,000 (11); W.A. Harriman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Duncan G. Harris, NYC, $1,000 (10); George Upham Harris, NYC, $1,000 (10); Jane Harris, NYC, $1,000 (ADA); William L. Hernstadt, NYC, $1,000 (11); Charles V. Hickox, NYC, $1,000 (11); Eugene Holman, NYC, $1,000 (11); Carl Holmes, NYC, $1,000 (11); William M. Holmes, NYC, $1,000 (5); Saul Horowitz, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Amory Houghton, NYC, $1,500 (11); William E. Hutton, NYC, $1,000 (11); Roscoe C. Ingalls, Pelham, $1,000 (11); Joseph A.W. Iglehart, NYC, $1,000 (11); Percival M. Jackson,

Long Island, $1,000 (RNC); B. Brewster Jennings, NYC, $1,000 (11); George Kanthaky, Long Beach, $1,000 (DNC);

Alice M. Kaplan, NYC, $4,000 (ADA), $1,000 (4); J.M. Kaplan, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); David M. Keiser, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC); William L. Kleitz, NYC, $1,000 (5); Sigurd S. Larman, NYC, $1,200 (5); Mrs. Mary Woodard Lasker, NYC, $5,000 (DNC); S. Ralph Lazrus, Lawrence, $1,000 (RNC); Orin Lehman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Robert Lehman, NYC, $3,000 (NRCC); George Leib, NYC, $1,000 (11); George C. Leib, NYC, $1,000 (11); Barry T. Leithead, NYC, $2,000 (5); William L. Less II, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Francis S. Levien, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Adele R. Levy, NYC, $2,500 (ADA); Mrs. David M. Levy, NYC, $2,500 (ADA); Lee M. Limbert, NYC, $1,200 (11); Sidney Lipkins, Long Island City, $1,000 (DNC);

Edward H. Little, NYC, $1,500 (11); Henry A. Loeb, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Farnsworth Loomis, NYC, $1,000 (11); Joseph Love, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Ernest Lowenstein, NYC, $1,000 (5); Henry R. Luce, NYC, $2,000 (11); Clinton S. Lutkins, NYC, $1,500 (11); Harrison K. McCann, NYC, $1,000 (11) Elizabeth B. McConnell, Bronxville, $2,000 (2); Mrs. Douglas A. McCrary, Westbury, L.I., $2,000 (11); T. Murray McDonnell, NYC, $1,800 (5); Thomas W. MacLeod, NYC, $1,000 (11); Laurence M. Marks, NYC, $2,000 (11); Joseph A. Martino, NYC, $1,000 (DNC);

Joseph A. Martino, Manhasset, L.I., $1,000 (11); Louis Marx, NYC, $1,000 (11); Henry D. Mercer, NYC, $1,000 (5); Michael J. Merkin, NYC, $2,000 (DNC); Charles E. Merrill, NYC, $2,000 (RNC), $2,000 (11); David A. Merson, NYC, $1,000 (11); Clifford W. Michel, NYC, $1,000 (11); Jeremiah Milbank, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. G. MacCulloch Miller, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Clark H. Minor, NYC, $1,000 (11); Douglas M. Moffat, NYC, $3,000 (11); Edward S. Moore, Jr., NYC, $1,000 (11); Maurice T. Moore, NYC, $1,000 (11); Henry S. Morgan, NYC, $2,000 (11); Edgar A. Newberry, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Maurice Newton, NYC, $1,000 (10), $1,000 (11); Edward J. Noble, NYC, $1,000 (5); Jansen Noyes, NYC, $1,000 (11); William S. Paley, Manhasset, L.I., $1,500 (RNC);

Morehead Patterson, NYC, $1,000 (11); Charles S. Payson, NYC, $1,500 (11); Mrs. Charles S. Payson, NYC, $2,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (11); Ogden Phipps, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L.I., $1,000 (5), $1,000 (11); William C. Potter, Old Westbury, L.I., $1,000 (11); Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, NYC, $1,500 (11); John T. Pratt, Jr., NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, NYC, $1,000 (11); Francis F. Randolph, NYC, $1,000 (11); Harold C. Richard, NYC, $1,000 (11); Torkild Rieber, NYC, $1,000 (10), $1,000 (11); Clifford B. Roberts, NYC, $1,000 (2); George Roberts, NYC, $1,000 (11); William E. Robinson, NYC, $1,800 (5), $1,000 (11); David Rockefeller, NYC, $2,000 (11); John D. Rockefeller, NYC, $2,000 (11); John D. Rockefeller, Jr., NYC, $2,500 (11); Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., NYC, $2,500 (11);

Laurance S. Rockefeller, NYC, $2,000 (11); Nelson A. Rockefeller, NYC, $2,000 (11); Marvin Rosenberg, NYC, $1,000 (ADA); Samuel I. Rosenman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Julian Roth, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); J. Robert Rubin, NYC, $1,000 (11); Sidney H. Scheuer, NYC, $1,000 (4); Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, NYC, $3,000 (ADA); John M. Schiff, NYC, $2,000 (11); Nathan Schulman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas J. Shanahan, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Adrian Van Sinderen, Brooklyn, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Brooklyn, $1,000 (11); Spyros Skouras, NYC, $1,500 (11); Ellis D. Slater, NYC, $1,500 (2); H. Nelson Slater, NYC, $2,000 (11); James M. Slattery, Maspeth, $1,000 (DNC); Alfred D. Sloan, Jr., NYC, $2,000 (RNC), $1,500 (RSCC), $1,500 (NRCC), $1,000 (10);

Mrs. Irene Jackson Sloan, NYC, $2,000 (RNC), $1,500 (RSCC), $1,500 (NRCC); Bernard P. Smith, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Harold V. Smith, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Winthrop H. Smith, NYC, $1,100 (11); Otto L. Spaeth, NYC, $1,000 (ADA); Percy C. Spencer, NYC, $1,000 (5), $1,000 (11); Milton Steinbach, NYC, $2,000 (11); Mrs. Christine G. Stevens, NYC, $5,000 (DNC); Frank M. Stevens, NYC, $1,000 (11); Roger L. Stevens, NYC, $4,750 (DNC); Chauncey D. Stillman, NYC, $1,000 (11); Lester N. Stockard, NYC, $1,000 (2); William J. Stoutenburgh, NYC, $1,500 (11); Donald S. Stralem, NYC, $1,000 (11); David A. Stretch, NYC, $1,000 (11); Nathan Straus, NYC, $5,000 (DNC); Roger W. Straus, NYC, $1,000 (11);

Mrs. Roger W. Straus, NYC, $1,000 (11); Joseph T. P. Sullivan, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Landon K. Thorne, NYC, $1,000 (11); Oakleigh L. Thorne, NYC, $1,000 (11); Hon. Jane H. Todd, NYC, $1,200 (5); John C. Traphagen, NYC, $1,000 (11); Carll Tucker, NYC, $1,000 (11); Harold S. Vanderbilt, NYC, $1,000 (11); Enders M. Voorhees, NYC, $1,000 (11); DeWitt Wallace, Mt. Kisco, $1,000 (11); Frederick M. Warburg, NYC, $1,000 (11); Paul F. Warburg, NYC, $1,000 (11); Jack L. Warner, NYC, $1,000 (10); Harold Webster, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Sidney J. Weinberg, Scarsdale, $1,000 (2); Sidney J. Weinberg, NYC, $1,000 (5);

Herbert G. Wellington, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $1,000 (11); Mrs. Herbert G. Wellington, Locust Valley, L.I., $1,000 (11); Harold T. White, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Florence H. Whiteside, NYC, $1,000 (11); George Whitney, NYC, $1,000 (11); John Hay Whitney, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (2), $3,000 (NRCC), $1,800 (5), $3,000 (11); Mrs. John Hay Whitney, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (11); George D. Widener, NYC, $1,000 (11); F.A. Willard, NYC, $1,000 (2); B.D. Williams, NYC, $1,000 (5); Langbourne M. Williams, NYC, $1,000 (11); Orme Wilson, NYC, $1,000 (11); Garrard B. Winston, NYC, $1,000 (11); Robert Winthrop, NYC, $1,000 (11); Morton Wolf, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Nat Wynn, Bronx, $1,000 (DNC); William Zeckendorf, NYC, $1,000 (10).

Amalgamated Political Action Fund, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Democratic County Committee of County of N.Y., NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Democratic State Committee, NYC, $51,000 (DNC); N.Y. Chapter, ADA, NYC, $2,264.11 (ADA); 1955 Roosevelt Day Committee, NYC, $5,000 (ADA); Roosevelt Day Committee, NYC, $4,500 (ADA); United Republican Finance Comm. for the State of New York, NYC, $88,500 (RNC), $23,500 (RSCC), $83,000 (NRCC).

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Jefferson Penn, Reidsville, $1,000 (RNC).

Durham Republican Club, Durham, $1,100 (RNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Raleigh, $8,449 (DNC); Republican Executive Comm., Taylorsville, $2,500 (RNC), $2,500 (NRCC).

NORTH DAKOTA

Jefferson-Jackson Day Comm., Minot, $3,062.43 (DNC); Republican State Central Comm., Bismarck, $5,525.13 (RNC), $1,250 (RSCC), $2,500 (NRCC); Republican State Central Comm., Grand Forks, $1,000 (RSCC).

OHIO

Stanley C. Allyn, Dayton, $1,000 (10); Carl E. Buchholzer, Dayton, $1,000 (10); Frederick C. Crawford, Cleveland, $1,000 (10); Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Akron, $1,000 (10); Paul W. Litchfield, Akron, $1,000 (10); W. O'Neil, Akron, $1,000 (10); Mrs. Carl J. Rauh, Cincinnati, $1,000 (ADA); W.S. Richardson, Akron, $1,000 (10); Vernon Stouffer, Cleveland, $1,000 (10); Charles M. White, Cleveland, $1,000 (10).

Railway Engine Service Employees Political League, Cleveland, $1,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Columbus, $48,753.60 (RNC), $31,125.60 (RSCC), $43,876 (NRCC); Young Democrats of Mahoning County, Youngstown, $1,000 (DNC).

OKLAHOMA

Carl B. Anderson, Sr., Oklahoma City, $2,000 (RNC); B.B. Blair, Tulsa, $1,000 (RNC); Curtis F. Bryan, Tulsa, $1,000 (RNC); William C. Doenges, Bartlesville, $2,000 (DNC); J.A. LaFortune, Tulsa, $1,000 (RNC); Bailie W. Vinson, Tulsa, $2,500 (RNC); B.W. & J.D. Vinson, Tulsa, $5,000 (RNC); Mrs. J.D. Vinson, Tulsa, $1,327 (RNC); W.K. Warren, Tulsa, $2,500 (2).

Democratic State Central Comm., Purcell, $15,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Oklahoma City, $18,087 (DNC); Republican Preparedness Dinner, Tulsa Section, $16,150 (RNC).

OREGON

Republican Budget and Finance Comm., Portland, $1,000 (NRCC).

PENNSYLVANIA

Ralph Bodek, Upper Darby, $1,000 (DNC); Arthur E. Braun, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); Mrs. Ailsa M. Bruce, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC); Ernest N. Calhoun, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Philadelphia, $2,500 (DNC); M.W. Clement, Philadelphia, $1,000 (10); George H. Deike, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); S.S. Glass, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Charles J. Graham, Coraopolis, $1,000 (6); Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); L.J. Gunson, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); E.J. Hanley, Allison Park, $1,000 (6); Henry J. Heinz II, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); C.F. Hood, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); Lorenz Iversen, Pittsburgh, $2,500 (6); Daniel G. Kelly, Upper Darby, $1,000 (DNC); Clark W. King, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); James J. Law, Wilkes Barre, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas B. McCabe, Swarthmore, $1,000 (RNC); Frederic R. Mann, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC);

Anthony Matz, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC); Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC); Frank A. Mesta, Pittsburgh, $2,500 (6); William F. Morris, Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); W.V. Pangborne, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Raymond Pitcairn, Philadelphia, $1,000 (10); Earl F. Reed, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6), $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. A.M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC); Paul E. Shroads, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (NRCC); C.M. Thorp, Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); R.R. Titus, Villa Nova, $1,000 (RNC); Rep. Francis E. Walter, Easton, $1,000 (DNC); Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (RNC), $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (10); Mrs. E.T. Weir, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); I.W. Wilson, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (10).

CIO Political Action Comm., Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Democratic County Executive Comm., Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Democratic State Comm., Harrisburg, $42,500 (DNC); Lawyers Non-Partisan Comm. for the re-election of Hon. Russell B. Adams, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (6); Philadelphia Chapter, ADA, $2,000 (ADA); Republican Finance Comm., Philadelphia, $42,320 (RNC), $12,550 (RSCC), $28,000 (NRCC); United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (DNC).

RHODE ISLAND

Edward B. Aldrich, Providence, $1,000 (RNC); Bayard Ewing, Providence, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. G.J. Guthrie Nicholson, Newport, $2,000 (11).

Republican State Central Comm., Providence, $2,000 (RNC).

SOUTH CAROLINA

David Dows, Bradley, $1,000 (RNC).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Republican State Central Comm., Vivian, $7,254 (RNC), $2,877 (NRCC).

TENNESSEE

Hugh Abercrombie, Chattanooga, $1,000 (DNC); Lupton Patten, Chattanooga, $1,000 (RNC); Gordon P. Street, Chattanooga, $2,500 (RNC).

Democratic State Executive Comm., Morristown, $1,513 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Nashville, $13,100 (DNC); 3rd District Republican Finance Comm., Chattanooga, $1,500 (RNC).

TEXAS

Jack Blalock, Houston, $1,000 (DNC); Roy H. Buell, Dallas, $1,000 (10); Cecil R. Haden, Houston, $1,000 (DNC); Paul Kayser, Houston, $1,000 (10), $2,000 (11); Cameron McElroy, Marshall, $1,000 (DNC); Clint W. Murchison, Dallas, $1,000 (10); G.H. Nelson, Lubbock, $1,350 (DNC); J.R. Parten, Houston, $1,000 (DNC); Elmer Patman, Austin, $1,000 (DNC); Charles E. Simons, Dallas, $1,200 (DNC); Sam D. Young, El Paso, $1,000 (10).

Democratic Advisory Council, San Antonio, $18,362.59 (DNC); Harris County Democrats, Houston, $5,112.61 (DNC); Senatorial District No. 28, Lubbock, $2,650 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Austin, $3,800 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Houston, $30,000 (RNC), $12,500 (RSCC), $19,500 (NRCC).

UTAH

Hon. G.T. Hansen, Salt Lake City, $1,000 (RNC).

Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Salt Lake City, $2,904.75 (DNC); Salt Lake County Democratic Comm., Salt Lake City, $1,495.25 (DNC).

VERMONT

Republican Finance Comm., Burlington, $2,000 (RNC).

VIRGINIA

Marion M. Caskie, Calverton, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Harold S. Vanderbilt, Mt. Jackson, $1,000 (11).

4th District Comm., Petersburg, $1,400 (DNC); 8th District Comm., Fredericksburg, $1,500 (DNC).

WASHINGTON

Republican State Central Comm., Seattle, $27,936.74 (RNC), $3,100 (RSCC), $9,300 (NRCC).

WEST VIRGINIA

Arthur M. Hill, Charleston, $2,500 (RNC); Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston, $1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Executive Comm., Bluefield, $3,542.55 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Comm., Charleston, $10,628.21 (DNC).

WISCONSIN

Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee, $3,000 (RNC).

Democratic Party of Wis., Madison, $3,000 (DNC); Wis. Republican Party, $5,000 (RNC).

WYOMING

Robert V. New, Cheyenne, $1,000 (RNC).

O'Mahoney for Senator Comm., Cheyenne, $1,000 (DNC).

ALASKA

Alaska Central Comm., Fairbanks, $2,300 (NRCC); Democratic Central Comm., Fairbanks, $1,000 (DNC).

HAWAII

Republican Fund, Honolulu, $2,000 (RNC).

PUERTO RICO

Democratic State Comm., San Juan, $1,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., San Juan, $10,000 (RNC).

ECONOMIC REPORT

The Joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report held public hearings in February, 1956, on President Eisenhower's Jan. 24 Economic Report to Congress. In it the President predicted "high levels of production, employment and income will be broadly sustained" in 1956 though expansion would be "tamer." (See p. 69)

The Committee, chaired by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), departed from its 1955 practice of having panel discussions on the Report, and instead heard individual witnesses. (1955 Almanac, p. 507)

On March 1 the Joint Committee released a report (S Rept 1606) based on the hearings. The majority found it "unlikely" that the 1955 rate of economic expansion could be maintained in 1956. They said the "challenge" for 1956 was "one of adjusting to a more sustainable pattern of balanced growth."

A general dissent was registered by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah). Supplemental views were added by several Democrats and Republicans.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 30 - Feb. 28, 1956.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 30 -- Dr. Arthur F. Burns, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, testified at a closed session.

Jan. 31 -- Robert R. Nathan, Washington economic consultant who served under Democratic administrations, said there was a "basic inconsistency" between the economic assumptions of the budget and the Economic Report. Whereas the report forecast rising output and income in 1956, the budget was based on assumptions by which unemployment would rise to the four-million mark by the end of the year, he said. "If the budget estimates of receipts fully reflect the Administration's economic expectations," Nathan said, "then there must be serious concern about the economic outlook. On the other hand if the views expressed in the Economic Report properly reflect the views of the Administration, then the estimates of receipts are understated."

Nathan agreed with the President's recommendation "that an early reduction of taxes cannot be justified." His reasons were that "too many essential government services are sadly inadequate," such as schools, housing, roads and health. Nathan endorsed the President's request for stand-by authority to impose consumer credit controls, though he said they would "very likely not be needed in 1956." He said consumer credit was "tremendously over expanded" in 1955, but added it would not "exert as strong a stimulating force in 1956 as it did in 1955."

Nathan also urged tax relief for lower income groups, with revenue losses made up by eliminating dividend credits and by "closing some of the many loopholes" in the tax laws.

Feb. 1 -- Douglas said the President's budget message assumed the nation's economy in the year ahead was going to level off at the point reached in the last three months of 1955. That would mean rising unemployment because of normal growth in population and increasing productivity, he said. The Budget Bureau had become "a prophet of doom and gloom," Douglas said.

Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes disputed the suggestion, saying that in making up the budget "we have to be on more firm ground than in estimating economic trends."

Feb. 2 -- Gerhard Colm of the National Planning Assn. said he expected both spending and revenue to be larger in fiscal 1957 than indicated in the budget. He agreed with Douglas, however, that if the economic assumptions upon which Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said the budget was based were correct, unemployment would grow to about five million by the end of 1956.

NO TAX CUTS

Feb. 3 -- Secretary Humphrey said he was opposed to standby consumer credit controls, although the President's Economic Report had recommended they be studied. He also said there was no room for a tax cut in current budget estimates, and it "would be the height of folly to give a tax reduction out of borrowed money." He opposed a graduated corporate tax rate aimed at helping small business, but said the Treasury Department was "very interested to study" a proposal to reverse the normal and surtax rates for corporations (30 percent and 22 percent, respectively). He said the decline in farm prices was "undesirable" but not "alarming."

Feb. 6 -- Randolph E. Paul, a Treasury Department tax expert under the Roosevelt Administration, criticized the President's program for failing to do enough in the spheres of welfare and economic development. He agreed with the Economic Report that taxes should not be cut, but for economic rather than budgetary reasons. He called the current tax structure "inequitable" and said the tax base had been "eroded" by special provisions.

Feb. 7 -- Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. of the Federal Reserve Board said the Board agreed with the President's request for a study of standby controls. "The Board does not seek such authority," he said, "but if it were to be enacted, the Board would prefer that it be made a part of the basic Federal Reserve Act, to be used as and when economic circumstances require."

Feb. 8 -- Marriner S. Eccles, former Federal Reserve Board Chairman, said that with population growth and technological advances, "We must have an increase in gross national product at stable prices of 3 to 4 percent per year to maintain employment." He recommended that the Federal Reserve Board be given authority to "encourage or curtail the expansion of housing mortgage credit and consumer installment credit." He also urged a study of "the entire private and public structure of banking" and legislative action to "create a banking and finance structure adequate to perform all of the financial and credit requirements" of the economy.

FARM PROGRAM

Feb. 9 -- President Murray D. Lincoln of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. said "we need desperately" to reverse current and proposed farm programs, which were based, he said, on "scarcity devices." Lincoln recommended: an insurance program to protect farmers against crop losses; investigation into the spread between prices paid to farmers and those charged to consumers for farm products; creation of a new government agency to "promote and assist in the financing and

setting up of cooperatives;" government subsidy for new industries that would consume farm products; domestic and international food stamp plans; incentive payments to encourage wheat growers to shift to production of other crops; and immediate withdrawal from production of "the millions of acres of government-owned lands now leased to farmers and stockmen."

Feb. 14 -- Former Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman said "national power policy and resource development has been and is being reversed" by the Eisenhower Administration by "a system of nullification, indirection and obfuscation." He said reclamation "would be in liquidation if the Congress had not insisted on carrying through some going construction projects and proceeding with some additional ones the Administration did not want." The average annual budget for the Army Engineers' flood control program was about $54 million less under the Eisenhower Administration than it had been for the preceding eight years, he said.

LOWER TAXES

Feb. 15 -- Ralph W. Robey of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said NAM was "frankly disappointed" the Administration recommended postponement of the April 1 reduction in corporate tax rates. He urged a gradual reduction of both individual and corporate tax rates to a maximum of 35 percent.

Emerson P. Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. recommended fiscal 1957 tax cuts of $1.7 billion in individual taxes, $800 million in corporate taxes and $500 million in excise taxes.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO recommended individual income tax cuts with special emphasis on low and middle income families.

Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, backed President Eisenhower's policy of putting national debt reduction before tax cuts. He recommended reducing or eliminating excise taxes that boosted agricultural marketing costs.

Herschel D. Newsom of the National Grange said a program was needed to support the income of farmers, not to support the price levels of their products.

J. D. Zellerbach of the Committee for Economic Development said the Economic Report expressed "a sound and constructive philosophy about the role of government in our predominantly privately managed economy." He listed four "problem areas" affecting economic growth: population increases, national security requirements, need for "a substantial foreign aid program for as many years ahead as we can now see," and technological advances.

POWER AND WATER

Feb. 17 -- Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay said the Eisenhower Administration "has sought to curtail governmental activities that could be handled as well or better by private enterprise." He said the policy of encouraging local interests to assume their "fair share" of power development had a "concrete result" in increased authorizations for non-federal power development from "less than 1,200,000 kilowatts in 1951 to more than 5,400,000 kilowatts in both 1954 and 1955."

McKay said Administration policy in the field of water resources was to "encourage state and local responsibility and private enterprise...avoid greater demands for federal investment than our national income will permit and...support the federal government's proper participation in developing" water resources.

FARM SURPLUSES

Feb. 28 -- Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson said government-owned surplus stocks, currently valued at $8.7 billion, "reduced farm income in 1955 by the staggering sum of more than $2 billion." For each bushel of surplus crops sold out of stored stocks, "approximately one and a half bushels have replaced it," Benson said. "Mandatory 90 percent parity piles up surpluses which then depress farm prices and farm incomes." He said the wheat carryover, by the marketing year's end, would exceed 1 billion bushels -- more than a year's crop; the cotton carryover, a "new high" of over 14 billion bales; corn, more than 1 billion bushels. Rice stocks, he said, were at "record levels, and increasing."

Committee Report

The Joint Committee March 1 issued its report (S Rept 1606) on the President's Economic Report. A majority of the Committee (Sen. Watkins dissenting) said:

"1955 was clearly a good year and in most respects a record one" but "it seems unlikely that this rate of expansion can be maintained in 1956.

"The challenge for the coming year is thus one of adjusting to a more sustainable pattern of balanced growth.

"Events of the past year further substantiate the likelihood that the struggle against Communist ideology throughout the world is developing into a long drawn-out test of economic strength.

"The Committee...endorses the President's recommendation for maintaining corporation income tax and excise tax revenues at present levels.

"The Committee is alarmed by the continued decline in farm prices and agricultural income.... In the face of the...decline, we must accept the...'soil bank' as a desirable aid in helping avoid further additions to our already large surpluses (and), as a temporary expedient, strong price supports.

"A comprehensive program is needed for dealing with excessive unemployment in economically depressed industrial areas.

"The United States should...approve the agreement calling for participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

"We agree with the President that present conditions do not call for the use of governmental authority to limit terms of consumer installment credit.... However... unless private enterprise exercises self-discipline...it may be necessary to reestablish standby federal authority in order to protect the overall economy against needless fluctuations in employment. We agree...with the suggestion that power to regulate terms of consumer installment credit be restudied (in conjunction with) government, corporate, and private debt as a whole.

"We especially commend as a minimum program the President's recommendations for strengthening federal antitrust policy.

"We recommend that more vigorous efforts be made in the future to assure the coordination of the assumptions underlying the various parts of the budget, and of the budget with the Economic Report."

DISSENTING VIEWS

In his dissenting statement, Watkins said:

His decision to dissent was based on "the partisan nature of the 1956 hearings" and on the majority findings which were "couched...in verbiage...to minimize the economy's progress in 1955" and "unsupported by economic evidence" at the hearings or in staff documentation.

Agriculture "is not on the rocks." Its "basic soundness" is proved by the small number of 1955 bankruptcy cases involving farmers -- .6 percent. "If the soil bank proposal is to be effective...certain changes (must) be made in the conditions of eligibility for assistance under the price support program and the agricultural conservation program.... It is sheer nonsense and a waste of public funds to pay out money to increase production and then not to require participation in an acreage reserve program..."

AL SARENA MINES

Investigation of the grant of Oregon national forest land as mining claims to the Al Sarena Mines, Inc., of Mobile, Ala., and Trail, Ore., provoked a full-scale political battle during 1956. Republicans said the probe was an attempt to smear the Administration with a "give-away" charge. Democrats countered that the Interior Department's action in granting the land patents was the result of political pressure and set a "dangerous precedent." They said the mining company secured the patents solely to gain timberland and not for mining.

Under Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis, who granted the patents in 1954 when he was the Department's solicitor, said he merely was complying with the mining law of 1872, which gave locators of mining claims on public lands the right to all surface resources on the claims. He defended the mining company's decision to cut trees instead of to mine ore as "normal."

Following joint Congressional hearings, sharply worded reports were issued by both the Democratic majority and the Republican minority. The majority recommended an investigation of the case by the Attorney General and cancellation of the company's patents; said Al Sarena had not mined "one cupful of ore" since it got the Rogue River national forest land for $2,375 but had cut more than 2 million boardfeet of timber. The minority said there was no evidence of any improper action, that the case had been "adroitly manipulated into a give-away cause celebre."

The Committee's report was forwarded in July to the Department of Justice, where it was referred to the Lands Division.

Background

In 1948 Al Sarena Mines, Inc., applied for 23 land patents in the Rogue River National Forest in southern Oregon. Mineral tests were made by the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management and the Agriculture Department's Forest Service. They said the mineral content did not justify the land transfer, recommended that the claims be denied.

In 1950 the Forest Service filed a protest against 15 of the 23 claims. In 1951 the Bureau of Land Management ruled against Al Sarena's claims and the company appealed to Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman (D), who took no action.

In 1953 the mine's owners, Charles R. McDonald and Dr. Herbert P. McDonald Jr., asked Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) to intercede in their behalf. Interior Under Secretary Davis, then department solicitor, ordered the Bureau of Mines to take new ore samples. He directed that they be assayed by an assayer acceptable to the company as well as the Bureau. Testimony at hearings disclosed that Al Sarena rejected three suggested western assayers, chose the A.W. Williams Inspection Co. of Mobile, Ala., with which it had done business previously.

Davis received the Williams company's report, showing mineral values higher than in earlier reports, Dec. 24, 1953. He approved the patents Jan. 6, 1954. Democratic opponents of his action criticized his "haste", said he did not even wait for a written report from the government engineer, Richard N. Appling Jr., who took samples of minerals on the claims. They also said no notice was given to the contestant Forest Service of "a procedure without precedent in the administration of our public lands."

Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) Dec. 11, 1955, said the Interior and Insular Affairs Legislative Oversight Subcommittee would hold hearings in Washington "to determine why, and upon whose orders, good judgment and normal procedures were thrown out the window in order to bestow upon the Al Sarena Mines corporation of Oregon one half million dollars worth of public property." Scott said there was a "frantic scheme" to give public timber to the firm. The Subcommittee had held a preliminary hearing in Portland, Ore., Nov. 25.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee and House Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee, sitting together.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 10-31, 1956, on whether Al Sarena Mines, Inc., of Mobile, Ala., and Trail, Ore., conspired with government officials to obtain public timber rights in Rogue River National Forest, Ore., under the guise of mining the land.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 10 -- Commissioner A.J. Walsh of the General Services Administration's Emergency Procurement Service said in a letter that the firm which tested mineral content of the land for Al Sarena, A.W. Williams Inspection Co. of Mobile, had made "many" inaccurate assay reports in the past for the government.

M.E. Volin, former Bureau of Mines official, said he told Richard N. Appling Jr., a Bureau of Mines engineer at Grants Pass, Ore., to store ore samples for the government from the forest so the samples could be double-checked.

Jan. 11 -- Appling said he helped throw the government samples in the Rogue River without testing them after he learned other samples had reached the Williams Co. Volin said Under Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis had told him to send the company's ore samples to a laboratory "mutually acceptable" to Al Sarena for testing.

Jan. 17 -- Appling produced his Jan. 2, 1954, letter which had accompanied the private laboratory report on the Al Sarena claims. The letter indicated Under Secretary Davis knew the gist of Appling's report before granting Al Sarena mining rights.

Sen. Scott, who Jan. 12 charged Davis with approving the claim before reading the report, said Appling's letter would be turned over to the FBI to determine "how much it's been doctored, if any."

Jan. 18 -- Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle and E.F. Mynatt, legal adviser to the Forest Service, said it was not customary for the Bureau of Mines to be asked to sample mineral deposits on disputed mining claims. Such cases were usually referred back to the Bureau of Land Management, Mynatt said.

TIMBER CUTS

Jan. 19 -- McArdle said Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay had the right to grant 15 mining patents to Al Sarena Mines over the objections of the Forest Service. He said the company had cut 962,000 board feet of timber from the contested claims as of Nov. 21, 1955, and another 1,658,000 board feet from eight claims whose patent was not disputed by the Forest Service.

McArdle said the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management had agreed it was questionable whether there was a sufficient showing of mineral content on the 15 claims to justify the patent.

Jan. 26 -- Under Secretary of Interior Davis said the Sarena owners had protested they were not getting fair treatment from the Interior Department in the processing of the patents which were applied for in 1948 and still pending when he became solicitor in 1953. He said he considered it a "fair thing" to refer the assay "to someone in whom they had confidence." He ordered the Bureau of Mines to get together with Al Sarena and decide on an assayer "acceptable" to both. The assayer selected was the A.W. Williams Co. of Mobile, Ala. Davis said he had received a duplicate copy of the assay report and had verified it with the field representative of the Bureau of Mines before deciding to grant the patents. Neither President Eisenhower nor Secretary McKay had influenced his decision, he said.

Jan. 31 -- Davis said he was only complying with the law in granting the Al Sarena patents and defended as "normal" the company's decision to cut trees rather than dig gold on the land.

Chairman Scott said Davis was under pressure from Congressmen while weighing his decision. He said that was a "shabby and shoddy way for government to operate."

OWNERS DECLINE TO TESTIFY

ACTION -- The Committees Feb. 7 voted unanimously to end the inquiry into the mining patents. Scott said the action was taken after principal officers of Al Sarena, Charles and Herbert McDonald, said they did not wish to testify. Scott said Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay "apparently" did not wish to testify either:

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 8 -- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said the Al Sarena case dictated the need for a "new regime" in the Department of Interior. The Department "cavalierly shunted aside" the judgment of the Forest Service in granting Al Sarena mining rights, he said, to enable the company to obtain "timber virtually for nothing under the guise of so-called mining claims." Neuberger Feb. 10 said Secretary McKay should ask Al Sarena to "stop cutting fir trees and pine trees" on its Oregon holdings and operate a mine there. If the company does not comply, Neuberger said, McKay should "bring suit in federal court to recover these claims for the government."

Committee Reports

The House Public Works and Resources Subcommittee June 7, by a party-line vote, approved a report (H Rept 2408) on the Al Sarena investigation. The report was released June 20.

The Democratic majority called granting of licenses to Al Sarena by the Interior Department "a procedure without precedent," declaring the firm "has not mined one cupful of ore" from 475 acres but "has cut more than two million board feet of timber from this former national forest land." The licenses were granted Feb. 15, 1954.

The Subcommittee majority recommended that the Attorney General investigate the case and cancel the licenses "in order to protect the interests of the United States." The majority said Al Sarena's efforts to mine the forest under former Secretary of Interior Chapman failed, but that Under Secretary of Interior Davis and Rep. Ellsworth "worked out a novel procedure for reappraisal of the company's claims outside of the record previously made under normal administrative procedures."

Republican Subcommittee members said that under long-standing law a profitable mining operation was not required when a license was granted and "thousands of mining claims have been lawfully patented with absolutely no history of production." They said Al Sarena had done $100,000 to $200,000 worth of "building toward a mining enterprise." They said the only value officially attached to the timber sold was $77,000 but that the Democrats have used "political quotations of value" ranging from $185,000 to $500,000. "There is no evidence in the record of any improper action or any effort to use pressure, political or otherwise, on department officials by either Congressmen or Senators," the Republican minority said.

PUBLIC POWER REPORTS

Two reports based on 1955 hearings on public power regulations were issued in 1956 by the House Government Operations Committee's Public Works and Resources Subcommittee (H Repts 1975, 2279). The Democratic majority dealt harshly with the Administration's public power policy in both reports, with special criticism of Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Under Secretary Clarence A. Davis, and Assistant Secretary Fred G. Aandahl.

Background

The 1955 hearings of the Public Works and Resources Subcommittee covered an Interior Department regulation allegedly based on a memorandum prepared by a private utility company, and a proposed government contract with a Georgia utility that was ruled illegal by the Justice Department. (1955 Almanac, p. 523) Subcommittee Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) said the Administration was guilty of a "shocking and sordid" giveaway of power resources. Interior representatives said the charges were "completely unjustified."

Members of the Subcommittee were: Chairman Chudoff, Robert E. Jones (D Ala.), John E. Moss Jr. (D

Calif.), Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.), Robert H. Mollohan (D W.Va.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), Charles R. Jonas (R N.C.) and William E. Minshall (R Ohio).

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 28 filed a report (H Rept 1975) on "Certain Activities Regarding Power, Department of the Interior," and June 7 filed a report (H Rept 2279) entitled "Effect of Interior and REA Policies on Public Power Preference Customers."

H Rept 1975 said:

Administration officials in 1953 "commenced a determined effort to sabotage and wreck the federal power program."

Subcommittee hearings showed Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Under Secretary Clarence A. Davis and Assistant Secretary Fred G. Aandahl had "little concern" for "Congressional intent, objective analysis and fair dealing...in their rush to cripple and thwart a sound federal power program as established by Congress." They "have repeatedly attacked as socialistic the program established by Congress to preserve for the people the benefits of their own God-given natural resources. The Committee believes that if these public officials feel that they cannot carry out in good faith the laws they have sworn to uphold, they should resign their offices and be replaced by men who will do so."

Power regulation changes were "willfully" adopted Aug. 11, 1954, by the Department as part of a policy to "subvert" federal laws giving first preference to rural cooperatives and public agencies in the marketing of federal power. The regulation changes "(gave) away valuable rights the government otherwise would have had" and "(made) the sale of federally generated power more difficult and costly." Some (regulation) changes were copied "verbatim from an anonymous document delivered personally" to Davis by a registered lobbyist for the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A minority report signed by the three Republican members of the Subcommittee said:

The power regulation changes were legally made "in the public interest.... The previous regulations were a deterrent to western development."

Subcommittee hearings were "prejudiced" and Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) publicly "impugned the motives and integrity" of Interior officials during the hearings.

The "compulsory wheeling authority" revoked by the Department, and described in the majority report as the most important change in the regulations, had never been invoked in its six years of existence. (Under it, the government could compel private companies with lines across federal lands to carry power for government preferential customers.)

In a separate minority statement, Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), ranking GOP member of the full Committee, said, "As political propaganda to be used in the coming campaign by those who have little if any regard for the facts, the report may be helpful to the politically ambitious."

SECOND REPORT

In H Rept 2279, the Democratic majority said the Eisenhower Administration was attempting to destroy public power and establish "a complete private power monopoly in the United States." Republican members said the majority report was "a vicious attack upon the Administration and...an attack of calculated insidiousness upon the American system of free enterprise."

The Democrats asked President Eisenhower to fire Under Secretary Davis and Assistant Secretary Aandahl on the grounds they "have demonstrated that they are out of sympathy with and unwilling to carry out the laws which they are responsible for executing." The Democrats further charged that "the activities of the Interior Department and the private companies are completely coordinated in each region of the country." The majority recommended an investigation "to determine whether or not there is an organized effort of the private power companies to influence the federal Administration, the Congress, the governments of the states and the political life of the nation."

AIR POWER HEARINGS

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Feb. 25, 1956, named a Special Subcommittee to investigate the adequacy of United States air power. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Subcommittee Chairman and former Secretary of the Air Force (1947-50), had pressed for an investigation mandate.

Speaking on the Senate floor May 17, 1955, Symington said, "It is now clear that the United States...may have lost control of the air.... In any case we should be given an accounting, a balance sheet as to our strength against that of the Communists." On Feb. 25, 1956, Symington said "we are now being forced to follow a secret policy, never explained and never justified."

The "accounting" that followed in the 41 open and closed hearings held by the Subcommittee (March 16-July 19) underscored conflicting opinions among top-level planners about the adequacy of present and planned air power. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the Strategic Air Command, testifying April 27 said "we will be inferior in striking power to the Soviet long-range air force by 1958-60." On June 26 Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles said "it is not a logical conclusion to say they (Russia) have overtaken us or they will." The experts also disagreed about the comparative progress made by the two countries in the race to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM).

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.

ACTION -- Feb. 25 appointed a five-man Subcommittee to ascertain "if present policies, legislative authority and appropriations are adequate" to maintain an Air Force capable of carrying out its assigned missions. Committee Chairman Russell named Symington (D Mo.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), and James H. Duff (R Pa.) to the Subcommittee.

Symington Feb. 25 said the United States had "no stockpile of intercontinental ballistic missiles whatever - and under present conditions won't have any for years to come." Jackson said the major issue to be investigated was "our ability, or lack of ability, to maintain an effective air-atomic retaliatory force...a grave question is raised as to our capability to do this."

Symington March 6 said his group would get "the whole story of guided and ballistic missiles." He named Fowler Hamilton of New York as Subcommittee counsel.

C. C. Furnas, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development, March 25 warned that Russia was "closing the gap" on the U.S. in the race to develop the ICBM and new jet bombers. With respect to guided missiles, Furnas said, "We are not lagging behind if you take the whole program. I feel quite certain it is correct to say we are well ahead."

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson March 27 named Eger V. Murphree, president of the Esso Research and Engineering Co., as military missiles czar with special responsibility to produce a missile that can span the oceans. Murphree's responsibility: "direction and coordination of research, development, engineering and production of guided missile activities."

HEARINGS BEGIN

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- April 16 on the present and planned strengths of the Air Force.

TESTIMONY -- April 16 -- Gen. Omar N. Bradley, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said "I firmly believe" that if World War III came, it would erupt in a Russian attack on the United States "very much like Pearl Harbor." He said the U.S. must maintain forces adequate "to hit back very hard," but added, "I don't think we ought to do like Russia and devote our whole industry to the production of war materials."

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff to Gen. Eisenhower in World War II, said it would be "disastrous" if the U.S. lost to Russia in the race for supremacy in aircraft and long-range missiles. He said Russia had "closed the gap" in training technical personnel and developing scientific weapons. Smith said it was essential to be "ahead or at least abreast" of the technological advances in the missile field.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 17 the Department of Defense appointed Adm. Arthur C. Davis (ret.) as security officer for the hearings. Davis served similarly during 1951 hearings on the firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Secretary Wilson said the Pentagon would "cooperate fully" with the Subcommittee and recognized the "importance of expeditious release of testimony...."

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles testified at a closed hearing.

ACTION -- April 19 -- The full Committee voted to broaden the scope of the hearing to include Naval and Marine air arms.

TESTIMONY -- April 20 -- Adm. Robert B. Carney, retired Chief of Naval Operations, said Russia's rapid strides in the fields of nuclear, air, land and sea power "could result in tacit stalemate tantamount to disarmament." If that happened, emphasis on research and development of new weapons would be "the guts of the whole business," Carney said.

GENERAL STAFF PROPOSED

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, retired former Air Force Chief of Staff, said that at current spending levels, the U.S. could become adequately prepared only by reorganizing the Department of Defense and putting a single general staff over all the armed forces. Spaatz said the U.S. should concentrate on keeping ahead of Russia in the race for an ICBM. The Russians have 400 submarines, Spaatz said, and the U.S. is not prepared to meet the threat of submarines "lobbing guided missiles with atomic warheads" at coastal areas.

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the Strategic Air Command, said: "I consider the lack of skilled manpower to be my most critical deficiency.... Unless something is done we will face the very critical situation of not being able to man the aircraft we have." He proposed a five-point program which he said would enable SAC and the Air Force to retain more skilled career men and officers and improve combat efficiency. It included higher pay for skilled technicians and officers, more adequate family housing, complete dependent medical care, restoration of former commissary and post exchange privileges and educational rights. LeMay said the U.S.S.R. had "a more professional air force" than the U.S. because of better relative pay and other benefits.

April 30 -- LeMay: "...The Soviet Union has a long-range attack capability that it did not have five years ago. This factor creates the possibility of an initial surprise attack upon SAC which in turn would reduce its deterrent power and retaliatory capability. However, under any reasonable set of assumptions, we believe we now have the capability of winning any war the Soviets might start. We are not capable of winning it without this country receiving very serious damage. Five years ago we could have won the war without the country receiving comparatively serious damage." LeMay said on the basis of current warplane building programs "we will be inferior in striking power to the Soviet long-range air force by 1958-60." He said he did not believe the intercontinental ballistic missile would replace all manned bombers "in the foreseeable future."

April 30 - May 1 -- Gen. Earle E. Partridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Air Defense Command, said the "threat of Soviet attack by ICBM is so frightening to me that we just cannot afford to put less effort into the defense than we can put into the offense.... We are studying the problem. We are making preliminary estimates on what is required in the way of hardware and locations, communications and anti-missile and so on, but we still do not have a workable solution.... In principle we have one according to the scientists, but it has not yet been translated into any hardware...." He said estimates indicated "that the Soviets, if they attack at all, would launch a very large-scale attack against this country, and that they will do their best to achieve surprise." Partridge said he doubted that "we could prevent all bombers from getting through," and "one airplane with a thermonuclear weapon can readily destroy one city."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Defense Wilson May 1 said: "From the best information I have they (the Russians) are currently building long-range bombers at a higher rate than we are." He refused to say whether he agreed with LeMay's statement that the U.S.S.R. would lead the U.S. in long-range striking power by 1958-60.

B-52 PRODUCTION

TESTIMONY -- May 2 -- LeMay said 57 long-range B-52 jet bombers were produced prior to Jan. 1, 1956, but only 41 of them were accepted by the Air Force. Only two of the 17 B-52's produced in February, March and April of 1956 had been accepted "because of a component failure for which we now have a solution."

SAC had no jet tankers, he said, to refuel its jet bombers. He added: "We have a reasonably adequate refueling capacity at the present time. However, it is true that we could get more bombs on the target in a shorter period of time if we had more tankers.... I know of no plan that will furnish the number of tankers necessary to give us maximum efficiency."

LeMay said the U.S. should maintain more air striking power than Russia because the U.S. would not "make the first all-out nuclear attack" and so might have part of its air strength destroyed.

LeMay, in closed session testimony released May 27, said it was his "guess" that by 1959 Russia could destroy the U.S. "with a complete surprise attack." He said it was expected that in 1958 Russia would have an ICBM and an intermediate-range ballistic missile. LeMay said he did not think it was possible "to catch SAC unaware even though the Russians would outnumber us under present production estimates by at least 2-1 in intercontinental bombers." LeMay said the Air Force had decided to keep the SAC on an "alert" basis instead of the current "ready" basis. He said this would enable SAC to "more effectively deal with (a) Soviet surprise attack and be in a position to retaliate against it."

May 8 -- Gen. Otto P. Weyland, head of the Tactical Air Command, in closed hearing said if the U.S. had had adequate tactical air power before 1950 "it is questionable whether the Korean war would have started." He said TAC must assist theater commanders by providing air superiority, air defense and close support for ground forces. He said TAC's most critical problem was retention of skilled technicians and mechanics.

May 9 -- Allen W. Dulles, Central Intelligence Agency director, testified in executive session. Dulles' testimony was not released by the Subcommittee.

PRESIDENT DISPUTED

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 9 -- Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said he doubted the country would accept President Eisenhower's thesis, stated at a May 4 press conference, that it was not necessary for the U.S. to outbuild the Russians in long-range bombers. George said: "The country has been taught that the long-range bomber is the core of our striking force. It will remain disturbing to the country to be constantly reminded that the Russians are building an enormous air force but that we are not keeping pace."

In Chicago, Secretary of Defense Wilson warned, "We must be careful not to go off the deep end in our national security programs." He said "no recent development and no forseeable development will basically change" U.S. ability of "inflicting vast destruction upon any aggressor anywhere in the world. This capability cannot be thwarted."

May 8 -- In testimony before the Senate Appropriations' Defense Department Subcommittee considering the Department's proposed $36.2 billion budget for fiscal 1957, Wilson said the production schedule for B-52 bombers had been raised from 17 to 20 a month. He said some critics of current military policies failed to take into account the "total" air strength of the U.S. and cited the B-47 medium jet bomber, which he described as "the heart of our striking power," as "the most powerful single element of air power in the world today."

May 9-- Wilson told the Appropriations Subcommittee the Department's budget carried funds for 202 B-52s, 12 more than the Air Force had requested. He said the 202 bombers would be produced "in four or five months' quicker time" than originally anticipated, but gave no dates for delivery.

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell Jr., chief of Air Force personnel, said by June, 1957, there would be a 57,192-man shortage of such "hard core" technicians as radar, armaments, atomic weapons and airplane maintenance mechanics in the Air Force. "One of the major reasons for our losses is the high-pressure competition offered by a booming civilian economy" for trained technicians, he said.

Lt. Gen. C.S. Irvine, deputy chief of staff in charge of Air Force production, said the production goal for B-52s was formerly 12 a month, or 400 by 1959. Subsequent step-ups in production goals "would get us up to 598 airplanes," he said. He said his "personal feeling" was that the U.S. still led Russian airpower "on the broad front," but "the thing that worries us old-timers is the rate at which they have been closing the gap...."

May 16 -- Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Development, said "the Air Force has been able to maintain the technological lead. But this lead has become progressively more expensive and decreasingly strong in comparison to Soviet power. If we are to maintain the required deterrent force-in-being, we must keep this lead while we have it.... Dollars spent for less than the best Air Force, as measured against requirements, is a total waste. In fact, it is national suicide."

May 17 -- Putt said the U.S. had "a real, firm program" for development of an ICBM.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION PREDICTED

May 25 -- Subcommittee member James H. Duff (R Pa.) asked: "If we got into nuclear war and our strategic air force made an assault in force against Russia with nuclear weapons so that those weapons were exploded in a way where the prevailing winds would carry them southeast over Russia, what would be the effect in the way of death over there under those circumstances, in your opinion?"

Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, chief of Army research and development, replied: "Current planning estimates run on the order of several hundred million deaths that would be either way depending on which way the wind blew. If the wind blew to the Southeast they would be mostly in the USSR, although they would extend into the Japanese and perhaps down into the Philippine area. If the wind blew the other way, they would extend well back up into Western Europe."

Gavin also confirmed a published estimate that a total of 110 nuclear bombs dropped 10 minutes apart on the U.S. would kill or maim about 70 million people and leave hundreds of square miles of the country uninhabitable for a generation.

Gen. Partridge said any Russian attack by their newest jet bombers before 1958 would "give us difficulties." He said three new interceptors (F-101, F-102, F-104) would provide this country by 1958 with probably enough supersonic fighters to cope with the Russian jets. Partridge said Russian jet engines and fighter planes now were superior to those of the United States. He said an adequate program to meet the Soviet threat would total approximately $61 billion for the 15 years from 1951 through 1965. "Very little of this has been spent already.

The big costs still lie ahead," he said. (Partridge's testimony, cleared by the Defense Department, was in the form of printed questions and answers.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 11 -- Gen. LeMay asked the Senate Appropriation's Defense Subcommittee for $3.8 billion of additional funds in each of the next four or five years to provide more planes and bases and men to handle them. Subcommittee Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) June 14 said: "I think we will approve increases of from one-half billion to more than a billion dollars but this will go to all the services, not just the Air Force." (See appropriations bill, p.609)

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- Former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Trevor Gardner in closed session testimony said Russia and the U.S. might get an intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) at about the same time, and the U.S. might develop an ICBM before Russia. Gardner said there was no question in his mind that Russia was "ahead of us on the IRBM" but that "if the management structure doesn't slow it down we might get one about the same time they do." Gardner said the U.S. decision to "go for the ICBM in one jump" could give this country the missile before Russia. He said the Russians had been able to make "amazing progress" by taking "high technical risks" and using "good talent."

June 18 -- Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, said "the consideration of the enemy strength, of course, is the guiding factor in developing armed forces."

TWINING LISTS NEEDS

June 19 -- Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, was asked to elaborate on his prepared statement that "we have certain areas of weakness but they are not such as to presently place our national security in jeopardy." Twining said: "Some of our bases are very crowded.... We can't get (planes) off as fast as we ought to get them off.... Our air defense net isn't as comprehensive as we would like to have it...we would like (a comprehensive air defense system) now instead of maybe a year from now.... We are short technical people. That is a very great weakness.... I feel the first thing...is to take care of this personnel situation.... Second, I think we should fix our base situation.... Then I think we should have some help in research and development, and I would say the last priority is more B-52 s above the 20 a month rate.... I think it would give us a much better balanced force to have more jet tankers."

June 20 -- Maj. Gen. B.A. Schriever, chief of the ICBM program, said in closed session testimony, "we are actually meeting our milestones.... We think this is an extremely tight schedule, but we have a great deal of confidence."

SOVIETS OVERESTIMATED -- RADFORD

June 21 -- Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, "There is good reason to believe that we normally overestimate Communist capabilities in almost every respect.... I think we are in a dangerous position vis-a-vis the Communists in that respect today, because there is an almost hysterical assumption of great capabilities on the part of the Communists, some of which, in my opinion, actually do not exist."

June 25 -- Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker said it was possible the Army, Navy and Air Force soon might each have a guided missile of 1,500-mile range. He said the Army had no desire to covet the role of the Air Force, but added if there had been more Army aviation to support ground forces in Korea, many lives might have been saved.

June 26 -- Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles said the Administration's $15.6 billion Air Force budget for 1957 was "sufficient," but that it would have to be increased in 1958 to meet future goals. Quarles said total air power of the free world was greater than that of the Communist bloc, and that "it is not a logical conclusion to say they have overtaken us or that they will."

June 27 -- Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas said the Navy air arm was "far more powerful than many of us have realized," and that carrier-launched bombers could deliver hydrogen bombs on all but "a few important targets in the world." He said the Navy recently had developed and "has on hand an anti-submarine weapon which will revolutionize anti-submarine warfare." He did not elaborate.

Army spokesmen, in secret testimony made public June 27, said the Army was confident it could achieve a successful counter-weapon against ballistic missiles in time to meet "the described threat of 1960 or 1961."

June 28 -- Quarles said the Air Force might need $23.6 billion for the year ending July 1, 1958, compared with the $16.5 billion recommended by the Administration. Quarles said his figure was a "flash estimate" by Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force chief of staff, and that no "firm" figure had been reached. Quarles said B-52 production, set back by failure of one small part in the bomber, would be back on schedule in September.

WILSON DEFENDS PROGRAM

June 29 -- Secretary of Defense Wilson said he had not put economy above the security of the country. "The combined total" of America's armed forces provides a "dynamic military power of true substance," he said. A major problem in planning the defense program is "its effect upon the economic virility of our country. We recognize that while our military strength must be adequate, it must not be excessive to a degree that could seriously impair the economic vigor of our country or the will and ability of the American people to support it.... We deplore efforts to belittle the capacity and resolve of this government to be prepared to meet any recognized threat." Wilson said President Eisenhower had not dictated any defense budget cuts to him.

July 2 -- Wilson said the extra $800 million voted by Congress for aircraft would be "money in the bank" instead of being used to increase B-52 long-range bomber production. He said he had received no recommendations from the Air Force to increase B-52 production. He said U.S. military strength in general and the B-52 in particular was superior to that of Russia.

July 3 -- Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.), at the close of Wilson's testimony, said: "Two conclusions are now inescapable: One, you are considering going against the expressed will of the Congress by refusing to increase B-52 production, and two, either you are misleading the American people or responsible military officials of the Defense Department are misleading the American people as to the relative strength of the U.S. vis-a-vis the Communists. Specifically, during the past few days we have received from you testimony which has

differed most significantly with the previous sworn testimony and I here note a few of those differences:

"One, the effect of fiscal policies on research and development. Two, whether or not the Soviets are outproducing the U.S. in modern jet aircraft. Three, the quantity of bombers and tankers needed by the U.S. for its security. Four, whether the policy of handling our national security strength is not being carried out on the basis of the tradition of past wars instead of on the basis of that progress which will be utilized in case of any future war.

"In view of the direct conflicts in the sworn testimony presented in these hearings, this Committee must take further evidence before it can reach final conclusions."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 19 -- Wilson, in a letter to Symington, disputed the Senator's comment that there were "direct conflicts" between Wilson's testimony and that of Air Force and Pentagon witnesses. Wilson said it "certainly does not surprise me that differences of opinion have developed," and added that he considered it "normal for divergent opinions to exist whenever individuals express their honest views on complicated and important matters that have different degrees of responsibility." Wilson wrote that "I do not propose to impound" the extra Air Force funds voted by Congress, in keeping with Air Force recommendations and "my own best judgment as to the security needs of the nation."

TESTIMONY -- July 19 -- Air Force Chief of Staff Twining said the Soviet Union had "thousands more combat planes in operational units" than the U.S. Air Force and Navy combined. He said the U.S. continued to hold an advantage in aerial striking power. Twining called for stepped-up production and research by 1957 to keep the U.S. edge.

AVIATION HEARINGS

The Civil Aeronautics Administration, its personnel and its general policies were the object of Congressional investigation by both House and Senate committees during the second session of the 84th Congress.

The Congressional spotlight first focused on CAA when Administrator Frederick B. Lee resigned Dec.10, 1955 and wrote President Eisenhower that his resignation had been requested by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. Deputy Administrator Charles J. Lowen Jr. was named by the President to succeed Lee.

Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee said Weeks and Under Secretary Louis S. Rothschild were part of a "ground-minded transportation clique" trying to control aviation. Monroney's Subcommittee opened hearings in January, 1956 on Lee's resignation and also on a Monroney-sponsored bill (S 2818) to make the CAA an independent agency.

In May, the House Judiciary Committee's Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee began hearings on the problem of monopoly in the aviation industry, with the spotlight this time focusing on the Civil Aeronautics Board, which is responsible for policy decisions. In June, the House Government Operations' Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee opened hearings on civil aviation problems. The hearings were prompted by a Jan. 13 report of the Aviation Facilities Study Group, appointed in May, 1955, which found that civil and military air traffic outpaced "the capabilities of outmoded traffic control facilities." The study was made at the request of the director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Background

The CAA and CAB were created by government Reorganization Plans 3 and 4 in 1939. These plans, effective June 30, 1940, abolished the Civil Aeronautics Authority, established in 1938. The Authority had included an Administrator and a three-man Air Safety Board. After the reorganization, an independent, five-man CAB was set up, with responsibility for policy decisions, including airline routes and rates. The CAA was given responsibility for air operations and placed within the Department of Commerce.

In 1946, Congress passed the Federal Airport Act, authorizing a seven-year, $520 million program of federal grants, to be matched by local airport construction funds. CAA was assigned to administer the Act. The Act was extended for five years in 1953, and in 1955 it was amended to authorize $231.5 million in federal aid to airports for fiscal 1956-59. (1955 Almanac, p. 465)

The 1955 measure was opposed by the Administration as a departure from normal budgetary procedure. CAA Administrator Lee supported the bill.

The CAA also proposed in 1955 a five-year, $250 million modernization program. The program was studied and endorsed by the Air Coordinating Committee, an interdepartmental group representing all federal agencies with aviation interests.

Early in 1956 Congress approved $40 million for the first phase of the program. In July, Budget Director Percival Brundage asked for a $54 million supplemental appropriation for additional air traffic control and navigation facilities for fiscal 1957. He said the additional money was needed because rapidly growing demands on the federal airways system made "a substantial acceleration of the five-year program....necessary." Congress granted only $35 million of the supplemental request.

When Lee resigned, Monroney called hearings, said Lee had been "dumped" because he supported legislation "displeasing to members of the Administration." Monroney introduced a bill (S 2818) to divorce CAA from the Commerce Department. The bill was supported by the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn., representing private fliers; and by the Air Line Pilots Assn., representing commercial pilots.

President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 16, 1956 Budget Message, said he was recommending "new authority to incur obligations of $40 million in 1957" to meet "serious traffic congestion." The Budget Bureau Jan. 13 released the report by the Aviation Facilities Study Group, which pointed up the critical lag in airport and navigation control systems. The eight-man Study Group urged a "national plan for aviation facilities of the U.S. for the next 20 years."

CAA Inquiry

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 4-24; March 5, May 10-28 on the resignation of CAA Administrator Frederick B. Lee and a bill (S 2818) to make the CAA an independent agency.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 4 -- Lee, a Vermont Republican, said his resignation first was requested Oct. 17 by Under

Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild, who told him, "we haven't been getting along too well, and I don't think we are going to get along, and we've reached a parting of the ways." Lee said he went to Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks on Oct. 29 but nothing more happened until Nov. 29 when Weeks asked him to resign, offering to hire him as a consultant for a limited time if he complied. Lee said his relations with Rothschild seemed to cool in May when the Under Secretary sent him a new deputy, Charles J. Lowen Jr., former Denver Airport administrator. Lowen worked principally on direct assignments for Rothschild, Lee said.

Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the hearings would show "an assumption of Presidential powers by those not entitled under law to exercise them."

Jan. 5 -- Lee said he sent two letters to President Eisenhower on Dec. 8, one stating his case for wanting to remain with CAA, the other a formal resignation to give the President freedom of action. He said he did not know if Mr. Eisenhower ever saw them. His resignation was accepted Dec. 10.

COVER-UP CHARGED

Jan. 6 -- Monroney said the Commerce Department was giving Senate investigators "a runaround" by refusing to provide the Subcommittee with a copy of a management study of CAA made under Department orders. He said Secretary Weeks was trying to cover up a blunder in hiring the Chicago consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget by "wrapping a phony cloak of secrecy" around the report. (Lee said the firm had no experience in technical aviation matters, yet recommended wiping out 304 ground-to-air transmitters.)

Jan. 9 -- Carlton Hayward, Commerce Department personnel director, said "I have never sought political clearance in career service."

Jan. 10 -- Monroney said that the position of Deputy Administrator of CAA was "not needed, not asked for, not wanted and not used." Hayward said the job was requested by Weeks and was cleared with the Civil Service Commission.

Lee said his advocacy of a plan to improve the nation's airways system at the cost of $250 million got him into hot water with "the top echelon" in the Department as it conflicted with orders from Weeks to hold down on money requests.

Jan. 12 -- Monroney said the Commerce Department had stated it would forward the management study report for Subcommittee study. He said it should be "exposed to the light of day so the aviation industry and the public ...can learn about it," despite the Department's request to keep it private.

A.B. McMullen, executive secretary of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, said that aviation "is of sufficient importance to justify cabinet or equivalent status in the executive branch of our government."

Jan. 24 -- Under Secretary Rothschild said passage of S 2818 "would be a backward step, creating confusion, waste and inefficiency, thereby blocking progress and jeopardizing (aviation) safety." He said there was "no truth whatsoever" to a charge that "we...have pinched pennies at the expense of air safety." Rothschild said Lee "was not salesman enough to sell" to Congress his money requests.

EFFICIENCY REPORT

ACTION -- The Subcommittee Feb. 4 released, over the protests of the Commerce Department, a survey of the CAA by the Chicago firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget.

The report recommended:

Cutting 3,350 persons from the CAA payroll, to save $13 million a year.

Consolidating 26 air traffic control centers and 169 airport towers into 50 "major terminal areas" and eight "express centers" for long-distance traffic.

Eliminating 304 of the agency's 548 ground-to-air communications stations and replacing them with remote control stations operated from central points.

Restricting CAA's safety activities to setting safety standards.

Transferring CAA airport construction responsibilities to the Bureau of Public Roads.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 4 -- Monroney said the survey was "a threat to aviation" that would "scramble air traffic control as only Rube Goldberg could." Rothschild said that "no portions of the survey have been formally and finally abandoned."

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- Stuart G. Tipton, Air Transport Association president, said that "at the present time and under existing circumstances" he was opposed to S 2818. "As long as the CAA remains in Commerce," he said, "civil aviation interests...will have a spokesman in the Cabinet" along with military aviation.

May 10 -- Lowen, appearing at a hearing on his nomination as CAA Administrator, said he believed the CAA had the authority to deny applications for federal aid to airports where segregation was practiced. Asked by Sen. Thomas A. Wofford (D S.C.) if the CAA had sent out a letter to the effect that federal aid would be withheld in such areas, Lowen agreed but said the statement did not mean federal aid would be withheld completely.

May 11 -- Albert J. Forte, executive assistant to the Administrator, and CAA General Counsel Robert P. Boyle testified on CAA procedures.

May 14 -- Lowen said he considered himself a Presidential appointee responsible to the President. He said Secretary Weeks and Under Secretary Rothschild told him "they expect me to run the agency and to bring up the budget I think is needed." Monroney said he feared Lowen would be subservient to "pennypinching policies" of Weeks and Rothschild.

May 17 -- Charles A. Parker, executive director of the National Aviation Trades Assn., recommended prompt confirmation of Lowen. Parker also recommended passage of S 2818.

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) said he doubted if independent CAA status would solve aviation's problems. Payne said a cabinet post for air, with its accompanying prestige, was needed to coordinate military and civil aviation.

May 28 -- Clarence N. Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Assn., said the Department of Commerce had piled "frustrations" on efforts to plan properly for aviation's growth. He said Congress should strip the Department of its authority over CAA and consider placing a Secretary for Air at its head. Sayen said the frequent turnover of CAA officials made it "impossible to do adequate, consistent, long-range planning."

Joseph F. Marriott, director of airports in Riverside County, Calif., said he was able to get "only a trickle" of

needed equipment as regional CAA administrator. Marriott said his resignation from the administrative post was "influenced in some measure by the frustrations encountered trying to get programs approved and implemented" by the Commerce Department.

LOWEN APPROVED

The full Committee May 23 favorably reported to the Senate the nomination of Lowen as Civil Aeronautics Administrator. Monroney said Lowen's approval did not in any way prejudice the study of the merits of S 2818.

Sen. Wofford May 29 filed a minority report (Exec. Rept 6) on Lowen's nomination. Wofford said Lowen had "exceeded any authority granted or implied by Congress" when he ordered federal aid funds withheld in April for segregated public facilities at the Hawkins Field Airport, Jackson, Miss.

Lowen was confirmed by voice vote of the Senate June 6. He died Sept. 5.

Monopoly Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 2-June 15 on the problem of monopoly in the aviation industry.

TESTIMONY -- May 2 -- Comptroller General Joseph Campbell reported on a two-year study of operations of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Campbell said the Board showed "an apparent lack of interest" in conducting a general airline fare investigation. He questioned the necessity of charging the government more for airmail than other freight and said "serious doubt" existed over justification of a fare increase granted in 1952. "We believe that the airlines should be able to carry mail at rates and yields that are closely related to those of freight," Campbell said. He also said that although CAB auditors had "frequently taken exception" to airline accounting and reporting practices, "there was no indication that such practices were brought to the attention of the Board."

May 3 -- Stuart G. Tipton, Air Transport Assn. president, disputed a charge that the scheduled airlines had conspired to prevent new competition. "I take this opportunity to confirm that the accusation is false," he said. "I can add that the accusation made against companies which constantly...have assumed the obligations as well as the benefits of the Civil Aeronautics Act was particularly offensive, coming as it did from a combine which has evaded those same obligations and governed its operations by the sole standard of maximum profit for itself."

(Tipton was referring to charges by a leading non-scheduled airline, Trans American, formerly called North American Airlines.)

May 4 -- Tipton said: "The scheduled airline industry does not oppose, endorse or fear a general investigation of passenger fares.... We do not oppose a general fare investigation because we are certain that it would only show what we already know -- that scheduled air travel is one of the best bargains in the country today.... We do not endorse such an investigation because we feel it is an unnecessary waste of time and money to prove what is already known by anybody who is familiar with the economics of the industry, and we don't fear an investigation for the very same reasons."

Tipton said the Association in the past had tried to line up support for candidates for appointment to the CAB but had been unable to reach agreement on whom to support. Endorsement of candidates for judgeships, he remarked, was "standard practice among bar associations."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 10 -- The CAB said it would investigate airline passenger fares. It said the investigation was prompted by 1955 financial reports of the 13 trunkline carriers operating within the U.S.

TESTIMONY -- May 11 -- Donald Markham, ATA attorney, said the big airlines in the Association do not freeze out travel agents who also sell tickets for non-scheduled airlines. He said the ATA had drawn up such a regulation but it never went into effect.

May 16 -- Subcommittee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) ordered transcripts of the hearings turned over to the Justice Department to see "whether the Air Transport Assn. violated the antitrust laws by cooperating with its members to keep competitors out of the air freight field and in carrying on a campaign to cast discredit on the non-scheduled airliners."

May 17 -- Tipton said the Association was considering charging higher rates for people who reserve seats on airliners but do not show up to use them.

NORTH AMERICAN CHARGES DISPUTED

May 22 -- Alexander G. Hardy, senior vice president of National Airlines, said charges made by North American and other non-scheduled airlines that the certificated airline industry was monopolized were "false and misleading.... I charge North American with a deliberate campaign of wholesale violation of the law and defiance of the Civil Aeronautics Board" because it is not certificated to fly with the frequency it does. Hardy said the Subcommittee should investigate North American Airlines to ascertain the depth of their lobbying.

He charged these people with being, or having been, in the employ of North American: Hardy McClay and William C. Burt, former CAB lawyers; Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), "a North American lobbyist, lawyer and director;" Laurence Henderson, "formerly staff director of the Senate Small Business Committee;" Morris Rosenblatt, "a high-powered lobbyist...and campaign director of the National Committee for an Effective Congress;" Gardner Jackson, "an effective lobbyist and a top officeholder in the Americans for Democratic Action;" and "politically well-connected Murray Chotiner and Raymond Bowles." He said that Gen. Omar N. Bradley had written Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, deputy assistant to the President, in 1955 asking White House backing of North American because it was veteran-owned and furthered low fare travel. (Sen. O'Mahoney said he was connected with North American between 1952 and 1954 when he was out of the Senate and in private law practice. See 1953 Almanac, p. 590)

Thomas J. Donovan of the American Society of Travel Agents described the workings of the Society in regard to airline ticket sales.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 22 -- Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Select Small Business Committee released a 228-page study on competition in the regulated civil aviation industry prepared for the Committee by the CAB. Sparkman said: "It appears to me that the favored few grandfather carriers are still being allowed to split up all of the greatly increased revenue traffic on the nation's trunk routes."

May 23 -- Trans American Airlines, formerly North American, wrote the Subcommittee requesting an "exhaustive investigation of the whole story of airlines pressure" on the CAB and other government agencies. It charged testimony given the Subcommittee showed the "CAB capitulated to airline pressure in granting a trans-Atlantic fare increase; major airlines contributed to a slush fund to take legislators on hunting trips; CAB member Harmar Denny, after being visited by the head of the airline lobby, switched his vote and thereby killed a general investigation of passenger fares."

PAN AMERICAN DEFENDED

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- Juan T. Trippe, Pan American World Airways president, said his company, "which its competitors have sought to paint as a monopoly, in reality is subject to an amount of competition on its international routes which makes United States domestic airline operation...a pink tea party." Trippe said that in the domestic air business, in contrast to the foreign field in which Pan American competes, "the CAB provides protection against uneconomic and wasteful competition. Our government has no power to control the subsidy or other aid granted to our foreign-flag competitors or to require them to conform to labor standards Americans would think proper."

June 15 -- Chairman Celler said the Defense Department had refused on security grounds to tell the Subcommittee the details of PAA's operations in Latin America and the U.S.-sponsored airfield building program the company undertook in South America during the war.

Trippe denied he ever negotiated with the British Overseas Airways Corp. for a cartel arrangement so the two firms could share European business.

Aviation Traffic

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 25 - July 18 on civil aviation problems and the report of the Aviation Facilities Study Group headed by W. Barclay Harding (submitted to the White House Dec. 31, 1955, published Jan. 13, 1956).

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Chairman Robert H. Mollohan (D W.Va.), in an opening statement, said the Subcommittee was concerned with the Harding group's findings that: risks of mid-air collisions had reached critical proportions; airport and navigation control systems were lagging far behind aeronautical development and the nation's needs; only a piecemeal approach was being followed to solve air problems; and coordination of groups working with aviation problems was highly complex and often ineffective.

Harding said "central planning and central direction" were needed to meet mounting aviation control problems. He said his group had been told that more than $3 billion had been spent on military airports in the United States since 1951, while only $116 million went into civil airports.

Vice Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl (Ret.), executive director of the National Air Transport Coordinating Committee, said NATCC had conducted an effective voluntary aircraft noise-abatement program since 1952 in the New York-New Jersey air terminal area. Rosendahl said both Boeing and Douglas aircraft companies had told NATCC that commercial jet planes scheduled for delivery in about three years could operate from civil airports because of noise suppression equipment.

June 26 -- Clarence Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Assn., said there had been a "failure of the Department of Commerce to assert leadership in the aviation field." He said the Civil Aeronautics Administration should be taken out of the Department of Commerce and should have firm central control over the nation's air space.

June 27 -- Chief Engineer Maynard Pennell, of Boeing Aircraft Co.'s transport division, said airports in the future would have to be some 10,000 feet long, instead of the present 6,000 feet, for long distance jets. Pennell said the jet planes due to go into operation in about three years could fly nonstop from Chicago to London and from Seattle to Tokyo.

Warren T. Dickinson, Douglas Aircraft Co. executive engineer, said the CAA had been as much as five years off in its predictions on the size of air traffic. Air travel in 1955 reached the figure the CAA had predicted for 1960, he said.

VOICE FOR PRIVATE AVIATION ASKED

July 2 -- Milton W. Arnold, Air Transport Assn. vice president for operations and engineering, said civil aviation, as represented by aircraft and airport operators, was not consulted on joint use of airports by the Joint Use Panel of the Air Coordinating Committee. Arnold said under ACC procedures government agencies sat in judgment as to whether they should have private air space. He said the Air Navigation Development Board was "dead," and that new machinery should be created. Arnold said a one-man post would be more effective than a committee, with that person responsible to the President and empowered to deal with military as well as civil aviation.

He said it was his "guess" no air traffic control system could have prevented the June 30 collision of two airliners over the Grand Canyon. No absolutely "foolproof" system could be developed because "human beings and machines are not going to function perfectly," Arnold said. (For hearings on the crash, see below)

TESTIMONY -- July 9 -- CAA Administrator Lowen said the agency's five-year plan to expand and improve facilities was "the greatest federal airway program in history." He said the program which would cost approximately $246 million would put the country "in a state of readiness for the first stage of the jet age," and give the CAA traffic controller "radar eyes." When the plan was put completely into effect, Lowen said, "we will have radar coverage of the entire airspace of the United States at high altitudes."

David D. Thomas, CAA director of air traffic control, said the U.S. had "the finest air-traffic control system known in the world." He said, however, that "inadequate emphasis has been placed on developing new tools for air-traffic control," and that "we need to reinforce radar signals so that we can see aircraft through precipitation clutter."

July 10 -- William B. Davis, CAA director of the Office of Aviation Safety, said there had been two near-collisions over Cleveland and one over Pittsburgh within the last six months. He said all planes should be required to carry radar sets to show how close they were to other craft in the area.

July 12 -- Under Secretary Rothschild said "...the executive branch has already expanded its efforts to assure that everything possible will be done so that our aviation may continue its tremendous progress."

July 13 -- Edward P. Curtis, President Eisenhower's Special Assistant for Aviation Facilities Planning, said "about as good a guarantee as you can get" against plane collisions at this time is to have pilots observe existing federal regulations.

July 16 -- Robert J. Wilson, Capital Air Lines vice president, William Joy of the Detroit Aviation Commission and Cass S. Hough, former Michigan director of aeronautics, opposed shifting airplane operations from Willow Run to the Detroit-Wayne Major field.

July 17 -- John H. Witherspoon, Detroit controller, said the Detroit-Wayne Major Airport "should be completed as the commercial port to meet the needs of the Detroit area."

July 18 -- Herbert H. Howell, director of the Office of Airports of the CAA, said movement of scheduled air carrier operations to Willow Run "was generally regarded as a temporary solution" because of its distance from Detroit. He said the CAA still supported the development of the Wayne-Major Airport as the best solution to the area's air problems, with Willow Run Airport assigned to the military.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHAOS REPORTED

ACTION -- The full Committee July 27 filed a report (H Rept 2949) on the "Federal Role in Aviation," based on the Subcommittee's hearings. It called for a "drastic reorganization" of federal aviation agencies.

The report said there were 75 committees and agencies dealing with aviation, found: "A lack of well defined authority and responsibility in aviation matters.... The multiplicity of agencies has resulted in compounding confusion rather than in the resolution of critical problems." The report recommended: granting additional funds for the air-traffic study started by Edward P. Curtis, President Eisenhower's assistant on aviation planning, so his committee could finish its work ahead of the estimated Sept. 1, 1957 completion date; resolving by Oct. 1, 1956 the controversy over whether the military or civilian air navigation system should be adopted; acceleration of the five-year CAA modernization plan.

The report said "participation by regulatory bodies in Air Coordinating Committee matters and according ACC decisions binding effect, without adherence to procedures prescribed by the Congress, represents a flagrant flouting of the will of Congress." It said the CAB and Federal Communications Commission should get off the ACC and expressed concern at "the predominance of the military services" on the ACC and Air Navigational Development Board.

Grand Canyon Crash

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- July 3 ordered a general investigation of all airspace problems by a Special Subcommittee on Airspace Use. Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) appointed Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the Transportation and Communications Subcommittee, to head the Special Subcommittee. Priest said the group would begin its study by investigating the Grand Canyon crash of a Trans World Airlines plane with a United airliner, which killed 128 persons. "Definite action must be taken at once," Priest said, "to improve the means of handling our high-speed air traffic. The special study will explore the Committee's legislative responsibility in this all-important and highly technical field."

HEARINGS -- July 7 in Las Vegas, Nev., and July 18, Sept. 11-13 in Washington.

TESTIMONY -- July 7 -- William K. Andrews, Director of Safety Investigation for the CAB, said the Grand Canyon crash was "a definite collision" and that primary responsibility before the crash rested with the Trans World Airlines pilot. "TWA had full responsibility for maintaining separation," he said.

July 18 -- Witnesses were: C.N. Sayen, president, Air Line Pilots Assn.; Capt. Jasper Solomon, TWA pilot; Capt. Lionel Stephan, American Airlines; Capt. David Halperin, chairman, TWA Air Safety Committee; Capt. John A. Lovett, chairman, United Airline Central Committee; and other TWA pilots.

Halperin said a survey of pilots showed there was an average of four "near miss" air collisions every day. Solomon said he had flown over the canyon about one and one-half hours before the crash, had good visibility, so turned over the canyon so the passengers could get a better view.

SIGHTSEEING THE CAUSE?

Subcommittee Member Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) said the crash probably occurred because the two pilots "were both looking at the Grand Canyon."

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 11 -- Oscar Bakke, deputy director of safety regulations for the Civil Aeronautics Board, said existing air traffic control machinery of the Civil Aeronautics Administration had a "traffic handling capacity" equal to only one-fifth of the total movements of aircraft. He said the most obvious solution to the problem of increasing speeds of aircraft was to extend positive control of planes to all altitudes in which high speed planes operated. He said, however, that CAB had concluded that CAA's air traffic control system lacked the capacity to accommodate more than a small percentage of the airplanes using controlled airspace.

Arthur C. Peterson, chief of the Weather Bureau's domestic aviation section, said the airliners that collided had been flying in relatively clear skies with good visibility. He said he could see no direct relationship between the weather and the accident.

Sept. 12 -- Acting Civil Aeronautics Administrator James T. Pyle said the existing airways traffic control system was "a good and a safe system," but was "not adequate to meet all the demands placed upon it without imposing extensive delays on the users." Pyle said the system lacked sufficient geographical coverage of traffic control facilities. He said the projected federal airway plan provided for expanded traffic capacity in three broad areas -- radar, communications and navigation aids.

Sept. 13 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild said the nation's new air navigation system was "the best we can now devise," adding that it will be several years before it is fully applied. The new system, called Vortac, is a compromise of the civilian and military air traffic control systems.

Milton W. Arnold, vice president of operations and engineering for the Air Transport Assn., said his group asked more than two years ago for an airway over the

Grand Canyon area where the airliners collided. Arnold said the CAA did not have adequate funds to fulfill the airway request.

HODGE EMBEZZLEMENT

The July, 1956, indictment and subsequent conviction of resigned Illinois State Auditor Orville E. Hodge and two fellow-conspirators for embezzling $1.5 million in state funds touched off a front-page Congressional investigation. At the instigation of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee ordered hearings to determine the involvement of federally insured banks and the role of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in the case.

The hearings, to which Hodge was taken from prison to testify, brought charges of "politics" from Illinois Governor William G. Stratton, Republican candidate for re-election. Stratton testified at the hearings and indicated he thought the Democratic-controlled Committee was using its investigation to provide fodder for the Democrats in the Nov. 6 election. (Stratton was successful in his bid for re-election but ran far behind the rest of the GOP ticket.) Fulbright attempted to get Stratton to admit he was slow to act after discovering something was wrong in Hodge's office. Stratton insisted he was responsible for bringing Hodge to justice.

The hearings also brought into the news ex-Illinois Gov. Dwight H. Green (R) chairman of the board of a bank in which Hodge was a secret stockholder. (Green was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1948 race for governor.) Newspaper stories during Hodge's trial said Hodge had been revealed as a collector of gambling payoffs during Green's administration.

When the hearings concluded, Fulbright said they had been "both frustrating and fruitful" and that testimony "demonstrated conclusively that several changes must be made in the FDIC statute and the federal banking laws in general." He said he questioned "seriously the advisability of federal deposit insurance for any bank in which a state supervisory official has substantial stock holdings."

This was a reference to Hodge's procurement of a secret interest in about one third of the stock of the reorganized Bank of Elmwood Park after Hodge, as State Auditor, closed its predecessor.

The hearings disclosed that an FDIC attorney, John Russell, drew up the papers for the reorganization and became president of the new bank.

Background

The FDIC is a government agency whose management is vested in a three-member board of directors. The President appoints two members for six-year terms, with Senate approval. The third member is the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency. FDIC's main functions are: to pay off depositors of insured banks which close without making adequate provision for payments; to act as receiver for all national banks placed in receivership and for state banks in receivership when the state designated it as the receiver; and to prevent continuance or development of unsafe and unsound banking practices.

Hodge's scheme involved the issuance of state warrants (checks) in the names of firms or individuals not entitled to receive money from the state, forging the payees' names on the warrants and cashing them. As Hodge's other major function was the supervision of state banks, he had the needed bank contacts to carry out his frauds. While the State Treasurer was required to countersign the Auditor's warrants, his only official function was to make sure there was sufficient balance in the account against which they were issued to pay the warrants when presented.

When the scandal broke, Hodge, 52, was a candidate for re-election and also a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. He had served three consecutive terms in the Illinois General Assembly, beginning in 1946, and in 1952 won his State Auditor's post over five opponents. He had made a bid for Governor in 1952, but withdrew in favor of Stratton. He had been mentioned as a possible Gubernatorial candidate in 1960. Hodge resigned his Auditor's job July 16, when an investigation of irregularities in his office began to gain momentum. He also withdrew his candidacy and gave up his convention assignment.

Disclosure of his embezzlement resulted from a reader's tip to a Chicago Daily News reporter, George Thiem. Other Chicago newspapers and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch joined in the investigation. A full-scale investigation was ordered July 12 by State's Attorney George P. Coutrakon of Sangamon County. The amount of money involved was estimated at $540,000 until July 19, when State Attorney General Latham Castle announced that "an estimated $800,000 paid out upon fraudulent or forged warrants" had been issued by Hodge's office.

FEDERAL, STATE INDICTMENTS

Hodge was indicted on 54 counts July 21 by a federal grand jury which charged him with misapplying funds in a federally insured bank. Indicted with him were: Edward A. Hintz, ex-president of the Southmoor Bank and Trust Co. which cashed Hodge's warrants; and Edward A. Epping, Hodge's administrative assistant. Hintz had resigned as bank president July 13 without giving a reason.

The indictment charged the three men with conspiracy in the cashing of $516,000 in state warrants. Hodge was charged with transferring $356,000 from a special state unclaimed-property trust fund to the Southmoor bank, where it was placed in an envelope made available to Hodge and his wife.

A second, 46-count indictment was handed up July 24 by a Sangamon County grand jury, charging forgery, embezzlement and confidence game. All three men were named in the state indictments, which covered 46 state warrants allegedly fraudulently issued and cashed for a total of nearly $650,000.

State's Attorney Coutrakon July 25 released a statement by Hodge in which the latter said he had used the money to further his political career and meet large hotel and entertainment bills. "I must have been temporarily insane," Hodge's statement said.

SENTENCES IMPOSED

Hodge July 26 pleaded not guilty to charges of embezzling state funds but changed his plea to guilty at his arraignment Aug. 13. At his federal trial he pleaded guilty to 51 of the 54 counts. The government dropped three counts for technical reasons.

Both Hintz and Epping changed their pleas from not guilty to guilty of state and federal charges.

Hodge was sentenced Aug. 15 in federal court to 20 years' imprisonment for misapplying $816,427 in state funds deposited in federally insured banks. The sentence was subject to a 10-year reduction if Hodge made good on his promise of complete restitution. The state court Aug. 20 sentenced Hodge to 12-to-15 years for embezzlement of $637,000.

Hodge's confederates received the following sentences: Hintz -- in federal court, three years and an additional five years' probation; in state court, one-to-three years and a $3,000 fine; Epping -- in federal court, five years and an additional five years' probation; in state court, four-to-five years.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- September in Washington and October in Chicago, to determine the involvement of federally insured banks and the role of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in ex-Illinois State Auditor Orville E. Hodge's embezzlement of $1.5 million of state funds.

TESTIMONY -- In Washington, Sept. 21 -- FDIC officials, led by board member and former chairman Maple T. Harl, denied charges by Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) that the FDIC had "established a pattern" of lenient supervision in several Chicago banks which "ended up in the Hodge affair."

Much of the testimony centered on Henry J. Beutel, who in 1954 pleaded no contest to an indictment charging misapplication of bank funds and was put on probation for five years. One of the banks controlled by Beutel and his associates was the First State Bank of Elmwood Park, a suburban Chicago community. Hodge as State Auditor closed the bank in 1953. Fulbright said it was discovered when the Hodge scandal broke in 1956 that Hodge owned "a substantial interest" in the successor institution, the Bank of Elmwood Park, and that the FDIC permitted Hodge and former Gov. Dwight H. Green to open the bank with reduced capital.

Fulbright said Eugene Gover, supervising examiner for the FDIC in the Chicago district, had made a series of critical reports on Beutel, starting in 1949, yet "played along with him for three years."

Sept. 22 -- Fulbright told reporters the FDIC had "permitted itself to be used for...private purposes" of Hodge. He said testimony had shown that FDIC "conducted its dealings" with Hodge "without sufficient vigor."

Sept. 25 -- Neil Greenside, assistant to the FDIC board chairman, and Gover said there was no way their examination of the Southmoor Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago could have uncovered Hodge's embezzlement, in spite of the fact that fraudulent state warrants were cashed in the bank while examiners were in the bank investigating its records. They said their examination of the bank was concerned with questionable real estate loans.

Sept. 26 -- Fulbright said Congress should consider revising the basic legislative charter of FDIC.

BANK PRESIDENT INVOLVED

In Chicago, Oct. 8 -- Ralph K. Schlitz, assistant cashier of the Southmoor Bank and Trust Co., said he had cashed large checks for Hodge because they were approved by bank president Hintz. He said he otherwise could have refused to cash them, but "I have loyalty to my superiors." Schlitz said Edward A. Epping, Hodge's administrative assistant, usually was in Hintz' office when the checks were brought out for him to cash. Records of Hodge's cashing of state warrants were kept in a private ledger maintained by Hintz, Schlitz said. The warrants were unusual, he said, because in practically all cases the payees did not have accounts at Southmoor Bank. Schlitz said he would hand the cash to Hintz or put it in a "brown envelope" used to provide cash for any of Hodge's personal checks.

HODGE'S EXPLANATION

Hodge said he could not explain why he pocketed state money. "I suppose it was temporary insanity," he said.

Hodge said he closed the First State Bank of Elmwood Park in April, 1953, because it held too many small loan notes. Its successor, the Bank of Elmwood Park, in which he purchased stock, was opened seven weeks later, he said. He said he made several trips to Washington, D.C., to get authorization for the bank to open with $600,000 capital instead of the $1 million asked by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. He said he did not discuss the matter with any Members of Congress, or seek White House help, but talked only with FDIC staff members. He said he bought 3,200 shares of stock in the new bank, at $20 a share, because it was "short of needed capital." Later, Hodge said, he bought 7,000 shares because "by then it was a good investment." The shares were put in an employee's name, he said, because he did not think the State Auditor should be identified with the transaction. Organizers of the new bank included ex-Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois, currently bank board chairman.

Hodge said he saw nothing wrong in the fact that John Russell, an FDIC official, later became president of the new bank.

Oct. 9 -- Hintz, serving a three-year prison term for conspiracy, refused to testify because "of present circumstances." Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) said he would recommend that Hintz be cited for contempt.

Epping, serving a five-year term for conspiracy, also refused to testify under the Fifth Amendment and "because of pending indictments."

Fulbright questioned Hodge on what he had done with the stolen cash. Hodge said he had no written documents to show where the funds were spent, but enumerated the following expenditures: $200,000 on a hotel at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; $75,000 for an interest in a small loan company; $60,000 on a farm; $100,000 for airplanes, which he said all had been turned over to the State.

Fulbright said Hodge's testimony left more than $600,000 unaccounted for. Hodge said "I don't think you're being fair with me." Fulbright replied, "You are lying to this committee."

Hodge also said: he did not share the embezzled cash with anybody; he was not "covering up" for anyone; he was not a target for blackmailers or extortionists; he neither reported nor paid federal income taxes on the state funds he pocketed.

Hodge said "everything I and my dear wife had is going to the state," and "I think it will exceed what I owe."

Oct. 10 -- Henry J. Beutel, who headed the Elmwood Park bank which Hodge closed, said the bank's closing was "unwarranted. A constructive auditor...could have

straightened out our operation." Beutel said he had to make cash contributions from 1949 to 1952 to get state treasury funds for deposit in his bank.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Oct. 11 -- Charles O. Mensik, president of the City Savings Assn., said that in April of 1956 he gave Hodge $6,800 for "political advertising." He said Hodge told him "$4,000 would be used to get a good turnout in the primary and the other $2,800 would go to help legislators who were friendly to savings and loan associations."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III Oct. 10 told the Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee the Justice Department was investigating a complaint from Chicago alleging that state and national banks in that city had made substantial contributions "for a political purpose."

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 12 -- John Russell, president of the Bank of Elmwood Park, said political contributions from banks were "standard procedure." Russell said he was serving as an FDIC attorney when he drew up organization papers for the bank, which promised him the presidency. He said he did not see any conflict of interest in his role as FDIC attorney and prospective bank president.

S. Edward Bloom, a director of the Elmwood Park bank before its reorganization, said he opposed having the old bank taken over by Hodge, ex-Gov. Green and others. Bloom said he signed only after Hodge threatened to send the bank into receivership if he did not sign papers clearing the way for assumption (the legal process where a new bank takes over the liabilities of an old one).

Green testified that $1 million in state funds were sent to his bank in 1953 by a State Treasurer he had helped to elect. "There's no sense in playing ostrich about this," Green said, "it is perfectly obvious that if someone does you a favor you will reciprocate if you can."

Arthur M. Wirtz, Chicago real estate broker, said in June, 1956, Hodge asked him to buy 11,165 shares of Elmwood Park bank stock held by the then Auditor. "This was the first time I really knew Hodge was the actual owner of these shares," Wirtz said. Wirtz said he paid Hodge $301,455 for the stock.

Oct. 15 -- Herbert C. Paschen, Cook County treasurer who resigned as a Democratic candidate for governor after criticism of an employee welfare fund in his office, said the fund was "for charitable bequests to help out, when people were sick or died, for flowers." He said banks contributed to the fund but were not deprived of deposits of county funds if they did not contribute.

PRESSURED FOR STATE FUNDS

Elmer J. Hoffman, former Illinois State Treasurer (R), said he was pressured by politicians and bankers for deposits of state funds. He said "party loyalty" dictated which banks got the most of the state funds. He said a favored bank was the Elmwood Park one, "out of deference" to former Gov. Green. He said the Southmoor Bank got special consideration because of pressure from Hodge and "out of a close personal friendship" for the former president, Hintz.

Frank Fish, an Elmwood Park bank shareholder, said he contributed to Gov. Stratton's campaign in 1952 and later succeeded in having $800,000 in state funds deposited in that bank. He denied there was any connection between the political contributions and the deposit of state funds in his bank.

Hodge Case

These are the principals in the case:

Orville E. Hodge -- Illinois State Auditor and a Republican candidate for re-election. He resigned when his misuse of state funds was discovered, and was convicted by both federal and state courts for misapplying and embezzlement of a total of $1.5 million. He received a 12-15 year prison sentence.

Edward A. Hintz--President of the bank which cashed Hodge's forged checks. He resigned suddenly when the scandal broke; was found guilty of conspiracy, and sentenced to one-to-three years' imprisonment.

Edward A. Epping -- Administrative assistant to Hodge and allegedly present in Hintz' office when check transactions were carried out. Found guilty of conspiracy, he was sentenced to four-to-five years' imprisonment.

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois -- Republican candidate for re-election. He charged the Senate investigation was a Democratic scheme to influence the Nov. 6 election, claimed credit for ousting Hodge.

Ex-Gov. Dwight H. Green (R) of Illinois -- He became Board Chairman of a bank reorganized by Hodge under questionable circumstances.

These are the banks involved:

Southmoor Bank and Trust Co.--Where Hodge's fraudulent checks were cashed, and where bank president Hintz kept state funds in an envelope for Hodge's personal use.

First State Bank of Elmwood Park -- Closed in 1953 by State Auditor Hodge, who then invested funds secretly in its successor, the

Bank of Elmwood Park -- In which Hodge held $301,000 worth of shares under an employee's name and whose board chairman was ex-Gov. Green.

Oct. 16 -- Hoffman said he increased state deposits in the Granite City (Ill.) Trust and Savings Bank by $1.6 million in 1953 at the request of Auditor Hodge.

Oct. 18 -- Gov. Stratton said "I doubt if Hodge would be out of office yet if I had not taken firm effective action. We have already taken steps to see that a repetition of the Hodge case does not occur."

Asked about newspaper accounts that Stratton acted fast to put Hodge behind bars to save other big names from detection, Stratton said, "I think it is a dastardly and infamous inference." Stratton said the Governor has no jurisdiction over elective officers, adding he had no reason to suspect anything was amiss in Hodge's office before the scandal broke.

Oct. 19 -- State Treasurer Warren E. Wright said Hodge visited him in his office June 10 and asked him to withhold auditor records from newsmen investigating Hodge's activities. Wright described Hodge's view as, "if he went down, the whole Republican team would go down, toll road and all." Wright said he helped to uncover the embezzlements, beginning a check after he heard rumors of strange happenings in the Auditor's office. He said he made photostatic copies of 21 state warrants (checks) cashed by Hodge and gave them to Gov. Stratton in July.

Cook County Public Administrator Charles J. Fleck said bank president Hintz had contributed to Stratton's campaign in 1952, "probably...through me at my instiga-

tion and request." He said he did not remember the amount contributed. Fleck said he was "under the impression" a 1952 contribution also had been received from Leon Marcus, a principal stockholder and director of the Southmoor Bank. He said in June, 1955, Hintz gave him checks totaling approximately $4,600 "to be used, I thought, with no strings attached...for the entire state ticket." Hintz told Fleck the money was "a contribution from Marcus personally," Fleck said.

Chairman Fulbright said the inquiry "demonstrated conclusively" that several changes should be made in federal banking laws.

NICKEL PROJECT PROBE

The House Government Operations' Special Government Activities Subcommittee in 1956 conducted a politically explosive probe of the $43 million expansion of a government-owned nickel project at Nicaro, Cuba. In a June report the Subcommittee's Democratic majority charged that the Eisenhower Administration was guilty of "political favoritism" in awarding the construction contract for the expansion. The Republican minority rejected the majority's conclusions because they had not been "properly substantiated."

Background

The Nicaro nickel plant is owned by the U.S. government and operated under the management of the General Services Administration. It was built during World War II, as an emergency project, by Frederick Snare Corp. After 40 months of production, operation was discontinued in 1947, and the plant was surplus property from 1947 to 1951. It was restored to operation after the outbreak of the Korean War.

The Office of Defense Mobilization in December, 1953 authorized a 75 percent expansion of the plant, at a cost not to exceed $43 million. The construction contract for the expansion ultimately was awarded on a 50-50 basis to Frederick Snare Corp. and Merritt-Chapman and Scott, a construction firm controlled by financier Louis Wolfson.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Government Activities Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 13, 16-18; Feb. 16; Oct. 18-19.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 13 -- Randall Cremer of the Frederick Snare Corp. of New York, supervisor of the nickel project, said General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure had recommended the Balmer and Moore Insurance Agency of Chicago as brokers for the workmen's compensation insurance contracts at the Nicaro plant. Cremer said Balmer and Moore ultimately received two-thirds of the plant's insurance business which brought $64,000 in brokerage fees.

Cremer, project manager of the plant, said the National Lead Co., which had charge of the expansion, selected Merritt-Chapman and Scott of New York, a construction firm headed by Louis Wolfson, for the building contract. Mansure, however, insisted that the Snare firm be given a share of the contract. Although the two firms were splitting the costs of the project, Cremer said, Merritt-Chapman had one employee in Cuba, while Snare had about 2,500.

Jan. 16 -- Mansure said he had submitted a list of four bidders for the Nicaro contract to Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall to get his views on their reputations but that Hall "took no part" in selecting one for the contract. He said he took Cremer to see Hall during the contract negotiations because he wanted all prospective contractors to have an opportunity to talk to "everyone." Cremer, he said, had been afraid "Washington" was "against his company."

Mansure said he had not recommended Balmer and Moore for the insurance brokerage but had only expressed the hope that a Midwest firm would get the business. He said he had named Balmer as a man able to advise Nicaro contractors, but at the time he had not known that Balmer himself was a broker.

Jan. 17 -- James P. Pinkley, head of GSA's nickel-graphite committee, said an offer from National Lead to supervise the project for "$10 and costs" was turned down because the GSA feared the work would be limited. Subcommittee Chairman Jack Brooks (D Texas) said National Lead was then paid a $30,000 fee instead.

William J. Balmer, a partner in the insurance firm and a Chicago Republican leader, said he recommended Mansure for the GSA job.

Jan. 18 -- Cremer said in a letter to the Subcommittee he did not call on Hall with Mansure in 1954 as Mansure had testified earlier.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 6 -- Mansure's resignation as General Services Administrator was accepted by President Eisenhower. In a letter dated Feb. 3, Mansure said he was resigning because of "personal obligations." Later, he said his resignation had nothing to do with the nickel probe.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Cremer reiterated that Mansure had recommended the Balmer and Moore agency. When asked by Chairman Brooks if Balmer would otherwise have gotten the insurance business, Cremer said "no."

REPORT FILED

ACTION -- The full Committee June 19 filed the Subcommittee's report (H Rept 2390) entitled "Inquiry into the Expansion and Operation by General Services Administration of the Government Nickel Plant at Nicaro, Cuba." The Subcommittee's Democratic majority found that "political and private influence" had played "an active role" in awarding the construction contract; that, "since they were inexperienced in Cuba and had no permit to do business in that country," it was "seriously questionable" whether Merritt-Chapman and Scott should have been awarded any part of the contract; that Balmer and Moore was awarded the insurance brokerage contract "on the basis of political favoritism."

Subcommittee Members concurring in the report were Brooks, Lester Holtzman (D N.Y.), John E. Moss (D Calif.), Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) and Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.).

The Subcommittee's GOP minority protested that the majority findings were based almost entirely on the testimony of Cremer and that other vital witnesses were never called to testify. The three Republicans -- R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.), J. Arthur Younger (Calif.) and Otto Krueger (N.D.) -- rejected all of the majority conclusions "simply because they have not been properly substantiated." They concluded that "the unwillingness of the majority to call and hear witnesses who could have cor-

roborated raises the presumption that corroboration did not exist."

The Subcommittee Sept. 14 released a partial text of a memorandum by Randall Cremer. Cremer wrote that before the contract was awarded he called on Republican Chairman Hall June 3, 1954, and assured Hall "we have no Democrats in the higher brackets, and believe practically none in the lower." The memo said Cremer promised to "work with" Hall in placing bonds and insurance for the project "where it would do the most good" and to "do anything within reason."

Cremer's memorandum said he later called on James P. Pinkley, GSA official, and asked what was holding up the contract. Pinkley replied, according to Cremer, "the National Committee," and added he hoped "we can get Hall's clearance today -- thinks now this is essential."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Hall told reporters Sept. 14 he had "never cleared any contractor, big or small, for work with the government." Any suggestion that he did, he said, was "pure bunk."

HEARINGS RESUMED

The Subcommittee held further hearings Oct. 18-19. Republican Chairman Hall, invited to testify, said he was too busy to appear until after the election.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 18 -- Cremer said "political pressure did get into this (contract) very early in the game and it was terrible." He said Hall had asked him if employees of the Frederick Snare Corp. had contributed to the Democratic party. Cremer said former GSA Administrator Mansure and Pinkley of the GSA had told him in the spring of 1954 that Hall felt Democratic companies had been favored for federal contracts under Democratic Administrations and it was now time to give Republican firms a chance.

Subcommittee investigators said that after the Snare firm and Merritt-Chapman and Scott were awarded the contract -- worth $500,000 to each of them -- officials of the Snare company increased their contributions to the Republican party from an average of $636 a year in seven previous years to $7,500 in 1954. Cremer said the increased contributions were made because it "looked important to elect a Republican Congress." He said six members of the Senate Appropriations Committee were responsible for Merritt-Chapman getting half the contract, adding Snare should have had it all.

Oct. 19 -- Mansure said he had taken to Hall in 1954 a list of six firms bidding for the nickel contract. He said his aim was to "forestall" later criticism of the contract award. Hall, Mansure said, had the mistaken impression that the Snare Corp. had been identified with past Democratic administrations and "he (Hall) didn't want a firm that had been in the political feed trough for 20 years."

Mansure denied telling Cremer his company had to make a political contribution to get the contract. He did say he had told Cremer one of Snare's difficulties was that there had "been no showing of Republicanism on the part of the Snare Co. in the past."

Mansure said he had been prodded into resigning his GSA post by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton, at that time also a Presidential assistant, after he refused to fire career employees to make room for political appointees. He denied his resignation involved his failure to award government contracts to Republican firms.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Work of the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1956 included probes of Communists who had held government posts and an alleged Communist conspiracy in connection with securing and issuing passports. In July the Committee held hearings on a report, financed by the Fund for the Republic, on "blacklisting" in the entertainment industry.

The Committee Jan. 17 released its annual report (H Rept 1648) on Communism stating:

"The menace of Communism in America remains unabated; the Committee found out that 10 hitherto undisclosed Communist cells operated within the government; Communists have attempted to indoctrinate American youths in summer camps; radio and television networks continue to use the talents of Communist party members because of inadequate information and investigative facilities."

The report recommended:

Authority to use technical devices (such as wire taps) in "matters affecting the national security"; prosecuting willfully contradictory statements before federal bodies as perjury without making the federal government prove which statements were false; extending the statute of limitations for espionage; stiffening the penalties for conspiracy to overthrow the government to $20,000 in fines and 20 years imprisonment.

The House Jan. 31 adopted, by a roll-call vote of 385-1, a resolution (H Res 352) authorizing the Committee on Un-American Activities to spend up to $275,000 in the conduct of its investigations. The Committee was granted $225,000 in probe funds in 1955. There was no debate on the measure. Rep. Roy W. Wier (D Minn.), the lone dissenter, later said he had voted against giving the Committee more money because "they go out and smear people right and left, and then you have to go out and scrub it off." (For voting, see chart p. 186)

Communists in Government

HEARINGS -- Intermittently on Communist infiltration of the government.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 14 -- James E. Gorham, former chief of the Civil Aeronautics Board Routes Division, said he had been a member of the Communist party from 1934 to 1942. During that period Gorham said he was employed by the Federal Emergency Relief Agencies in New York and Washington, Railroad Retirement Board, Works Progress Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission and the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce's Subcommittee to Investigate Railroads, Holding Companies and Related Matters.

Gorham said during his 1934-38 service with the Senate Subcommittee it was headed by then-Sen. Harry S. Truman, but that Committee Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.) actually ran the inquiry. Gorham said he resigned his CAB post Sept. 30, 1955, when he was subpenaed.

He said he did not know the current status of those who were members of Communist cells with him, but gave the Committee these names: FERA, in New York -- Louis Lehrman, Lawrence Elkind, Barbara Best; WPA -- Miss Edna Richter and her brother, Irving Richter; Marcel Kistin, Rebecca Pfferman, Sidney Katz, Bernard Greenberg; NRA -- Albert Blumberg, John Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rhine, Arthur Stein; SEC -- Meyer

Naigles, Doxey Wilkerson, Thomas Cox, Mrs. Polly Vibber, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Ball.

On the Subcommittee -- Herbert Fuchs, Samuel Konigsberg, Alfred Bernstein, Sylvia Soloff and Ellis Olin.

The Committee heard these witnesses invoke the Fifth Amendment when queried about past Communist affiliations: Irving Richter, Morris Levine and Miss Bertha Blair, Feb. 15; Henry Rhine and Marcel Kistin, Feb. 16; Joseph Robison, attorney for the American-Jewish Congress, who said he had not been a Communist since joining the Jewish Congress in 1946, Martin Kurasch, David Rein, Allan R. Rosenberg, Feb. 21;

Jacob H. Krug, Feb. 24; Mrs. Helen Hill and Mrs. Selma Rein, Feb. 28; Sidney and Julia Katz, Lawrence Elkind, Robert Ehrlich, Robert Greenberg, Feb. 29; Professor Lawrence R. LaVallee of Dickenson College (Pa.), Edwin S. Smith and Nathan Witt, March 1.

Feb. 23 -- Ruth Weyand, Washington and Chicago attorney, said she never had been a Communist. She said "prior to the time my interracial marriage became public in 1950, no one had ever accused me either publicly or privately of being a member of the Communist party so far as I am aware." Miss Weyand said she worked as an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board from 1938 to 1950 and never had been "subjected to any formal hearing on loyalty."

Entertainment Blacklisting

The Committee held hearings in July on a "Report on Blacklisting" in the entertainment industry, independently edited but financed by the Fund for the Republic.

According to the two-volume, 599-page report, "All the studios (in Hollywood) are now unanimous in their refusal to hire persons identified as Communist party members who have not subsequently testified in full before the House Un-American Activities Committee." In radio and television, the report said, "advertising agencies, networks, program packagers and sponsors all have a voice in deciding who will be used."

TESTIMONY -- July 10 -- Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) in an opening statement said the Committee "has for some time been concerned with ascertaining whether the Fund for the Republic stands as friend or foe in America's struggle against Communism." He said the report on blacklisting made "very serious charges against organizations and individuals who have been active in combatting the Communist threat in the entertainment industry.... It accuses them of having created -- for diverse motives -- a vast machinery of blacklisting which destroys the innocent as well as penalizing the guilty."

John Cogley, editor of the two-volume report and former editor of the Catholic lay magazine "Commonweal," defended the report. The report alleged the entertainment industry since World War II has been subjected to blacklisting practices and described an alleged "security clearance" system through which suspected performers could remove themselves from the blacklist. According to the report, the so-called "clearance men" were "often the same" individuals who initiated the charges. Cogley defended the report as a factual document and added: "I would resent heartily the implication that I was defending anyone or Communism in general. I am not putting forth any position of my own. I am only saying what happened to these people, and how they reacted." Cogley identified Arnold Forster, chief counsel of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, as a "public relations expert" who, the report said, dealt successfully with a so-called "clearance ring." Cogley said Forster "was doing nothing he considered wrong -- he was merely trying to help people he thought unjustly accused."

July 11 -- Forster said his "concern with the quoted material (in the report) is that it is far from complete" and added: "From where I sat, the men who are referred to as clearance men were doing good, not evil."

James F. O'Neil, former national commander of the American Legion and editor of its monthly magazine, said the Legion "never engaged in clearance activities, never associated with blacklisting." He said the Legion was opposed to employment of entertainers identified with the "Communist apparatus."

Frederick T. Woltman, New York World Telegram and Sun reporter, and George Sokolsky, a columnist, denied that they had been "clearance men" as stated in the report. Sokolsky said the report suffered from "inadequate research, from either an unwillingness or an inability to get at all the facts and from a double standard of morals."

July 12 -- Vincent Hartnett, radio and television consultant, said he frequently helped to "rehabilitate" performers but was "never in the business of acting as a clearance man...." He said only about five percent of the Communists in the entertainment world had been uncovered. He termed it "dangerous slanting" to apply the word blacklisting to patriotic people who refused to hire Communists and sought to weed them out of the industry.

HUTCHINS PROTESTS INQUIRY

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 10 -- President Robert M. Hutchins of the Fund for the Republic said the Fund had "complete faith in the journalistic integrity of John Cogley" and his report. "The Fund," he said, "believes that this independent factual assessment of a major civil liberties problem has made a valuable contribution to the preservation of the Bill of Rights.... The Fund regards the subpenaing of Mr. Cogley...as an unprecedented invasion of freedom of thought and expression in the United States."

TESTIMONY -- July 13 -- Godfrey P. Schmidt, a New York attorney and president of Aware Inc., a private organization formed for the announced purpose of fighting Communism in the entertainment field, said the Fund report was a "political tract." Schmidt said "the Communist party high command would be glad to have a document like this come out every week."

July 17 -- At Philadelphia, actress Gale Sondergaard said her refusal to testify about alleged Communist activities hampered her movie career. She said she had appeared "in about 40 motion pictures, winning one Academy Award and the nomination for another." Since 1951, when she invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Committee, she said, she had not appeared in a single motion picture.

July 18 -- Actor Jack Gilford, also named by the Fund report as an example of entertainers denied work for political reasons, invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Mrs. Maureen Black Ogden of Short Hills, N.J., an investigator for the Fund for the Republic, defended the Fund's award of $5,000 to the Library Committee of the Plymouth Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. The award was made for what the Fund termed the Library

Committee's "courageous and effective defense of democratic principles" in hiring Mrs. Mary Knowles after she had pleaded the Fifth Amendment in 1953 before the Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

Mrs. Ogden said it was not her duty to probe the past of Mrs. Knowles. Walter said "the fact of the matter is neither you nor the Fund for the Republic was concerned whether she was a Communist." (Mrs. Knowles was cited for contempt of Congress April 30. See p. 588)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 16 -- The Plymouth Monthly Meeting declined under the First Amendment to turn over minutes of its meetings to the Committee. In a letter to Chairman Walter the group said "...'Plymouth Meeting' is a religious society and its records protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution from subpena by a government body."

Passports

HEARINGS -- June 10-21 on an alleged Communist conspiracy in connection with securing and issuing passports.

TESTIMONY -- June 12 -- Walter said recent hearings revealed a pattern in the way American passports were secured by "Communists, those under Communist discipline and those used by Communists."

Paul Robeson, Negro singer, refused on the basis of the Fifth Amendment to say whether he was a member of the Communist party. He said refusal to issue him a passport was a denial of freedom which took place "because (Secretary of State John Foster) Dulles, (Sen. James O.) Eastland (D Miss.), (Rep.) Walter and their ilk oppose my views on colonial liberation, my resistance to oppression of Negro Americans and my burning desire for peace with all nations."

Otto Nathan, New York University economics professor, refused to tell the Committee whether an affidavit he submitted to the State Department in 1953 was true or false. In the affidavit, submitted in connection with a passport application, he swore he was not and had never been a Communist. He cited the First, Fourth and Ninth Amendments in refusing to answer the Committee's questions about his political beliefs.

June 21 -- Playwright Arthur Miller was questioned about passport applications he submitted in 1946, 1954 and 1956. He refused to answer questions about persons with whom he attended Communist party writers' meetings in 1947. "I am not protecting the Communists or the Communist party," he said. "I am trying to and I will protect my sense of myself. I could not use the name of another person and bring trouble on him."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 13 -- The Committee voted to ask the House to cite Robeson for contempt of Congress. It voted also to cite for contempt Clark Foreman of New York City, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, for failing to turn over his passport as directed. Later, the Committee recommended contempt citations of Nathan and Miller. These were adopted by the House July 25. No action was taken on Robeson and Foreman.

Communist Strategy

The Committee held hearings Sept. 10-11 on "the strategy and tactics of international Communism," taking testimony from Ernst Tillich, director of West Berlin's "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity."

It released two reports on Soviet tactics:

May 20 -- a study entitled, "The Great Pretense -- A Symposium on Anti-Stalinism and the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party."

Sept. 23 -- the first volume of a symposium entitled, "Soviet Total War." It included statements on Communism by Eddie Rickenbacker, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, AFL-CIO president George Meany and many others.

The Committee in November and December held hearings in Washington and Chicago on Communist efforts to influence immigration and security legislation. West Coast hearings focused on propaganda efforts dealing with the Far East.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee continued in 1956 its investigations of Communist influence in the United States and related security threats. Highlighting its hearings was testimony by a number of newsmen with former Communist affiliations (continued from 1955, see 1955 Almanac, p. 529).

The Subcommittee also questioned, at his request, Jacob K. Javits, New York attorney general and Republican candidate for the Senate, about statements that Communists helped his earlier political career. Javits was elected Nov. 6.

The Senate granted the Subcommittee $280,976.23 to carry out its investigations; it received $260,000 in 1955.

Press Communists

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 4-6 on Communism in the U.S. press.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee June 29 and July 13-14, 1955 heard testimony from New York newsmen about past Communist party affiliations.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 4 -- James S. Glaser, copyreader for The New York Post, said he became a member of the Communist party 21 years ago. He said he was a copyreader for The New York Times when Communist party leaders "intoxicated me with flattery" and made him the managing editor of The Daily Worker, Communist newspaper. Party membership, he said, was a "dreadful mistake" which ended with his resignation.

Glaser termed himself still a socialist, an "archenemy of Communism." He protested that the Subcommittee was "placing him on exhibition" by quizzing him about his past but agreed to answer all questions.

Clayton Knowles, New York Times reporter, testified he joined a Communist party cell in 1937 at the Long Island Daily Press and quit the group "early in 1939." He said he left the party because "I made a bad mistake and rectified it as soon as I could."

Jerry Zalph, a Times proofreader for 20 years, challenged the Subcommittee's authority and invoked the First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments in refusing to answer questions.

Samuel Weissman, for 20 years a member of the Times editorial and index department said, "I am not now a (party) member nor have I been a member in any way for the past seven years." He refused to answer other questions on Communism.

John T. McManus, listed as general manager of the National Guardian, invoked the Fifth Amendment on many questions on Communism. He was president of the New York Newspaper Guild from 1943 to 1947.

Allan James Aronson, listed as executive editor of the Guardian, invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to say whether he held such a post.

Jan. 5 -- Otto Albertson, Times composing room employee, refused to tell the Subcommittee whether he was a member of the Communist party. He invoked the Fifth Amendment.

William A. Price, New York Daily News reporter, refused to say whether he was a Communist. He said, "I hold no office of public trust" and since "I draw no pay from government agencies the Subcommittee has no right to make an inquiry into my private affairs."

Don Mahoney, New York Daily Mirror rewrite man, when asked if he had ever been a member of the Communist party, said, "Not only am I not a member of the Communist party, but I have never in my life performed any subversive act of treason, espionage or sabotage." Mahoney invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked a second time about possible past connections with the party.

N.Y. TIMES PROTESTS

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 3 -- The American Civil Liberties Union urged the Subcommittee to "take special care to avoid even the impression that it is using its power to punish newspapers' editorial policies or the individual stories of their reporters."

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) said the statement by the ACLU "warns against offenses which they indicate they fear the Subcommittee will commit, while at the same time specifically stating the Committee has not yet committed any of these offenses."

Jan. 5 -- The Times in an editorial stated "it seems to us quite obvious that the Eastland investigation has been aimed with particular emphasis at the New York Times .... It seems to us to be a further conclusion that the Times has been singled out for this attack precisely because of the vigor of its opposition to many of the things for which Mr. Eastland, his colleague (Sen. William E.) Jenner (R Ind.) and the Subcommittee's counsel stand.... It (the Times) will continue to enlist good will against prejudice and confidence against fear."

Eastland said "the New York Times denies when no one has accused it.... The New York Times is not under investigation."

Counsel J. G. Sourwine said he was "flattered that the Times has seen fit to group me with two of the senior Members of the Senate...."

"TRAGIC MISTAKE" TO JOIN PARTY

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 6 -- Dr. Benjamin Fine, New York Times education editor, said he made the "tragic mistake" in 1935 of joining the Communist party for about a year while he was a graduate student at Columbia University.

Nathan Aleskovsky, former Sunday New York Times assistant book review editor, said he was not currently a Communist but refused to say if he ever had been one. He said his refusal was based on the First and Fifth Amendments.

Matilda Landsman, Times linotype operator, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether she had conspired "to infiltrate and attempt to secure control of Typographical Union Local No. 6" in New York.

Jack Shafer, former Times copyreader, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Communist.

Seymour Peck, Times Sunday magazine staffer, said he had been a Communist from 1935 to 1949 but refused to reveal the names of former fellow Communists because it might "unnecessarily damage other persons whose activities...were in no way unlawful or dangerous to our national institutions." He said the Subcommittee's questions were outside its jurisdiction but did not plead the Fifth Amendment.

Robert Shelton, Times copyreader, refused to answer if he was a member of the Communist party on grounds the questions invaded his private rights set forth in the First Amendment.

Alden Whitman, Times copyreader, said he was a Communist until 1948 but refused to name party associates. He did not invoke the Fifth Amendment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 6 -- Chairman Eastland and Vice Chairman Jenner said the hearings had "disclosed...a significant effort on the part of the Communists to penetrate leading American newspapers... We feel confident that the American press will prove fully competent to deal with the problem in its own American way."

Subcommittee Member Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) said "I've some misgivings and doubts about calling individuals" whose activities in the Communist party were of a brief duration and went back 15 or 20 years. He said none of the Subcommittee Members had been notified who the witnesses were before they were subpenaed. "I want to be sure we do not do injustice or cause unnecessary embarassment or humilation if (the witness) is completely rehabilitated and has no new information to give this committee."

William A. Price, New York Daily News reporter, and Dan Mahoney, New York Daily Mirror rewrite man, were fired from their jobs for refusing to tell the Subcommittee whether they had been Communists.

FOUR CITED FOR CONTEMPT

May 10 -- The Senate by voice vote adopted resolutions citing four newsmen for contempt of Congress because of their refusal to answer Subcommittee questions about Communism. Eastland said they had withheld "pertinent information."

The resolutions and the persons they cited:

S Res 253 -- Robert Shelton, a New York Times copyreader; S Res 254 -- Seymour Peck, desk man on The Times Sunday magazine; S Res 256 -- Alden Whitman, Times copyreader; S Res 257 -- William A. Price, former New York Daily News reporter.

The four men were indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., Nov. 26.

Javits Hearing

HEARING -- Sept. 5 on N.Y. attorney general Jacob K. Javits, ex-Rep. (R N.Y., 1947-55) and 1956 GOP candidate for the Senate.

BACKGROUND -- Dr. Bella Dodd, a former Communist leader active in New York, June 14, 1956 testified in closed session that she had been told in 1945 or 1946

that a Jacob K. Javits had just come to New York from the West Coast and that "some of our people were very much interested in Mr. Javits' political future."

Julien G. Sourwine, former chief counsel for the Subcommittee and unsuccessful candidate for Nevada's Democratic Senatorial nomination, said in an August press release that Javits had been "mixed up" with a man who became an editor of the Communist Daily Worker.

Javits Aug. 3 requested a hearing before the Subcommittee to rebut charges of past associations with Communists. On Aug. 30 he said the charges were "vicious rumors" spread to prevent him from getting the New York Republican nomination for Senator. At the same time Javits made a "blanket denial" that he had ever been a member of or sympathetic to the Communist party.

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 5 -- Javits said his meeting with Dr. Dodd was made in connection with his first Congressional primary race: "I got...a long list of people that I ought to see, to get educated about what is going on in New York...in this period I went to see Dr. Dodd...(to) get educated about teachers.... I was told she had some connection...(with) the Teachers Union." He said he did not know then of her Communist ties.

Javits said he had exchanged some "pleasantries" with Frederick V. Field, at the time a Daily Worker editor, at the United Nations conference in San Francisco in April-May, 1945. "I may have seen him around the conference to say 'Hi' to -- that is all I know about Fred Field."

JAVITS PRAISED, ELECTED

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sept. 5 -- President Eisenhower told his press conference he had never heard Javits "say a word...that wasn't that of a fine American."

Javits Sept. 10 was chosen for the GOP Senate nomination by the Republican State Committee Convention. He was elected Nov. 6 over NYC Mayor Robert F. Wagner, by a 3,723,933 to 3,263,159 vote.

Other Hearings

The Subcommittee also held hearings intermittently in 1956 on the scope of Soviet activity in the U.S. Witnesses included several former secret agents of the USSR and reporters for the Soviet news agency, Tass.

On May 1 and Oct. 22-24, the Subcommittee investigated two incidents in which Soviet officials were charged with pressuring citizens to leave the U.S. and return to Russia.

The Subcommittee Oct. 16 released testimony by William B. Stephenson, chairman of the expiring Commission on Subversive Activities of the Territory of Hawaii. Stephenson said most Communist activities in Hawaii were carried out by officials of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and the United Public Workers, both of which were expelled by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950. He said the ILWU, headed by Harry Bridges and convicted Communist Jack W. Hall, controlled the majority of longshoremen, sugar and pineapple workers on the islands.

The Subcommittee held hearings in Honolulu Nov. 30-Dec. 6 which centered on the ILWU's activities. Bridges charged the hearings were an attack on the union by Chairman Eastland and an opening gun in the Southerner's battle against statehood for Hawaii.

PERMANENT INVESTIGATIONS

East-West trade and armed forces textile procurement highlighted the activities of the Senate Government Operations' Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in 1956. Out of the textile probe grew demands for an investigation into the activities of Murray M. Chotiner, California attorney and 1952 campaign manager for Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

East-West Trade

The Subcommittee in February and March held hearings on East-West trade, issued a report charging the Administration with violating "the spirit, if not the letter" of the 1951 Battle Act in its 1954 relaxation of trade controls.

BACKGROUND -- The Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act) was designed to cut off exports of so-called strategic commodities to the Communist orbit. Aid to friendly nations that violated controls on such trade was to be terminated.

The Battle Act embargo list, established unilaterally by the U.S., is only one of several lists used to control free-world exports to the Communist orbit. U.S. exports are controlled by the Department of Commerce, under authority of the Export Control Act of 1949. Exporters must secure export licenses from Commerce before they can ship goods out of the U.S.

Principal means of controlling exports to the Soviet bloc, however, is an agreement between the U.S. and 14 other free-world nations including most of the NATO powers, Japan and West Germany. Embargo lists enforced by this group are similar to, although not the same as, the Battle Act and Commerce Department lists.

All three lists were revised in 1954, the net effect being to reduce the number of embargoed items and to tighten controls on the remainder. Announcing changes in the Battle Act list Aug. 26, 1954, Harold E. Stassen, then Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, said:

"Although the Battle Act embargo list applies to shipments to every part of the Soviet bloc, the present changes reduce the scope of controls only on trade with the U.S.S.R. and its European satellites. This is because the international embargo on strategic trade with Communist China under the United Nations resolution of May 18, 1951, is much more extensive than the Battle Act lists and has not been relaxed by the cooperating nations." The U.S. itself prohibits all exports to and imports from Communist China and North Korea. Otherwise, however, free-world imports from the Soviet bloc are not subject to restriction.

1956 TRADE HEARINGS

HEARINGS -- Feb. 15-March 29, intermittently.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 15 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the Subcommittee had received "very disturbing" information on the extent of strategic trade to the Soviet bloc since controls were relaxed in 1954. He said the executive branch had "thus far declined to give to the Subcommittee the names of government employees and officials who made recommendations and decisions (or) to make available...certain documents."

Ralph R. Baldenhofer, vice president of Thompson Grinder Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio, said machine

tools "essential to building up a war machine" had been removed from the international embargo list. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said some tools taken off the list could handle up to 90 percent of a war plant's work.

Feb. 16 -- John H. Williams, a Defense Department machine tool specialist, said the U.S. agreed to relax embargoes on British sales to Russia of machine tools "whose use for peacetime purposes would be the exception." He said such sales amounted to "enabling them to overtake us" in arms production.

Feb. 17 -- Timothy C. May, Supply and Logistics Office, Defense Department, said he could not discuss details of the embargo list of strategic metals and those taken off it because it was secret information.

DOCUMENTS REFUSED

Feb. 20 -- John B. Hollister, International Cooperation Administration director, read a letter from Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr. agreeing to make public items removed from the international embargo list in 1954. Hoover refused to transmit certain documents demanded by the Subcommittee on grounds it would be "contrary to the public interest" and a violation of the rights of the executive branch.

Philip A. Ray, Commerce Department general counsel, said he could not produce documents of an interagency committee on trade controls because it would violate executive privilege. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks should be subpenaed to produce the information and if he failed to do so "contempt should be voted and the case should go to the grand jury."

March 6 -- Weeks wrote the Subcommittee it would be "harmful to the public interest" to make public the documents requested.

Herbert Blackman, Commerce Department economist, said he had served as chairman of the Joint Operating Committee which advised on the 1954 Paris negotiations which resulted in agreement to allow more goods to be sent behind the Iron Curtain. He said the JOC was told to "come up with reduced commodity coverage" when they started to review the embargo list.

March 7 -- Park L. Bedford of the Army Signal Corps said one of the items taken off the embargo list in 1954 could be described as "the heart of our military communications system."

George A. Grimm, chief of the Utilities Division in the Defense Department, said the published British lists of disembargoed goods showed that "very little that amounts to very much" was currently under embargo. On the lists of released goods, he said, were electric generators up to 60,000 kilowatts, "very important" to atomic energy production, and mercury power rectifiers for producing aluminum.

PRESIDENT APPROVED CONTROL REVISION

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 7 -- President Eisenhower said he did not believe the 1954 embargo relaxation was a mistake. He said that this country could not absorb more European production at the end of the Korean war and did not want to keep giving cash grants to sustain Europe.

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Weeks quoted a letter to McClellan signed by himself, Under Secretary Hoover, Assistant Secretary of Defense Gordon Gray and Stassen: "The revision of the international control lists which occurred in August, 1954, was made upon the insistence of Western European countries for a relaxation of the controls after the ending of active hostilities in Korea and Indochina. The final action was taken with the concurrence of the Department(s) of State...Defense...Commerce; the Battle Act Administrator and with the approval of the President."

John C. Borton of the Commerce Department said that to achieve any controls at all the Paris agreements "had to be unanimous." He said that without U.S. concessions "the whole fabric of controls might have gone in the ash can."

March 9 -- Stassen said the pressure from Western allies reached a point where "it was no longer possible to hold the higher level of controls.... The entire control method would run grave danger of falling apart...unless the lists were narrowed." Despite the fact that "many commodities which the United States wished to keep under control" were dropped from the lists, "the results of the 1954 negotiations were to the net advantage of the United States and the free world."

Stassen said "it would serve the enemy" to make public details of the international embargo list. "The mere fact we've found something and control it might tip off the Communists we have it." "Don't discount" the value of the embargoes still in effect, he said.

March 26 -- Three witnesses -- Weeks, Hoover and Hollister -- refused on security grounds, .o produce documents or testify in public about the U.S. role in reshaping East-West trade policies. All said that only in a closed hearing would they give details of the 1954 agreement.

Asked by Sen. McCarthy why the U.S. should continue foreign aid to allied nations selling strategic war materials to Russia, Hoover said: "There are many interesting facets to the shipment of goods to the Communist countries...not the least...is the fact that the Chinese Nationalists are shipping to the Communist Chinese quite a number of millions of dollars worth of goods every year." Hoover said it would be "a very disadvantageous move on our part" to cut off all aid to allies who were "in any way shipping materials to the Communists."

March 29 -- Hoover, in a prepared statement , said he had not intended to convey an impression there was any direct trade between Nationalist and Communist China. "This trade took place through Hong Kong (British Crown Colony). There is no evidence of direct commercial contact...." he said.

McClellan said the Subcommittee had declined to accept custody of "classified" documents offered at the closed hearing by Hoover. McCarthy said he would not feel bound to keep secret the offered material, which included lists of items embargoed for sale to Russia by the Western allies.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 12 -- Weeks said reports that the Administration had placed a ban on making East-West trade information public were a "complete misinterpretation of the facts." He said he did not intend to make public "the strategic reasons why our allies do or do not control specific products" because of national security and defense reasons.

REPORT RELEASED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee July 18 filed a report (S Rept 2621) on the relaxation of controls over East-West trade. The report said the Administration had "violated

the spirit, if not the letter" of the Battle Act that called for termination of aid to countries knowingly shipping strategic goods to Communist nations. The report recommended that the Act be thoroughly re-evaluated, and either repealed or amended to safeguard its intent.

Other conclusions of the report: Stassen was to be "severely criticized" for misrepresenting facts in his 1954 report on Battle Act revisions, and because he was "an arrogant, evasive and uncandid" Subcommittee witness. The Administration had "disregarded the clear intent of Congress" by going along with East-West trade in "highly strategic materials."

A minority report filed by Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and George H. Bender (R Ohio) said the majority gave "a wholly erroneous picture" and "deliberately fails to relate the entire program." The majority report was signed by: McClellan, Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Symington, Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and McCarthy.

Army Textile Contracts

The Subcommittee in 1956 followed up its 1955 probe of Navy cap procurement with hearings on textile procurement practices in the Army Quartermaster Corps, which brought in the name of Murray M. Chotiner.

BACKGROUND -- As a result of the 1955 hearings, the Navy and Army filed claims against contractors totalling $511,475 -- more than half of it against Harry Lev, Chicago hat manufacturer. (1955 Almanac, p. 514) Lev and eight other persons were indicted on charges of conspiracy March 22, 1956.

1956 HEARINGS

HEARINGS -- April 10-May 29, intermittently.

TESTIMONY -- April 10 -- Chairman McClellan said "millions of dollars of government and municipal bonds have been purchased by certain contractors using fictitious names or names of third parties who knew nothing of these purchases. We intend to inquire...whether the bonds were used as payoffs to government personnel... or...to avoid income taxes."

Testimony disclosed that Joseph Abrams, a blacklisted government clothing contractor, and Samuel and Herman Kravitz, N.J. clothing manufacturers, bought and sold $9 million worth of bonds under 28 accounts.

Gregory Harrington, who sold the bonds to Abrams, said Abrams set up one account for himself and the other 27 in names of others. Harrington testified that the only one he met beside Abrams was Herman Kravitz. He said Abrams told him the other people with accounts "didn't understand bond transactions very well."

April 11 -- Jack Schwartz, former business associate of Abrams, and Attilio Musto, head of Fashions Inc., testified they knew nothing about $198,000 worth of bonds purchased in their names by Abrams. Schwartz said that a "J. Schwartz" signed on a $558.40 check was "definitely not" his endorsement.

Charles P. Wood, treasurer of the Leonia, N.J., Bank and Trust Co., said that Herman Kravitz had opened a $40,000 account under the assumed name of E.W. Randal. He said he became "suspicious" when he noticed that all deposits had been made in the form of bond coupons.

April 18 -- Abrams refused to tell whether or why he allegedly bought nearly $6 million worth of bonds while making uniforms for the armed services. Abrams and two former associates, Murray Berman and Harold Hyman, invoked the Fifth Amendment. They said they were under indictment in a New York federal court.

Abrams said he never gave any bonds to government personnel. He said he believed that Berman at one time bought $2,000 worth of bonds for a Quartermaster Corps purchasing agent in New York. He said Berman told him it was only a "service" since the agent had paid for the bonds.

April 19 -- Abrams said he had "engaged in no criminal activities" and continued to invoke the Fifth Amendment, as did Samuel Leider, clothing manufacturer.

April 24 -- Nathan C. Lieberman, New Jersey clothing manufacturer, refused to say whether he ever made any "pay-offs" to government employees in connection with military uniform contracts.

Anthony Defero, an associate of Lieberman, said Lieberman took money from a special account in a New York bank of the firm "without authority." Defero said Lieberman admitted withdrawing $100,000 to reimburse himself for contract expenses. Robert F. Kennedy, Subcommittee counsel, said he estimated total withdrawals from the New York bank at more than $1 million.

CHOTINER HIRED BY WITNESSES

Murray N. Kinnel, a New York City accountant who kept books on the special account, said the heavy withdrawals did not make him suspicious. Kinnel said "M. Chotiner, a West Coast lawyer," received a $5,000 fee as counsel for Samuel and Herman Kravitz to defend them in 1953 from charges of stealing U.S. clothing material. Kennedy said Chotiner was "the same Murray Chotiner" who was Vice President Richard M. Nixon's campaign manager in 1952. Kinnel said he believed Chotiner was once counsel for Joseph Abrams "in connection with the theft of government-furnished materials."

April 25 -- Herman Kravitz, Atlantic City garment manufacturer and real estate operator, refused to tell the Subcommittee why he hired Chotiner, a Los Angeles resident, as his lawyer in 1953. Kravitz invoked the Fifth Amendment 148 times. Samuel Kravitz and George Klass, a Kravitz associate, also used the Amendment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 25 -- McClellan said Chotiner would appear before the Subcommittee. (In addition to the 1952 campaign, Chotiner acted as Nixon's 1950 Senatorial campaign manager, was an aide to Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) in his 1946 and 1952 Senatorial campaigns, and to GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall at an April, 1956, Washington, D.C., conference of Republican state chairmen and national committeemen. On March 22, 1956, Chotiner wrote to radio and television stations at what he said was "the request of the Vice President" to deny a report that Nixon and President Eisenhower met at Thomasville, Ga., to discuss Nixon's future.)

TESTIMONY -- May 3 -- Chotiner said he never had tried to "use any influence" in behalf of clients who were in trouble with the government. He said he had been counsel for the Kravitzes and Abrams, had received $6,000 from Herman Kravitz but no fee from Abrams.

He said he had conferred with Rex A. Collins, chief of the Justice Department's General Crime Section, on Feb. 17, 1955, to see whether the government would be willing to drop a charge that Kravitz had filed a false affidavit, if Kravitz in return would drop his appeal from a conviction on charges of the "theft" of furs provided by the government for the manufacture of parka hoods for

U.S. troops. He had also, he said, called someone in the Justice Department in an attempt to settle the government's claim against Kravitz for the value of the furs.

His work for Abrams, Chotiner said, involved a claim by Abrams that the government owed him $30,000. He said he had conferred with the Justice Department "five or six times" about the Abrams case.

WHITE HOUSE CALLS

Chotiner said that "on one or two occasions" telephone calls were made for him at the White House to get information about pending cases or to set up appointments. He identified the officials who made these calls as Presidential Assistant Maxwell M. Rabb and former Eisenhower patronage aide, Charles F. Willis Jr. "At no time," he said, "have I ever used the name of the Vice President in connection with the name of any client."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 3 -- Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said there was "not the slightest" thing wrong with Chotiner contacting Rabb and Willis. Hagerty said the calls the White House aides made for Chotiner involved airline cases which eventually went against Chotiner's clients: North American Airlines and California Central Airlines. He said neither Rabb nor Willis did anything to help or hinder the cases' outcome.

May 4 -- President Eisenhower told his press conference there was no reason to believe any of Chotiner's activities violated Administration rules of ethics.

May 7 -- Vice President Nixon said it would be "improper" for him to discuss Chotiner while the investigation was underway.

TESTIMONY -- May 9 -- Witnesses said over $19 million worth of uniform contracts with Kravitz-owned companies were being investigated.

May 23 -- Miss Jane Mackey, former head of the New York firm of J. Mackey & Son, Inc., said she paid $27,745 in "kick-backs" in 1951 to Sol Schlesinger, owner of the Ideal Uniform Cap Co., who figured in 1955 hearings. (1955 Almanac, p. 515)

John Wilson Roberts, one of Miss Mackey's former employees and a resident of the Bahamas, submitted an unsworn statement stating that he heard Schlesinger say he needed the kick-backs to pay off Col. Louis H. Shirley, a military procurement officer. Gennaro D'Adamo, chief Quartermaster Corps clothing inspector, said Schlesinger received a contract for 500,000 caps in 1950 from Shirley despite D'Adamo's protests.

May 25 -- Schlesinger testified under oath that it was "entirely untrue and a lie" that the six checks totaling $27,745 paid him in 1951 by J. Mackey & Son, Inc., were for "kickbacks" to pay off military procurement officers. He said the payments were for defective visors. Schlesinger refused to produce records and accounts of his company, pleading the Fifth Amendment.

Col. Shirley testified under oath he had not received any money from Schlesinger "or from anyone."

May 29 -- Leon I. Radin, a certified public accountant from Freeport, L.I., said he could not find evidence that more than about $300 worth of defective visors had been delivered to Schlesinger.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 2 -- Republican Chairman Hall said the GOP National Committee would conduct the 1956 campaign without the services of Murray Chotiner. Hall said the National Committee "is now staffed by experienced personnel sufficient to help meet the campaign staff problems of both the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees."

CHOTINER PROTESTS PROBE

June 4 -- Chotiner said the Democrats, in probing his law practice, had started a "fishing expedition" aimed at Nixon and President Eisenhower. He said the Investigations Subcommittee was "conducting a campaign of vilification by innuendo and scare tactics through releasing statements to the press that my law practice is being investigated without stating what charges, if any, have been made against me."

"An investigation," he declared, "which started out to probe Army uniform contracts, and inadvertently ran across my name as having been paid a fee for an entirely unrelated legal matter, has now switched to investigating Murray Chotiner."

June 9 -- Chotiner wrote all lawyers in Congress protesting investigation of his law practice. He said Subcommittee Chairman McClellan asked him for a list of cases he had handled since January 1953 which had any thing to do with the federal government, and how he got the clients. He said "no lawyer in the United States who is prominent in political activities is safe from similar" investigation if this "most dangerous precedent" is set.

HEARING -- June 29 -- In executive session Chotiner reportedly was questioned about his contacts with government officials.

After the session, Chotiner told newsmen the Subcommittee had subjected him to "abuse," and that investigators had ransacked his files and invaded the financial records of his relatives. Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio) said "this is obviously a smear on the Eisenhower Administration."

PUBLIC HEARINGS VOTED, POSTPONED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee July 20 voted 4-3 along party lines to hold public hearings on Chotiner's activities.

Chairman McClellan Aug. 4 said he would not make a decision on whether to hold the hearings until after the political nominating conventions. Later, he postponed a decision until after the November elections.

CLOSED HEARING HELD

HEARING -- Nov. 17 in Los Angeles, Calif., in closed session, on the activities of Chotiner.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 17 -- Ralph A. McClure, a tax consultant, told reporters after leaving the hearing room that he had testified on an $18,000 tax reduction Chotiner had obtained for a client. McClure said Chotiner had effected the cut after the case had been officially closed by the Internal Revenue Bureau through negotiation with the Bureau's Southern California division. "It was the most mystifying experience of my 28 years in the tax consultant field," McClure said.

Frank Rivera, Ventura county rancher for whom the cut was obtained, said he testified that Chotiner got the reduction by pointing out an error to income tax officials in Washington.

Albert J. Chotiner, Chotiner's brother and law partner, said he believed he was called as a witness because "they think clients paid me money to hold for Murray since his fees were so reasonable."

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

A Special Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee in November, 1955 began an investigation of the information policies of federal departments and agencies. Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.) said his Subcommittee "was created because of increasing complaints of the government withholding information. There has been an increasing trend to withhold -- not dramatic news -- but little bits here and there.... Add it all up: the total becomes staggering."

The Subcommittee held intermittent hearings throughout 1956 and released an interim report (H Rept 2947) July 27. The report recommended that Congress establish uniform rules on information practices, require full disclosure of information (with certain exceptions, defined by statute) and subject withholding of information to judicial review.

According to the Subcommittee, one of the greatest accomplishments of its first year of activity was in forcing departments and agencies, notably the Defense Department, to give serious thought to their information policies -- first step toward the elimination of "censorship by whim." The Subcommittee also was instrumental in bringing about remedial action in some 20 areas where specific information abuses had been charged.

Background

Government secrecy long has troubled Members of Congress and since the early days of the Republic they have been trying to check its spread. The question has two facets: withholding of information from the press and public, and withholding of information from Congress itself. Following are brief descriptions of laws and other documents relating to this dual problem:

• 5 USC 22 -- This statute, which has remained unchanged since its enactment in 1789, authorizes department heads to make regulations for their departments covering conduct of employees, rules of business and "the custody, use and preservation of the records, papers and property" of the department. It was originally a housekeeping statute, but the words "custody, use and preservation" have been cited by executive agencies which wished to avoid disclosure of information and limit the availability of records.

• 5 USC 1002 -- This, the public information section of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, governs publication of information, rules, opinions, orders and public records in the Federal Register. The statute requires such publication except in cases "requiring secrecy in the public interest" or "relating solely to the internal management of an agency." The statute is vaguely worded and leaves interpretation to official discretion.

• 18 USC 1905 -- This section of the criminal code provides penalties for disclosure of confidential government information "in any manner or to any extent not authorized by law."

• Executive Order 10501 -- This order, issued by President Eisenhower Nov. 5, 1953, provided for "safeguarding official information in the interests of the defense" of the U.S. It established three categories of classification -- top secret, secret and confidential -- to govern dissemination of official information "which requires protection in the interests of national defense." Following are the criteria for each category:

Top secret -- information of "paramount" defense importance which, if released, could result in "exceptionally grave damage to the nation."

Secret -- information which, if released, could result in "serious damage to the nation."

Confidential -- information which, if released, could be "prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation." The order established rules for handling classified information and revising classifications and took away document-classifying authority from 28 agencies. It also provided that the President would designate a member of his staff to consider complaints from non-governmental sources regarding operation of the program.

• President's Letter of May 17, 1954 -- During the height of the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954, President Eisenhower wrote a letter to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in which he forbade testimony concerning certain conversations and communications between employees in the executive branch. The letter was accompanied by a supporting memorandum of precedents from Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. The order was based generally on the premise that "in the public interest," members of the executive branch must feel free to consult and advise candidly without the prospect of public inquiry into such confidential and "candid" give-and-take. The President said he was not restricting testimony concerning direct communication among "principals" in the Army-McCarthy controversy. (1954 Almanac, p. 353)

Brownell's memorandum cited precedents, from Presidents Washington through Truman, to support executive refusal of information to Congress. It also said the courts had "uniformly held that the President and the heads of departments have an uncontrolled discretion to withhold the information and papers in the public interest."

1955 Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Nov. 7, 1955 -- Nov. 13, 1956, on suppression of government information.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 7, 1955 -- Chairman J. Russell Wiggins of the freedom of information committee, American Society of Newspaper Editors, said editors were "disturbed by the withholding of information in many areas of government.... We think it due to the size of government; to the emigration of governmental power from publicly operated legislative and judicial agencies to secretly operated administrative agencies; to the declining faith in the wisdom of the people which is an aspect of this generation's counter-revolution against free institutions; to the requirements of national military security which have increased steadily since World War I."

Secrecy permitted by Executive Order 10501 (Nov. 5, 1953) "has proven to be infectious and contagious," he said, and matters which officials admitted did not fit security classifications "have been withheld."

Richard W. Slocum, American Newspaper Publishers Association president, suggested that Congress write into legislation "an affirmative expression" of the public's right to know what is going on in government. He said publishers were concerned about "the attitude" of the

Justice Department in an antitrust action involving advertising practices of ANPA. He said ANPA permitted the FBI to examine its files and agreed to change its advertising practices where necessary. It was understood, he said, that when the government's study was finished, and "before definitive decisions" were made, ANPA would be consulted. "Instead of that promise being kept...," Slocum said, ANPA was advised it would be sued or else could negotiate a consent decree.

James S. Pope, executive editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said "no matter how lousy the press is, there is never any justification for closing (its) sources of information," added that individuals still had the basic right to information. As the size of the government had increased, he continued, the attitude that "news belongs to the people in government rather than the people" had become "the most frightening factor of all." He called this "arrogance and...contempt for the public."

James Reston, chief of the New York Times Washington bureau, said news suppression was not the only problem, but "a growing tendency" by government officials to "manage" news might do more harm. A "considerable effort," he said, was made by U.S. officials at the August, 1955 Geneva conference to give "an optimistic flavor" to conference developments. Later, when it was believed this was "having a bad effect," the government changed its tack, he said.

Nov. 8 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission said the Commission's policy was to give its employees freedom "to discuss public information.... They are encouraged and expected to do so." He said the Commission sought to "foster a broader news interest in our activities and objectives" but its information program was "not a propaganda campaign." He said information was not withheld "simply because it may not be favorable to the Commission."

"INHERENT POWER" TO WITHHOLD NEWS

Young and CSC Counsel Lawrence V. Meloy said the Commission would answer any "reasonable" request for information but reserved the right to determine what was "reasonable." They said CSC had "inherent power" under the Constitution to withhold information from Congress, the press, and the public. "The inherent power of the executive branch of the government to carry out administrative functions" and power Congress granted CSC to make regulations "necessary and proper in the administration of those laws within its jurisdiction" were cited as additional backing for their stand.

Nov. 9 -- Assistant Postmaster General Eugene J. Lyons said the long established practice of publishing names of eligible applicants for Post Office Department jobs was reversed in 1954 to save ineligible candidates from "embarrassment."

Abe McGregor Goff, Post Office solicitor, said the Department regarded existing law as a mandate to make all information available to the public. He said there were specific exceptions on confidential matters not in the public interest to reveal. He said the Department's policy was "inherent in the very nature of our government" because it was "established on the principle of the freest possible exchange of information."

Under Secretary of Treasury H. Chapman Rose said the Treasury had "no reservations about the public's right to know, with a minimum of restriction, what its government is doing and why." He said the Treasury would ask Congress for authority to publicize applications by foundations for tax-exempt status. He said Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey "believed that inasmuch as the basic reason for exempting these organizations from tax is that they serve a public...purpose, it is... proper that their applications for tax-exempt status be available for public inspection."

ADVISORY COMMITTEE SECRECY

Nov. 10 -- Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said "we have been studying" the "problem" of releasing news about advisory committees "and plan to develop a more suitable arrangement for serving the press...."

Harry E. Resseguie of Fairchild Publications, Inc. said the Agriculture Department "has been notoriously dilatory in making available...information about the meetings of these (advisory) committees." He said that in 1955 Secretary Ezra Taft Benson upheld refusals to release committee recommendations. The Labor Department did not make available "any information at all" on industry advisory conferences, he said. Advisory committee attitudes had illustrated "both...arrogance...and... secrecy," he said.

Morse said opening of all advisory committee meetings to newsmen "ought to be examined very thoroughly in the interest of good government." He said closed sessions were advisable because recommendations made might influence sensitive commodity markets, and frank discussion would be hampered if reporters were present.

Rod Kreger, information chief of the Civil Aeronautics Board, said the CAB preferred to keep board decisions secret and had "sent memos around" to staff members warning against information leaks.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 18 -- Chairman Moss said his Subcommittee thought laws should be enacted to unfreeze the flow of information from agencies. He said the hearings uncovered "a dangerous and surprising concept -- an assertion by government departments that they intend to protect the public by not letting the people know what is going on."

Nov. 19 -- Chairman Pat Munroe of the committee of newsmen accredited to Congressional press galleries submitted a statement saying, "If Congress corrects its own failings in this field of news then it will be in a position to criticize the bureaucrats who may want to cover up." He said secrecy surrounded Congressional junkets and payrolls.

William K. Hutchinson, chief of the International News Service Washington bureau, recommended creation of an impartial council to set restrictions on government news.

1956 Hearings

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 13, 1956 -- R. Karl Honaman, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, said he fully agreed with a March, 1955 Defense Department directive regarding withholding of information which did not "constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." Honaman said the directive was intended mainly to suppress interservice rivalry.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 20 -- The Civil Service Commission directed its employees "to assist in the task of keeping the public informed." The new

directive replaced one which advised CSC employees information about agency affairs was "the property of the government" and could not be disclosed without authorization.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- Chairman Anthony F. Arpaia of the Interstate Commerce Commission said making railroad accident reports confidential would lead to better reporting from the railroads. Arpaia said railroads had complained they were subjected to harassment by lawyers, and some had acknowledged they have hedged on accident reports.

Edward Burns, assistant to the director of the Bureau of Transportation in the ICC, said the railroads said they could make more candid and detailed reports of accidents "if the facts they put down were not spread all over the country." Burns said there had been widespread misuse of the information.

The ICC and CSC admitted they erred in citing as grounds for withholding information a 1789 law which authorized heads of executive departments to prescribe regulations for "preservation of the records" of their departments. (The Subcommittee contended earlier the law did not apply to either ICC or CSC, but only to executive departments such as State, Justice or Agriculture.)

Jan. 27 -- Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall of the Federal Power Commission said a Congressman with access to his agency's inner workings could make $1 million profit in two years on the stock market.

Chairman Boyd Leedom of the National Labor Relations Board said his agency gave the press and public "full information" on all its activities. Subcommittee members praised Leedom for his "fish-bowl philosophy."

Jan. 31 -- Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the Securities and Exchange Commission said the SEC, though an independent agency, was bound by President Eisenhower's 1954 letter stating the executive department may withhold certain confidential matters from disclosure. "The principles of law in the May 17 letter were deemed applicable to SEC," Armstrong said.

Byron D. Woodside, director of the SEC's Corporation Finance Division, said "it would be impossible to have any frank and forthright discussion of a business problem ...if everything that was said...became a matter of public scrutiny."

Moss said "we have hopes the emphasis will change to where you would have to justify withholding."

SCIENTIFIC SECRECY DEPLORED

March 7 -- Lloyd V. Berkner, president of Associated Universities Inc., a nonprofit organization of nine northeastern universities which have pooled research facilities, said that government secrecy delayed U.S. northern air defenses "by at least one, and more probably two years." He said the lack of antisubmarine radar, night fighters and means of extensive sea search at the start of World War II were "directly attributable to the technological ignorance and delays resulting from secrecy."

Elmer Hutchisson of the Case Institute of Technology said an elite corps of scientists should be created to decide what scientific information should be kept secret. He said government security practices are so distasteful to scientists that it is "common practice" for them to turn down military research grants to take jobs on "free" research, "even at less pay."

March 8 -- Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago, one of the scientists who helped develop the atomic bomb, said that "a complete exchange of information" between the United States and Russia "would result in very little valuable information being acquired by either."

March 9 -- Prof. Malcolm C. Henderson of Catholic University said testimony made it "quite clear the government is impeding the flow of information by scientists." Gerard Piel, publisher of Scientific American, said Congress should enact legislation or establish national policy to "limit secrecy to an absolute minimum."

Moss said his Subcommittee would make an "intensive study" of government practices in handling scientific information, especially those of the Departments of Commerce and Defense.

FPC EASES RULES

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 26 -- Moss said the FPC had advised him the agency was broadening its public information regulations as follows: all FPC opinions and orders to be released to press and public promptly; eight specific types of records which formerly could be withheld would be public by mandate; elimination of a catch-all regulation making any other FPC documents confidential.

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Dr. Donald J. Hughes, chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, said the Russians probably made public 80 percent of their work on the hydrogen bomb at Harwell, England, April 25. "The obvious thing is that the Russians have done just what we have recommended that the United States should do. They stole the show," Hughes said.

Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editorial director of the Applied Journals of the American Chemical Society: "There seems to be a childlike belief" that the U.S. has "all, or practically all, of the scientific and technical brainpower of the world.... We have no monopoly nor anything like it." He said technical editors met in 1955 with representatives of the Office of Strategic Information, and were asked to cooperate in dissemination of information. "When we reach this stage there is always the implication that involuntary cooperation is just around the corner if the wishes of those who talk about voluntary cooperation are not complied with," Murphy said.

Harold C. McClellan, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs: "Certain risks, either calculated or otherwise, must continually be taken in the interest of providing all possible technical assistance to our allies and to the free world generally, as well as of affording the greatest permissible freedom in the international commercial operations of U.S. business." McClellan said the argument for free flowing scientific information was "compromised now, as never before in history, by certain of the malign aspects of the most advanced technological developments."

April 30 -- Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards, said secrecy on technical data usually was useful "only for limited time periods." He said efforts were underway to improve the present declassification process, but he did not specify what methods might be adopted. Astin said the Bureau did not establish the classification of its defense projects. "We act in strict accordance with the policies and practices of the requesting agencies," he said.

REPORT ISSUED

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Government Operations Committee May 2 released a staff report presenting a legal analysis of the right of Congress to obtain information from the executive branch. The 26-page brief concluded:

"Refusals by the President and heads of departments to furnish information to the Congress are not constitutional law. They represent a mere naked claim of privilege. The judiciary has never specifically ruled on the direct problem involved in a refusal by federal agencies to furnish information to Congress.

"Judicial precedent shows that even the President has been held to be subject to the power of subpena of the courts. While this is so, it may be that the only resource against the President himself is impeachment if he fails to comply with a subpena of either the courts or the Congress.

"There is no inherent right on the part of heads of departments or other federal agencies to withhold information from the Congress.... Judicial precedent shows that Congress may use the power of contempt directly against federal officials.... If Congress exercises its power of contempt directly against a federal official he may be imprisoned until he complies with the request from Congress but his imprisonment may not extend beyond the session of the Congress in which the contempt was committed. In event of the exercise of the legislative power of contempt the only recourse to the judiciary is in cases clearly outside the authority of Congress. Similarly there would be no power in the President to pardon....

"Judicial precedent recognizes the power of Congress to grant control over official government information to the heads of federal agencies.... If Congress can grant control over public records and documents by statute it follows that it can also regulate the release of such information and, in fact, require (it)...."

RIGHT TO NEWS ACCESS

TESTIMONY -- May 8 -- Harold L. Cross, freedom of information counsel for the American Society of Newspaper Editors: "There is no such thing as the right to say or print information without the right to get access to it." Cross added that "this is not primarily a newspaper problem -- it should never be so considered. Newspapers do not have, they do not ask and they neither need or deserve special rights and privileges." He said Congress should pass legislation defining public records and declaring the people's right to inspect them except in specific instances provided by law. "In the absence of specific and comprehensive legislation by the Congress and of judicial authority on the rights of the public and press," Cross said, "there is some (lower court) authority for suppression of information. Suppression is in fact practiced."

Bernard Schwartz, New York University Law School professor: "A legislative body is hardly worthy of the title...if it merely grinds out legislation as a sausage maker grinds out sausages.... There is no statute or judicial decision which justifies the extreme pretensions of privilege constantly maintained by executive officials." Schwartz said the "overriding peril of the present century" was a "super state with its omnipotent administration.... A government whose misdeeds are known cannot become despotic."

Hans A. Klagsbrunn, Washington (D.C.) attorney and former Reconstruction Finance Corp. counsel, said an office of information policy in the President's office should be set up.

May 9 -- Hugh Fulton, New York attorney and former chief counsel for World War II Senate investigating committee headed by then-Sen. Harry S. Truman: "...It is difficult for any Congressional committee to operate at this time because of the ever increasing insistence of the executive agencies upon their alleged rights to refuse to disclose information or their alleged direction to refuse as a result of the various statutes and executive orders which they cite."

June 8 -- Philip A. Ray, general counsel of the Commerce Department, said if all the Business Advisory Council (BAC) meetings were opened, "we're going to dry up the information the government receives." He said closed meetings led to more "candid" expressions from BAC members. Subcommittee member Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.) said the BAC should open up its hearings on a trial basis for a year.

June 11 -- Erwin Seago, director of the Office of Strategic Information, said the OSI only advised what information should be released: "We're just not engaged in censorship and never have been," Seago said. Seago said the OSI was revising its policy in "an effort to increase the flow of information" and attain "better uniformity in classification and declassification" of government secrets.

Chairman Moss said, "I detect an improvement in attitude, but I still find myself considerably puzzled by the function of the OSI -- the need or justification for its existence." (OSI is attached to the Office of the Secretary of Commerce, advises executive agencies on the publication of non-classified information that "might be prejudicial to the defense interests" of the U.S. and on the exchange of non-classified information with other countries, and acts as a clearinghouse providing "voluntary" guidance to businessmen on the publication or international exchange of non-classified information.)

PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY STRESSED

June 20 -- In a 102-page brief presented to the Subcommittee, the Justice Department said "Congress cannot, under the Constitution, compel heads of departments to make public what the President desires to keep secret in the public interest." The brief -- an answer to the May 2 staff report (above) -- said "the President alone is the judge of that interest, and is accountable only to his country in his political character, and to his conscience."

June 22 -- Moss said that if the Justice Department was right in contending that the President was the "sole judge" of what information Congress should be given, "Congress might as well fold up its tent and go home." Moss said the argument was tantamount to a demand that Congress "rely upon spoon-fed information from the President." He said the Subcommittee and its staff agreed that the "conclusions have no validity whatsoever."

Willard W. Gatchell, general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, said new FPC rules, adopted after Subcommittee hearings, "brought to light some obscurities and inconsistencies" that were remedied to give the public greater access to FPC files and information.

Counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board and Federal Trade Commission said they would

give Congressional committees information they would withhold from the general public.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT VIEWS

July 9 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert T. Ross said there was "no precise formula" for releasing information and that the exercise of an individual official's judgment was "all important." He said the March 29, 1955 directive by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson requiring that information released by the Department make a "constructive contribution" to the defense effort did not apply to answers to press inquiries. "In their zeal to promote the interests of their respective services, members oftentimes prepare for release material containing statements which, although not intended to do so, reflect discredit upon a sister service," he said. The order was not meant to "cover up any wrong-doing," he added.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said agency officials should have a chance to confront accusers whom newspapers sometimes identified only as "high sources." Moss said unless he was overruled, "I will never call newspaper reporters before us and demand that they identify the sources of their reports." He said the Subcommittee regarded newspaper accounts or complaints "principally as advisory," and not as "100 percent accurate or well founded."

July 10 -- C.H. Schooley, Defense Department public relations director, said the Navy in 1955 barred publication of an article by Navy Capt. G.W. Campbell on the World War II sinking of a cruiser on grounds the story would dampen the desire of young men to enlist. The story later was cleared by the Defense Department but its author received a letter of censure, Schooley said. Ross said despite a March, 1955, memorandum from Wilson seeking a one-third to one-half cutback in public information personnel by Army, Navy and Air Force, only the Army made a reduction.

July 11 -- Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas, in a June 30 letter to Moss released July 11, said an unauthorized secrecy label, "private-official," had been used on some documents, but that he was ordering the label changed to "for official use only." He said "private-official" had been "used to a limited extent" on personnel matters, and that whether such material would be made public depended on the facts in each case.

July 12 -- Trevor Gardner, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, said "at least half" of current classified papers need not be secret. "We are deluding ourselves if we think we are keeping very much secret" from the potential enemy, he said. Gardner said the government's security system sometimes did not "meet the practicalities of the situation." He said a scientist of "international repute" was refused security clearance by one service, but "unfortunately, the man keeps coming up with secret and top-secret ideas." The Air Force gave him a non-secret contract, Gardner said, and then put a secrecy stamp on his work.

Subcommittee Reports Filed

The Government Operations Committee July 27 filed the Subcommittee's report on "Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies" (H Rept 2947).

The report said it "is incumbent upon Congress to bring order out of chaos. Congress should establish uniform rules on information practices. These rules should require full disclosure of information except for specific exceptions defined by statute. The withholding (of information) should be subject to judicial review and the burden of proof should be on the official who withholds the information."

The report said that secrecy within the government has developed to the point where many officials "have a growing tendency to forget that in a democracy it is up to the people to make final decisions.... This psychosis persists to the point where some government officials decide what is good for the public to know." Behind this "paper curtain" is "an attitude which says that we, the officials, not you, the people, will determine how much you are to be told about your own government." The report said the Subcommittee had uncovered evidences of "retaliation, intimidation and reprisal upon reporters" who had written news stories displeasing the officials concerned. The Defense Department information practices were termed "the most restrictive, and at the same time the most confused, of any major branch of the federal government.... Military men are, by nature,... secretive.... Public information officers...have no authority to free information that others, far removed from the press and from the public's desire for information, deem it necessary to withhold. At the top of this pyramid of sand is the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for legislative and public affairs (Robert T. Ross).... Actually, his office has little more than the authority to rubber stamp information the various services have decided to release.... The Defense Department and its component branches are classifying documents at such a rate that the Pentagon may some day become no more than a huge storage bin protected by triple combination safes and a few security guards.... Millions of documents each year are being added to the Defense Department's classified (secret) files, and only a small fraction are being declassified annually."

EISENHOWER ORDER "MISUSED"

The report said "misuse" of President Eisenhower's 1954 letter to Secretary of Defense Wilson resulted in "the most flagrant abuse of so-called legal authority" to withhold information. The letter was a "specific instruction to the Secretary of Defense for a specific purpose and to a specific committee of the Senate.... It seems inconceivable that 19 government departments and agencies could cite this letter as a shadowy cloak of authority to restrict or withhold information from the Congress and the public."

The report said Wilson's 1955 order for "constructive" information had "failed" to quiet inter-service rivalries. "At the same time this order has been used to deny the press and the public various kinds of information that have nothing to do with national military security."

The Subcommittee said the Commerce Department's Office of Strategic Information had assumed a "highly unrealistic attitude of cloak-and-dagger self importance" and should be abolished. OSI witnesses, the report continued, could not justify restricting circulation of non-secret information within the government or controlling information from outside the government. The OSI put a secrecy label on its own progress reports, probably

"because they contained critical remarks about the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the press in general," said the Subcommittee.

INVITATION TO SCANDAL

The report said secrecy surrounding the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council and special advisory committees in the Agriculture Department gave the advisers "a temporary opportunity to take advantage of inside information. Without full publicity, the activities and recommendations of advisory committees constitute a standing invitation to misuse or possible scandal."

The report said the "inherent" power claimed by the Civil Service Commission to withhold information from the public "simply does not exist." It said "the Budget Bureau has no authority to veto information or comments on legislation transmitted from the independent agencies to Congress, nor does the Bureau have any final control, under the Federal Reports Act, over statistical information the independent agencies might request from private organizations and individuals."

Besides recommending abolishment of OSI, the report said: The status of the Business Advisory Council should be clarified by the Justice Department; names of advisory committee members should be made public and their proceedings should be public except when national security was involved; correspondence between U.S. and foreign scientists should not be stamped when the subjects discussed were not classified; President Eisenhower and other high officials should make every effort to speed up the flow of information.

The report was unanimous but additional views were filed by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), ranking Republican on both the Subcommittee and parent Committee. He said he knew of no case where the courts had compelled a President to make information public. "The only remedy would be through publicity at the polls." He said the press was "inconsistent" by pressing for information and yet sometimes refusing to tell a Congressional committee the facts behind a story.

LEGAL REMEDIES PROPOSED

The Subcommittee Oct. 27 issued staff proposals to clarify laws regulating government information practices. The changes would create a "public right" to information that would be subject to judicial review, the report said.

The staff report proposed two legal provisions: (1) That nothing in the agencies' rule-making authority "authorizes a regulation for the withholding of information or limiting the availability of records to the public;" (2) That all public records be made available to the public unless specific authority is granted by Congress to withhold them. The report said different interpretations by government departments and the courts of a statute "to prevent the disclosure of information and to limit the availability of records" prompted the recommendations.

The staff report was submitted for comment to about 100 newsmen, lawyers and scientists who testified before the Subcommittee.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Nov. 1 -- The Atomic Energy Commission said it planned to make available for public inspection records dealing with: applications, correspondence regarding proceedings, correspondence relating to interpretations, letters of opinion, filings in court proceedings to which the AEC is a party, correspondence with the courts, and similar records and papers not directed specifically to be withheld.

Records to be withheld included: those relating to personal information including medical records; documents prepared for use within the AEC or executive branch; correspondence between the AEC and foreign governments; records and reports of investigations; documents containing restricted data or defense information; correspondence received in confidence relating to possible violations of laws or regulations; and correspondence with a Member of Congress or Congressional committees that had not reen released by the Member or Committee.

HEARINGS RESUMED

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 13 -- Rear Adm. Rawson Bennett, Chief of the Office of Naval Research, rejected a proposal by Chairman Moss for a government-wide security clearance procedure. He said there would be danger of "no security whatsoever" because "judgments" of various security officers differed too much. He said security was an individual responsibility of Defense Department commanders.

Told by Moss that scientists complained their progress was "stifled" by restrictions on exchange of information, Bennett said the scientists could swap ideas if they would "fit themselves into the procedure." He said his office followed the security procedure on scientific research only when it applied to military problems.

Maj. Gen. J.S. Mills, Air Force deputy chief of staff for development, said he saw no reason why representatives of the various armed services should have to get together and compare notes. He said the Air Force had been "very, very liberal" in interpreting scientists' "need to know" secret information.

S.E. Clements, planning director for Defense Department research and development, said he knew of no case where research and development had suffered because of red tape. "In my opinion it is not a serious matter," he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 14 -- The Subcommittee reviewed a Defense Department special study of news policies, prepared by an advisory committee headed by ex-Assistant Secretary of Defense Charles A. Coolidge. Moss said the Department showed "regrettable" lack of cooperation in not providing advance copies of the report for the Subcommittee.

The advisory committee report said: Reporters should be called before grand juries for questioning about news "leaks" which "obviously gravely damage the security of the nation;" in cases where a Defense Department member was identified as the source of a leak, "stern disciplinary action should be taken...with the utmost promptness;" steps should be taken to overcome "overclassification;" the Department's classification system was "sound in concept," with "no conscious attempt...to withhold information which...the public should have."

Secretary Wilson said Nov. 13, in a letter to the Subcommittee, that he would have "serious reservations" about grand jury action against reporters.

The Subcommittee Nov. 15 announced postponement of further hearings until 1957. Moss cited lack of cooperation by the Defense Department as one reason for the postponement.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

A Special Senate Committee was established early in 1956 to conduct a wide-ranging investigation of corrupt practices involving campaign contributions, lobbying or other activities calculated to influence Senators, Senate candidates and officials of the executive branch. The Committee was given $350,000 to spend and told to report its recommendations to the Senate by Jan. 31, 1957.

The Committee made a slow and acrimonious start in late February. Disputes over the chairmanship and rules of procedure marked the opening weeks of its activities. A brief investigation into a newspaper's charges that Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) "sold out" in voting for the vetoed natural gas bill followed in May. Finally in June the Committee began extended hearings on its first major subject for investigation: activities of persons and organizations in connection with the vetoed bill (HR 6665) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control. Later hearings covered election spending by campaign committees.

BACKGROUND -- The tide of opinion that led to creation of the Special Committee had its origins in the revelation by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) Feb. 3 that he had rejected a $2,500 campaign contribution from a lawyer-lobbyist interested in passage of the natural gas bill. A Senate Select Committee investigated the incident and exonerated Case of any wrongdoing. (See story, p. 469)

Probe Resolution

The Senate Feb. 22 adopted, by a 79-1 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Res 219) establishing a Special Committee to investigate corrupt practices. Sen. Willam Langer (R N.D.) cast the lone dissenting vote.

The resolution, sponsored by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), was introducedFeb. 21. The Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee had voted Feb. 16 to investigate corrupt practices, but Knowland Feb. 18 said he thought a special group, divided equally between the parties, would be more suitable to conduct the inquiry than the Democratic-dominated (2-1) Subcommittee. The Democratic and GOP Policy Committees endorsed Knowland's proposal Feb. 20 and 21.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted, with minor amendments, S Res 219:

Established an eight-member special committee to investigate "attempts to influence improperly or illegally" the Senate, individual Members, candidates for the Senate, or members of the executive branch of the government, "through campaign contributions, political activities, lobbying" or other activities.

Directed the Committee to report, by Jan. 31, 1957, "specific recommendations" for improving federal election laws, the Corrupt Practices and Lobbying Acts plus related laws, and for ensuring administrative action against any persons or groups believed guilty of illegal actions.

Authorized $350,000 for expenses of the Committee, gave it subpena powers and directed that at least two Members, one from each party, be present when testimony was given.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Add members of the executive branch to the list of those subject to attempted improper influence, Feb. 22. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Feb. 21 -- Johnson -- Lobbying law was under the jurisdiction of the Government Operations Committee, election laws under the Judiciary Committee, campaign matters under the Rules Committee. "Rather than have four or five committees going off in all directions, seeking perhaps the sensational instead of substantial," it would be wiser to set up a special committee dedicated "to uncovering any wrongdoing of any kind (and) accomplishing something constructive."

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- The Special Committee could not send legislation to the Senate floor; it would have to go to a regular committee. The Senate should take up S 636, a bill to reform election procedures that was reported from committee in 1955, amend it to cover cases of improper campaign contributions, and "settle this whole business" before the 1956 elections.

Feb. 22 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Displacing the Elections Subcommittee with "a hand-selected committee" would be unwise.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Creation of the Committee "may prove to be a hand-made vehicle for possible misuse by those who would seek to besmirch a Senator" running for re-election.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- The Committee should make its first business an investigation of a "vicious charge" made against him by a Bismarck, N.D., paper.

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Opposed the resolution, wanted action on S 636. "I want action now, before the next national election...is bought and paid for."

MEMBERS NAMED

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Feb. 23 named eight members to the Committee, four Democrats and four Republicans: Democratic Sens. Albert Gore (Tenn.), chairman of the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee, John L. McClellan (Ark.), Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) and John F. Kennedy (Mass.); Republican Sens. Styles Bridges (N.H.), Edward J. Thye (Minn.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and William A. Purtell (Conn.).

For the next two weeks, the Committee tried to agree on a chairman and rules of procedure to govern the group's activities. On March 10 Sen. Gore bowed out as prospective chairman, Sen. McClellan was chosen unanimously to head the Committee with Bridges as vice chairman, and rules were agreed on.

The rules, McClellan said, gave him as chairman the right to issue subpenas after consultation with Bridges.

Any disagreement over subpenas would be reported to the full Committee and decided by majority vote. Gore said in a March 8 Senate speech Bridges wanted the right to co-sign subpenas.

McClellan said he would have the power to order executive hearings, but public hearings could be held only by majority Committee vote. Gore said Bridges would not concede Gore the right to initiate preliminary or permanent inquiries without a majority vote of the Committee.

The rules gave McClellan the right to call Committee meetings. Gore said Bridges proposed the chairman and vice chairman call the meetings jointly.

McClellan said Committee employees would be named by majority vote of the Committee, without regard to political affiliation. Gore said Bridges wanted the right

to name an associate counsel, equal to the general counsel, for the Republicans.

March 14 -- McClellan, in a Senate speech, said the Committee was "not a partisan group. It is a bipartisan group. As chairman, it is my view that responsibility for the success of its labors rests equally upon each political party and upon each individual member of the Committee, irrespective of party."

March 15 -- George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said labor "heartily supports" the special Senate investigation of lobbies. Meany said "labor welcomes such an investigation" into union campaign spending, as the union files with Congress "a complete record of all funds it receives...and all expenditures from those funds."

March 29 -- George Morris Fay, former U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, was named Committee counsel.

FIRST HEARING SET

April 17 -- The Committee ordered its staff to begin an investigation of lobbying on the vetoed natural gas bill.

HEARING -- May 1 -- Maston Nixon of Corpus Christi, Texas, General Gas Committee chairman, testified: "The sole purpose of the GGC was to secure the enactment of legislation which would amend the Natural Gas Act to remove federal control over production and gathering of natural gas. We proposed to accomplish that purpose by developing the facts and carrying these facts to the people and to their Representatives and Senators in Congress. We made no campaign contributions."

Nixon presented an itemized account of the $119,-988.22 the GGC had spent since it was formed in 1954. (Nison also testified Oct. 8. See below)

May 11 -- After an executive session McClellan said the Committee:

Would hold executive hearings on a request by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) to look into Bismarck (N.D.) Leader charges about Young's activities regarding the natural gas bill (HR 6665).

Investigate four lobbies "to get a start": two that favored HR 6665 and two that opposed it. He declined to identify the lobby groups.

"Had taken action" to follow up the inquiry by the Select Committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) into the $2,500 campaign gift offered Sen. Case.

Young 'Sellout' Probe

HEARING -- May 24 -- On charges against Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) printed in the Bismarck (N.D.) Leader, a weekly newspaper.

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- K.W. Simons of Bismarck, editor of The Leader, publication of the state's Nonpartisan League, said he had no evidence and had never charged Young received any money for voting for the natural gas bill. Simons said the newspaper's February heading, "Young Sells Out Again," meant "he sold out the public interest.... The expression is standard vernacular." He said the investigation, requested by Young, was "ridiculous."

ACTION -- May 24 -- The Committee announced, after an executive session, it had dropped its investigation of charges against Young. "The statements made against Sen. Young were completely unsupported by any evidence whatsoever...", the Committee said. Young said he was "very pleased by the thorough and searching questions" asked at the session.

Natural Gas Probe

HEARINGS -- In June, September and October on the activities of persons and organizations in connection with the vetoed natural gas bill (HR 6665).

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- Leonard F. McCollum of Houston, Texas, chairman of the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, said the expenditures of the Committee "beginning in 1954 and continuing through 1955 and 1956 to date have totaled about $1,750,000." A total of 1,259 individual and corporate contributors had voluntarily supplied the money, he said. He submitted a list of their names and the amounts of their contributions over the last three months. "Not one cent of our funds has been spent for campaign contributions or legislative contact work," McCollum said. The Committee's "single assignment (was) conducting a long-range information and education program." McCollum said his "understanding from the outset was that any contacts with Congress on proposed legislation would be carried on by others."

He said the Committee's expenditures were "relatively low for a continuing long-range program of education or information which is aimed at a nationwide audience and which employs newspapers and magazine advertising and printed material in a quantity sufficient to reach that mass audience." Of total expenditures of $1,753,513.70 up to March 31, $798,304.59 was listed for advertising, $87,032.89 for national publicity and $499,-181.77 for "Field program, booklets and printed materials." Listed for operating expenses was $94,800.59, and for administrative expenses, $234,732.62. McCollum submitted the text of the legal opinion given the Committee by a New York law firm to the effect that they were not required to register under the lobby act as another group in the industry would handle lobbying. Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) asked if "educational programs" designed to build public sentiment in favor of legislation couldn't properly be regarded as "one form of lobbying, in the broadest sense." McCullom said he was no expert on the subject but he declined to agree with McClellan that the NGOR Committee's activities might be described as an attempt to influence legislation by "indirect lobbying." Testimony brought out that 26 companies had contributed more than 80 percent of $1,972,545 raised by the NGOR Committee. The largest single contribution listed was $175,000 from the Humble Oil and Refining Co. The second largest was $153,000 from the Texas Co.

(For other contributors to NGORC, see testimony of Sept. 11, below.)

McClellan said after the hearing that he felt there was a question whether the contributions "would be a legal business expense."

June 15 -- McClellan said the type of "educational" campaign waged by the NGORC "might well be calculated to wield more influence on Congress than direct lobbying."

PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGN

Bert C. Goss, president of Hill and Knowlton, Inc., public relations counsel for the NGOR Committee, said he believed that public relations could be effective in influencing legislation by giving the people the "facts" on which to base judgments.

Paul Kayser, president of the El Paso Natural Gas Co. and former vice chairman of the NGOR Committee, said the Committee was formed to continue a campaign begun in 1952 to inform the public about the problems of the industry. He said if one of its "incidental effects" was the passage of the natural gas bill that was "fine," but that "we could accomplish all of our objectives" without any action by the Congress. He said his company had charged to operating expense its $14,050 contribution to the NGOR Committee.

June 21 -- John E. Heyke, president of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and chairman of the Council of Local Gas Companies, said the latter group spent $27,699 in an effort to defeat the Harris-Fulbright natural gas bill. The Council, registered under the Regulation of Lobbying Act, sought "to place our side of the controversy before as many people as we could." Activities included direct talks with Senators and distribution of "informational material, though I shy away from the word because we don't look on ourselves as educators in any sense." The Council was financed by contributions from local gas distributing companies, but Heyke said his own firm did not plan to deduct its contribution "as a business expense for tax purposes." The salary of a Brooklyn Union Gas official, who was assigned to the Council's Washington office as a "volunteer," would be deducted by Brooklyn Union Gas "since his regular duties with the company continued."

Heyke said he had seen Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams to "get a clarification" of the Administration's attitude toward the natural gas bill, but "I wouldn't say there were any results" from the conference. Heyke was not registered as a lobbyist himself and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said the Committee "should decide if such a conference should be brought under the lobbying act." Heyke said he knew of no improper lobbying from any group in connection with the natural gas bill.

James H. Lee, former assistant corporation counsel of Detroit and an officer of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, said, "Never...have I seen so much pressure brought to bear upon city attorneys in connection with national legislation as was brought by the natural gas industry" before the NIMLO convention voted an anti-natural gas bill resolution. Under questioning, Lee said he saw nothing "illegal or improper" about such pressure. NIMLO is not registered under the lobby law and Lee said it "in no way directly contacted any Congressmen...to attempt to persuade them to vote one way or the other.... (It) received no contributions nor solicited any...to aid in either the passage or defeat of the Harris-Fulbright Bill." NIMLO members who did contact their Senators on the measure, as Lee did himself, were "city officials acting in their official capacities. The job of NIMLO as an organization was to give anyone who desired it the benefit of our technical knowledge from the consumer viewpoint." Lee, too, said he knew of no improper lobbying on the bill.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 22 -- Sen. Kennedy said he favored broadening the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to make it apply to contacts with executive department officials as well as Congress. He cited as an example Heyke's appointment with Sherman Adams.

UAW LOBBYING DESCRIBED

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), said his union engaged in "lobbying" against the gas bill "and our only regret is we didn't get more votes." Reuther said the UAW fought the battle of the consumer, but "we had only a pea shooter, while the oil and gas industry had 16-inch guns." He said his group spent $38,762 to defeat the bill.

Reuther said he was certain that an investigation would show "a very direct relationship between the voting habits of Congress and campaign contributions received from such organizations as the gas lobby." He said the Corrupt Practices Act should be amended to impose a $5 ceiling on campaign contributions instead of the present $5,000.

The UAW president compared his union spending for lobbying against the gas bill with the $1,753,513 reported to the Committee by the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee. Although officials of that committee said they did not engage in lobbying, Reuther said if their work was not lobbying, "I don't know what lobbying is."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said he was inclined to agree with Reuther.

When asked if he believed the gas industry groups broke any laws, Reuther said he did "not think they did anything illegal."

Alex M. Clark, former mayor of Indianapolis and chairman of the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas, said he saw "12 or 13 Senators" and "some administrative assistants" to urge support of the gas bill.

Clark acknowledged he was lobbying and said that he had registered under the Regulation of Lobbying Act. He said he received $5,500 in salary and about $2,000 in expenses for his services.

Guy Nunn, UAW radio director and broadcaster, said he had no facts on which to base a statement in a broadcast that "it has been known for months that the gas and oil interests have been buying Senators by the bushel." He said the remarks were written in haste.

UNAUTHORIZED TELEGRAMS SENT

Sept. 10 -- Robert Blackburn, a Committee investigator, said Keith Thompson, an agent of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, had paid for telegrams bearing phony signatures urging Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) to vote for the natural gas bill. Blackburn said 15 of the 32 persons he interviewed whose names appeared on telegrams to Thye had not authorized the messages.

Thompson said he had sent about 30 telegrams and had relied on local agents' word as to whether "two-thirds" of the purported senders knew the messages were being sent.

Another company agent, Vernon E. Lee, said he had been instructed by a superior to line up people favoring passage of the bill and get them to send telegrams to Thye. Lee said he "started out with good intentions but ran into the time element" and sent 12 to 15 telegrams using names of people he had not contacted.

William C. Kniefel, northwest regional manager for Standard of Indiana, said the company spent $1,500 on about 835 telegrams sent to Thye from Minnesota in January, 1956. He said, "We made some 'eager-beaver' mistakes in our plans," one of which was "the initial over-enthusiastic one of authorizing the use of company funds for the telegrams." Kniefel said the plan did not have the approval of the company's top officials. He said

expenses of the telegram campaign were charged on the company's books as "marketing expenses."

A.K. Reed, Duluth division manager, said he had passed on instructions to 13 subordinate salesmen to try to round up 300 telegrams to send to Thye. Asked whether he felt that he had "engaged in lobbying," Reed replied: "I don't know anything about lobbying. I looked on it as a sales program."

OIL PRESIDENTS TESTIFY

Sept. 11 -- Frank O. Prior, president of Standard of Indiana, said a "vigorous campaign" for the natural gas bill was necessary to offset a "distorted" picture presented by the bill's opponents. Prior said neither he nor any associates in the company to his knowledge contributed to any Senatorial candidate's campaign fund either directly or indirectly to influence his vote "during the pendency" of the gas bill or otherwise. He said his company's subsidiary, Stanolin Oil and Gas Co., had contributed $100,000 to the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee and $3,800 to expenses of the General Gas Committee. Stanolin carried the contribution as a tax-deductible business expense "as far as I know," he said.

T.S. Peterson, president of the Standard Oil Co. of California, said his company had contributed $119,000 to the NGORC and called it a "perfectly legitimate business expense." He said it would be claimed as a tax deduction.

H.S.M. Burns, president of Shell Oil Co., said his company "as such" engaged in no lobbying. He said Shell had contributed $138,000 to the NGORC and $150,000-$250,000 to the American Petroleum Institute.

A.L. Nickerson, president of Socony-Mobil Oil Corp., said his company had contributed $114,000 to the NGORC and deducted it as a business expense. He said the organization was set up "to develop a program of education," and that the committee was "very much in the public interest."

Sept. 12 -- Sidney A. Swensrud and Archie D. Gray of the Gulf Oil Co. said the company had contributed $3,800 to the General Gas Committee, but "out of an abundance of caution" had not claimed it as a tax deduction. The company did deduct as a business expense $111,000 given to the NGORC, they said.

Harold S. Skinner of the Continental Oil Co. described meetings in Birmingham, Ala., at which he and other oil company executives sought to overcome the opposition of some Alabama mayors to the natural gas bill.

Hines H. Baker, president of the Humble Oil and Refining Co., said he thought the General Gas Committee was created "to bring about enactment of legislation." But he added: "I don't think GGC was organized primarily as a lobby committee."

(For description of organizations active in efforts to pass or defeat the natural gas bill, see p. 476.)

LOBBY QUESTIONNAIRE

In September the Committee sent to 40 expert witnesses questionnaires designed to "secure as complete a coverage of contemporary thinking" on the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act as possible. Of the 40 questionnaires, the Committee Sept. 27 reported that about 20 had been returned.

In a letter accompanying the questionnaire, Chairman McClellan said he was requesting help "in considering specific recommendations for strengthening the federal lobbying legislation." As a guide the questionnaire listed questions around which the Committee requested that answers be shaped.

The questionnaire included eight major subject headings, with one or two questions asked under each. Examples of questions asked:

- Do you think persons engaged in "indirect" lobbying, "i.e., persons whose activities do not involve direct contact with Congress," should report under the lobby law? If so, what recommendations would you make for effectively and constitutionally including such persons in the law?
- Do you think the lobby law should be amended to require reports from persons engaged in lobbying before the executive branch and independent agencies? If so, what statutory recommendations do you suggest?
- Would you recommend any change in the system of administering the lobby law? If so, what sort of system of administration do you suggest?
- Would you favor amending the lobby law to require all literature, printed matter and letters circulated to influence legislation be so identified?

The questionnaire also requests any additional suggestions or comments on administrative improvements on the subject of lobbying.

The Committee Sept. 27 also reported it had received 109 returns from 125 questionnaires previously sent to corporations in connection with its investigation into activities on the natural gas bill.

OCTOBER HEARINGS

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 8 -- Albert H. Stoddard, sales manager for the Jack C. O'Conner Insurance Agency of Boston, said he assumed "full responsibility" for sending telegrams -- some unauthorized -- to Massachusetts Senators John F. Kennedy (D) and Leverett Saltonstall (R) urging defeat of legislation to broaden social security benefits. (See story on the social security bill (HR 7225 -- PL 880), p. 392.)

Stoddard said he sent 160 telegrams, using names of different individuals. He acted "on his own" after he determined that the bill would be financially detrimental to his agency and did not confer with O'Conner on his decision to send the telegrams, he said.

Francis Burke, a part-time agent for the O'Conner firm, said he did not authorize the signing of his name to the wire. He said "the wire in no way reflected my attitude toward the legislation. I had hoped it would become law."

Mrs. Grace M. Dahl of Alston, Mass., said she did not authorize the use of her name. She said she favored the legislation. Donald Brown, an O'Conner agent, said his name was used without his permission, but that he agreed with the sentiments of the telegram.

NON-LOBBYING EFFORTS DESCRIBED

Oct 9 -- Paxton Howard, a Shell Oil Co. attorney, said he got a $5,000 bonus for his efforts in behalf of the natural gas bill but did not register as a lobbyist. He said William Kenney, vice president of Shell, sent him to Alabama to counter an "opposition" group. Howard said he later came to Washington to be "available to talk to anybody who would listen," but he did not consider this

lobbying activity. He said his "listeners" included three Senators.

Maston Nixon, chairman of the General Gas Committee, said his Committee did not lobby during consideration of the natural gas bill. Chairman McClellan recalled Nixon, who had been the leadoff witness May 1, because of what he termed "serious conflict" in Nixon's testimony.

Nixon said his Committee distributed information urging passage of the bill but that persons representing the Committee did not "buttonhole Senators." He said "the point of difference" over whether the GGC engaged in lobbying was in the conception of what lobbying is.

OTHER GROUPS QUESTIONED

Oct. 10 -- Gregory Prince and Patrick H. Matthews of the Assn. of American Railroads said AAR spent $900 in tickets to a Democratic fund-raising dinner and $500 for a similar Republican dinner during the 84th Congress. Matthews said he was not "pressured" into buying the tickets but was "solicited." He said the tickets were not bought "to influence legislation."

Representatives of the National Milk Producers Federation and the American Trucking Assns. said their organizations made no direct campaign contributions.

Clyde T. Ellis, executive director of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., said private power companies should be required to charge the cost of "propaganda" campaigns against profits. Ellis said "we believe it is basically and fundamentally wrong for giant monopolies to be able to saddle millions of dollars annually in cost-plus advertising propaganda and direct and indirect lobbying costs onto helpless rate payers."

Ellis said his organization had made no contributions to the funds of any political party nor had it made any funds available to help any particular candidate.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Oct. 10 -- McClellan said the Committee had almost completed its investigation of lobbying. He said there had been a dearth of information from the Eisenhower Administration, the public, the press and from fellow Senators. Although some limited future hearings were in prospect, he said, what was left in the $350,000 inquiry fund would be used mainly to "find out the weaknesses and try to develop a better law" on lobbying.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES' SPENDING

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 26 -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said the existing $3 million limit on political committee spending was "unrealistic," and that between an $8 to $12 million limit should be set. "There is no use sitting here and trying to make it appear that any major committee is complying with the spirit of the law," Butler said. He said his party came out of the election with a deficit of $815,000.

Butler said volunteer groups merely were a means of getting around the current limitation, and that the spending limit should embrace all such groups.

Butler also said he favored: an amendment to require reporting on campaign funds raised by state organizations if any part of the money was used in behalf of candidates for federal office; complete reports to Congress naming ticket buyers for political fund-raising dinners, and the amounts paid; a provision requiring large contributors to report to Congress how much they contributed for any Presidential, Senatorial or House campaign, with separate limits on amounts that could be donated to any of these funds; and a ban on campaign contributions in the names of children not of voting age. He also favored a proposal by Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to make the Federal Communications Commission's equal time rule applicable only to parties that received a certain percentage of the vote in the last Presidential election.

Two Minnesotans, Commissioner of Agriculture Byron G. Allen and John C. Obert, a newspaperman, said they had conducted a highly successful door-to-door, nonpartisan canvass in their state in May. The money was divided proportionately according to party votes in the previous election, they said, and proved that individuals were willing to contribute in that manner and that sufficient funds could be collected to finance national campaigns.

Arnold Petersen, national secretary of the American Socialist Labor party, said his party collected $83,423 for 1956 campaign purposes.

Two officials of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Carl Huhndorff and John T. O'Brien, said no complaints of pressure ever had been called to the League's attention. Huhndorff said the Corrupt Practices Act "is unenforceable."

Executive Vice President Russell E. Singer of the American Automobile Assn. said the AAA spent $39,398 in 1955 on legislative activities. (It was active in supporting federal highway legislation both in 1955 and 1956)

HALL DIFFERS WITH BUTLER

Nov. 27 -- Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said the present $3 million ceiling for National Committee spending was "completely ridiculous," and that a limit "somewhere between $10 and $12 million" would be more feasible. He proposed allowing "splinter campaign organizations," such as the Citizens for Eisenhower Committee, to continue raising additional funds without any fund limitation. Hall said an overall spending limit would be unworkable because, toward the end of a campaign, a committee would not know where it stood with respect to the legal limit. He estimated that the GOP spent $8.2 million on national contests in 1956, had a post-election surplus of approximately $184,000.

Hall said Congress should not try to impose contribution regulations on state and local committees. "I don't think it's the affair of the federal government what is spent on every little local election," he said. He opposed registration by all political contributors, said "I don't think you would learn anything from these figures if you got them."

Hall also opposed any attempt by Congress to put an over-all limit of $5,000 on the amount an individual could contribute in one year to both national and state political committees. "I think we would be going far afield if we said to a man with an interest in 12 states that he cannot contribute to good government in those states," he said. Hall said the Minnesota door-to-door canvass system on a national scale would weaken the two-party system.

James L. McDevitt, co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), said his group collected $1.2 million during the campaign, of which $521,000 was in voluntary individual contributions. Of the total, $290,000 was contributed by trade unions into the "educational account" and $434,000 was put in by the general AFL-CIO fund, McDevitt said. He said COPE

contributed $15,000 to groups backing Adlai E. Stevenson; contributed amounts varying from $3,000 to $10,000 to various Democratic Senatorial candidates; and "endorsed" 20 Republican candidates for the House. He said in a "couple" of instances COPE returned dollar contributions to union members who wrote protesting the amount was given against their will.

LABOR VOTING CHART CRITICIZED

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said COPE had presented "biased, slanted opinion" in publishing voting record guides rating Members of Congress as right or wrong on various issues. "I don't think this is an attempt to educate. I think it is an attempt to influence voting," Goldwater said.

William Barton, general counsel of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., and Milton Smith, associate general counsel, said the Lobbying Act needed "substantial revision if it is to be a useful, workable statute to supplement other laws specifically directed toward corrupt practices." They said citizens expressing to Congress their views on pending bills were subject "to constant uncertainty and hazard of criminal prosecution." They said although the Chamber of Commerce believed it was exempt from terms of the Lobbying Act, the law was so ambiguous the organization registered some of its officials to be on the safe side.

CAMPAIGN SPENDING CHANGES

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 11 -- Thomas N. Schroth, executive editor of Congressional Quarterly News Features, recommended that the 1952 Federal Corrupt Practices Act be amended to require the reporting of campaign spending during primaries. Schroth said full disclosure of the amounts spent during political campaigns would eliminate the necessity of placing limitations on the amounts that could be spent. "Full reporting (of campaign expenditures) is necessary and full reporting would become its own limitation on excessive spending," Schroth said. "I think as it is now, the limitations are ridiculous and no one pays attention to them and they find all sorts of ways to get around them."

Schroth endorsed the idea of having the General Accounting Office process lobby and political spending reports instead of the current practice of having them filed with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

Schroth said requiring individual campaign contributors to report their contributions "would be a good way to cross-check" the amounts political committees said they received. In answer to a suggestion from Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) that the cross-checking idea be broadened to require newspapers to report how much they received for political advertisements, Schroth said, "A red flag goes up about whether or not newspapers and radio stations should report such information. I am afraid that maybe that would be violating some of their rights." Goldwater, disagreeing, said, "This is the business end we are asking for...not an editorial or news end."

Robert W. Kaufman, a writer for Congressional Quarterly, recommended that lobby registration and spending reports be simplified. He said it would simplify matters to require a lobby to register on one form and report expenditures on another. Currently, a lobby must fill out the registration information every time it files a spending report. Kaufman said lobbies should list their agents and how much they spent instead of just the overall total expenditure.

Philip L. Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and Times Herald, said existing limits on campaign spending were unrealistic. If any limit were set, he said he would recommend an "enormously high" one of about $30 million for each national political committee. Graham said he intended to renew in 1960 his proposal for relying on the mass of voters for campaign contributions. He said authorizing a $100 tax deduction for campaign contributions would encourage wider giving.

Graham recommended revision of the Federal Communications Act to enable radio and TV stations to give free time to major political candidates without having to give equal time to minor ones.

$50,000 TO COOPER CAMPAIGN

Dec. 12 -- Archibald S. Alexander, director of the National Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver, said the group raised $576,806 in campaign funds. John Reed Kilpatrick, chairman of the National Citizens Committee for Eisenhower and Nixon, said his group raised $1,659,233 in campaign funds up to Dec. 7. Both Alexander and Kilpatrick said their committees were independent of their parties' national committees.

The National Committee for an Effective Congress said it contributed $50,000 to the campaign of a Senatorial candidate, later identified as John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.). Sidney H. Scheuer, NCEC chairman, said the Committee "raised and distributed" $157,989 for 15 Senate and House candidates. He said the distributions ranged from $500 to $50,000 in Senate races and from $300 to $500 in House races.

Dec. 13 -- George Agree, NCEC executive secretary, said the $50,000 Senatorial contribution was raised by the Citizens Fund for Cooper, headed by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati. Maurice Rosenblatt, chairman of the NCEC advisory board, said the $50,000 was included in his organization's financial report because Agree also was financial chairman of the Citizens Fund for Cooper.

(Other candidates the NCEC supported were: Reps. William H. Ayres (R Ohio), James G. Fulton (R Pa.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Eugene McCarthy (D Minn.), Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), and Hugh Scott (R Pa.); Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.); Sen.-elect Frank Church (D Idaho); and defeated Senate candidates R.M. Evans (D Iowa), Richard Stengel (D Ill.) and Claude Wickard (D Ind.).

SUGAR GROUPS TESTIFY

George Ball, a lawyer representing the Cuban Sugar Growers National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Associations, said the groups were billed for $271,327 in expenses in connection with sugar legislation in 1955-56. (See p. 493) Of the total, Ball estimated $87,000 would be reported as lobbying expense, the remainder for extensive statistical information on U.S.-Cuban trade and miscellaneous expenses.

Frank A. Kemp of the Greater Western Sugar Co. said that only a small part of the U.S. Beet Sugar Association's yearly budget of $120,000 went for lobbying expenses. He said Cuban interests "inundated the U.S. with letters in support of sales of Cuban sugar."

85th CONGRESS POLITICAL BACKGROUND

1956 Campaign

Election Gains, Losses

Membership

Party Platforms



1956 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Based on incomplete, unofficial returns of Nov. 8.*

266 Votes Needed to Win

States	Electoral Votes	EISENHOWER		STEVENSON	
		Electoral Votes	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes	Popular Votes
ALABAMA	11		167,986	11	232,259
ARIZONA †	4	4	161,673		103,337
ARKANSAS	8		135,149	8	157,470
CALIFORNIA †	32	32	1,805,754		1,482,068
COLORADO †	6	6	385,513		254,509
CONNECTICUT †	8	8	709,395		404,209
DELAWARE †	3	3	94,484		82,908
FLORIDA †	10	10	583,469		425,564
GEORGIA	12		183,145	12	353,105
IDAHO †	4	4	167,252		105,194
ILLINOIS †	27	27	2,538,074		1,717,544
INDIANA †	13	13	1,162,784		770,513
IOWA †	10	10	713,584		489,744
KANSAS †	8	8	519,254		266,982
KENTUCKY	10	10	418,168		353,535
LOUISIANA	10	10	295,033		230,401
MAINE †	5	5	249,024		101,979
MARYLAND †	9	9	552,128		368,717
MASSACHUSETTS †	16	16	1,391,873		947,587
MICHIGAN †	20	20	1,637,686		1,306,769
MINNESOTA †	11	11	640,103		545,333
MISSISSIPPI	8		55,188	8	124,699
MISSOURI †	13		839,601	13	860,601
MONTANA †	4	4	136,947		102,354
NEBRASKA †	6	6	329,504		177,523
NEVADA †	3	3	43,060		29,484
NEW HAMPSHIRE †	4	4	176,320		90,420
NEW JERSEY †	16	16	1,564,364		839,720
NEW MEXICO †	4	4	127,346		90,275
NEW YORK †	45	45	4,318,104		2,742,228
NORTH CAROLINA	14		548,154	14	568,882
NORTH DAKOTA †	4	4	102,680		65,505
OHIO †	25	25	2,236,728		1,412,670
OKLAHOMA †	8	8	471,688		384,526
OREGON †	6	6	295,513		234,795
PENNSYLVANIA †	32	32	2,558,747		1,966,875
RHODE ISLAND †	4	4	220,962		160,507
SOUTH CAROLINA	8		75,623	8	133,392
SOUTH DAKOTA †	4	4	101,894		78,654
TENNESSEE †	11	11	460,515		451,883
TEXAS †	24	24	925,397		731,553
UTAH †	4	4	213,456		116,243
VERMONT †	3	3	110,781		44,243
VIRGINIA †	12	12	386,320		264,110
WASHINGTON †	9	9	530,072		449,815
WEST VIRGINIA	8	8	443,208		376,562
WISCONSIN †	12	12	951,045		583,222
WYOMING †	3	3	73,347		48,096
1956 Totals	531	457	32,811,095	74	23,828,564
1952 Totals	531	442	33,927,549	89	27,311,316

** Complete official returns will appear in the 1957 CQ Almanac.*

† Won by Eisenhower in 1952.

EISENHOWER-NIXON RE-ELECTED, DEMOCRATS KEEP CONGRESS

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon Nov. 6 were re-elected to second terms by a vote of landslide proportions, but for the second time in American history the voters elected a Congress controlled by the opposition party. Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver were defeated as the voters turned out in record numbers to give the President their vote of confidence for four more years of "peace, progress and prosperity."

Early predictions of a close race disappeared as revolts in Eastern Europe and Middle East warfare strengthened the Republicans' cry of "We need Ike." Only in the Congressional races did the electorate show dissatisfaction with the Republican program, and President Eisenhower became the only President besides Zachary Taylor to win with an opposing Congress.

The unofficial popular count, omitting Rhode Island's absentee votes, gave President Eisenhower 35,575,420 votes; Stevenson 26,033,066; others, 417,090. The nearly complete total of 62,025,576 votes topped the previous record 61,551,919 set in the 1952 Presidential election. Only Franklin D. Roosevelt's sweep in 1936 was greater than the 1956 Eisenhower victory.

Mr. Eisenhower captured 41 states with 457 electoral votes; Stevenson won seven states with 74 electoral votes. This marked a GOP increase from the 1952 election, when Eisenhower won 55.1 percent of the popular vote and 39 states with 442 electoral votes, compared to Stevenson's nine states with 89 electoral votes.

The seven states Stevenson carried in the 1956 election were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina and South Carolina. He picked up Missouri, which he lost in 1952, but lost three states which he carried in 1952: Kentucky, Louisiana and West Virginia.

Debate over whether President Eisenhower would or would not run for a second term ended Feb. 29 when the President announced at a news conference his intention to seek re-election. The announcement came five months and five days after the Sept. 24, 1955 heart attack he suffered in Denver, Colo. He said he could not give a clear-cut "yes" or "no" to the question of his candidacy but would give the American people and the Republican party "the full facts" of his decision and let them decide whether or not to renominate him. President Eisenhower Aug. 22 was renominated unanimously on the first ballot at the Republican National Convention.

Stevenson became the first declared candidate of his party Nov. 15, 1955, when he announced he would "do all I can" to become the first defeated Democrat to be renominated since William Jennings Bryan in 1908. He received the nomination Aug. 16 on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention, amassing 905½ votes to the 210 of his nearest rival - N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman.

Congressional Elections

The new Senate in the 85th Congress will have 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans, the House 233 Democrats and 201 Republicans. One House vacancy was caused the day after the election by the death of Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.). It will be filled in a special election April 9, 1957.

In the Senate, the Democrats picked up four seats, the Republicans four, to leave no change over the party makeup of the 84th Congress. However, Senate organization was left uncertain because of doubts as to when three Members would take their seats -- Sens.-elect Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), and a successor to Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas), who would become Texas' governor Jan. 15, 1957.

In the House, the Democrats held 230 seats before the election, the Republicans, 201, with four vacancies, two in each party. Republicans picked up nine seats, Democrats 11.

In the 1952 Presidential election year, Republicans won control of both chambers. The GOP won 23 Senate seats and had 25 held over, giving it 48 seats. Democrats won 12 seats, with 35 held over, for a total of 47. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) at that time termed himself an Independent and voted with the GOP to organize the Senate. In the House, Republicans in 1952 won 221 seats, Democrats 213, with one Independent.

There were 30 governors' races in 1956, including Maine's, decided in a Sept. 10 election. Republicans won in 15 states, and so did the Democrats. Fourteen Democratic governors were up for election, 16 Republicans. Democrats picked up five governorships; Republicans four. Democrats made a net gain of one.

In the 35 Senate races, 18 Democrats were elected (31 held over), and 17 Republicans were elected (30 held over). Democrats picked up four seats from Republicans in Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Pennsylvania; Republicans picked up four seats in Kentucky (2), New York and West Virginia.

Election Firsts

President Eisenhower's landslide victory set records, kept others intact and brought many firsts throughout the country. Among them:

The eight "weathervane counties," that have been right in every Presidential election since 1896, did it again. The never-fail oracles: Coos and Stratford Counties, N.H.; Palo Alto and Jasper Counties, Iowa; Albany and Laramie Counties, Wyo.; Vanderburg County, Ind.; and Crook County, Ore.

Arizona and New Mexico kept intact their records of always voting for the winning Presidential candidate.

Louisiana broke an 80-year tradition against voting for a Republican President. The last time the state went Republican was in 1876 -- for Rutherford B. Hayes.

Maine gave President Eisenhower the biggest vote any political candidate ever has received in the state, as well as the largest majority and highest percentage of any Presidential nominee.

The President was the first Republican Presidential candidate to carry Chicago since Herbert Hoover's 1928 victory.

Adlai E. Stevenson failed, as he did in 1952, to carry either his home state of Illinois or Lake County in which he lives.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) went down to defeat not only in his state and county, but also in the precinct where he voted.

Judge Dalip Singh Saund (D) became the first native of India elected to Congress (Calif. 29th District).

2nd Time in History . . .

PRESIDENT ELECTED WITH OPPOSING CONGRESS

For the second time in American history the voters have bestowed the Presidency on one party and control of both chambers of Congress on another.

In 1848, Zachary Taylor, a Whig, was elected President, but the Democrats won a 10-vote lead in the Senate and a three-vote lead in the House. Such a split was not repeated until 1956, when the electorate teamed President Eisenhower with a Democratic Congress.

Since the Civil War, 11 Presidents, including Mr. Eisenhower, have bucked Congressional opposition in one or both chambers. In every case but two, this resulted from mid-term elections. The two exceptions: Democrat Grover Cleveland, who faced a seven-vote Republican majority in the Senate at the beginning of his first term in 1885, and Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, who faced a 19-vote Democratic majority in the House in 1877.

Only two Republican Presidents since the Civil War have faced opposition of both Senate and House. The first was Hayes in the 46th Congress (1879-81). The second was President Eisenhower in the 84th (1955-57).

Four Democratic Presidents since the Civil War have suffered opposition control of both chambers of Congress. Most recent was Harry S. Truman, who in 1947-49 had a GOP-controlled Senate and House. Truman won re-election and a Congressional majority in 1948 with a vigorous campaign studded with blasts at the "worst" 80th Congress. Other Presidents saddled with opposition Congresses were Woodrow Wilson, Cleveland in his second term and Andrew Johnson. Johnson, a War Democrat, was Abraham Lincoln's Vice President. Following Lincoln's assassination, Johnson struggled through his term with both the 39th and 40th Congresses controlled by Republicans.

Cleveland was the only post-Civil War President to face a Senate controlled by the opposition party while the House remained in friendly hands. But it happened to him twice, during the 49th and 50th Congresses. Both times Democrats retained sizeable majorities in the House, but Republicans organized the Senate.

House Opposition

Six times during Republican Presidencies Democrats controlled the House while the GOP organized the Senate. Most recent case occurred during the Administration of Herbert Hoover in 1931-33. Democrats organized the House because of deaths between the election and the convening of the 72nd Congress, but Republicans retained their grip on the Senate.

Other Presidents since Civil War days who faced friendly Senates and opposition-dominated Houses: Hayes, William Howard Taft, Benjamin Harrison, Chester A. Arthur and Ulysses S. Grant. All were Republicans.

All told, Presidents have had to cope with opposition control of one or both chambers of Congress 15 times since the Civil War. Party splits between the administration and Congress occurred 10 times between 1861 and 1900.

Since the turn of the century, five administrations have bucked opposition control of one or both chambers. In three of these cases the opposition party went on to win the Presidency in the next election.

Democrats who controlled the House in 1911-13, during the Taft Administration, pushed through many so-called "pop gun" measures. Taft's vetoes of these bills was one cause of his defeat in 1912.

Woodrow Wilson faced the problem in 1919-21, when Republicans controlled both chambers of the 66th Congress. Democrats organized the House during the last two years of the Hoover Administration, and, according to the ex-President, used "sabotage and obstructionist tactics." Both Hoover and Wilson met defeat at the polls at the next general election.

Republicans controlled both chambers in 1947-49 and battled President Truman over tax cuts and a new labor law. Truman went on to win re-election and a Congress of his own political complexion. The fifth case was that of President Eisenhower and the 84th Congress. Mr. Eisenhower was re-elected, but he failed to get the GOP Congress he asked for.

Minority Parties

Twice since the Civil War independents or members of minority parties have helped the party of the White House influence the organization of one chamber of Congress. The most recent case was in 1917, when the Democrats organized the House even though the Republicans outnumbered them 216-210. Nine Representatives from other parties teamed up with the Democrats to elect a Democratic Speaker, Champ Clark.

Other-party members also helped break the only Republican-Democratic deadlock in history at the start of a Senate session. The Senate party lineup in 1881, at the start of the 47th Congress, was 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats and two Senators of other parties. A Republican, Chester A. Arthur, was in the White House. Senate Republicans, joined by one "Readjustor," finally elected David Davis as Senate President Pro Tem. Davis, a former Republican who had been elected to the Senate as a Democrat, said he considered his selection as President Pro Tem recognition of his "independent position" in politics. He frequently supported the GOP cause and was criticized by Democrats for his lack of party regularity.

Presidential Weapon -- The Veto

The Presidential veto has been a potent and often used weapon in the "cold war" between a President and an opposition Congress. But if Congress and the President run true to form, President Eisenhower will use it sparingly in the 85th Congress. During the Democratic 84th, Mr. Eisenhower vetoed 34 measures, less than the 52 he vetoed during the Republican 83rd.

Five of his predecessors found the veto power useful in dealing with an opposition Congress. Truman vetoed 250 measures during the nearly eight years he was President, almost one-third of them during the Republican 80th Congress. Cleveland used the veto power 584 times during his two terms as President. Only Franklin D. Roosevelt used it more. Wilson used 28 of his 44 vetoes when the Republicans ran Congress. Hayes vetoed only 13 measures and Johnson 28. Fifteen of Johnson's vetoes were overriden, an all-time record which suggests that a determined Congress always can have the last word.

HISTORY OF OPPOSITION CONTROL OF CONGRESS SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

Both Chambers

CONGRESS	PRESIDENT	SENATE Dem	SENATE GOP	SENATE Other	HOUSE Dem	HOUSE GOP	HOUSE Other
85th (1957-59)*	Eisenhower (R)	49	47	0	233*	201	0
84th (1955-57)	Eisenhower (R)	48	47	1	231	203	1
80th (1947-49)	Truman (D)	45	51	0	187	245	3
66th (1919-21)	Wilson (D)	47	48	1	191	237	7
54th (1895-97)	Cleveland (D)	39	44	5	104	246	7
46th (1879-81)	Hayes (R)	43	33	0	150	128	15
40th (1867-69)	Johnson (D)**	11	42	0	49	143	1
39th (1865-67)	Johnson (D)**	10	42	0	46	145	0
Senate Only							
50th (1887-89)	Cleveland (D)	37	39	0	170	151	4
49th (1885-87)	Cleveland (D)	34	41	1	182	140	3
House Only							
72nd (1931-33)	Hoover (R)	47	48	1	218	214	3
62nd (1911-13)	Taft (R)	42	49	1	228	162	1
52nd (1891-93)	Harrison (R)	39	47	2	231	88	14
48th (1883-85)	Arthur (R)	36	40	0	200	119	6
45th (1877-79)	Hayes (R)	36	39	1	156	137	0
44th (1875-77)	Grant (R)	29	46	1	181	107	5

* *One vacancy.*

** *Johnson, a War Democrat, was a coalition running mate with Lincoln.*

(FIGURES REFLECT LINEUPS AT BEGINNING OF EACH CONGRESS)

HOUSE MEMBERSHIP IN THE 85th CONGRESS . . .

Democrats are CAPITALIZED.
** Freshman Representative*
‡Fernandez (D N.M.) elected Nov. 6, died Nov. 7; special election to be held April 9, 1957.

HOUSE LINEUP
218 Needed for Majority

	84th Congress	85th Congress
Democrats	232	233‡
Republicans	203	201

ALABAMA

1. FRANK W. BOYKIN
2. GEORGE M. GRANT
3. GEORGE W. ANDREWS
4. KENNETH A. ROBERTS
5. ALBERT RAINS
6. ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN JR.
7. CARL ELLIOTT
8. ROBERT E. JONES
9. GEORGE HUDDLESTON JR.

ARIZONA

1. John J. Rhodes
2. STEWART L. UDALL

ARKANSAS

1. E.C. GATHINGS
2. WILBUR D. MILLS
3. JAMES W. TRIMBLE
4. OREN HARRIS
5. BROOKS HAYS
6. W.F. NORRELL

CALIFORNIA

1. Hubert B. Scudder
2. CLAIR ENGLE
3. JOHN E. MOSS JR.
4. William S. Mailliard
5. JOHN F. SHELLEY
6. John F. Baldwin Jr.
7. John J. Allen Jr.
8. GEORGE P. MILLER
9. J. Arthur Younger
10. Charles S. Gubser
11. JOHN J. McFALL*
12. B.F. SISK
13. Charles M. Teague
14. HARLAN HAGEN
15. Gordon L. McDonough
16. Donald L. Jackson
17. CECIL R. KING
18. Craig Hosmer
19. CHET HOLIFIELD
20. H. Allen Smith*
21. Edgar W. Hiestand
22. Joe Holt
23. CLYDE DOYLE
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb
25. Patrick J. Hillings
26. JAMES ROOSEVELT
27. HARRY R. SHEPPARD
28. James B. Utt
29. D.S. SAUND*
30. Bob Wilson

COLORADO

1. BYRON G. ROGERS
2. William S. Hill
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth
4. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

CONNECTICUT

1. Edward H. May Jr.*
2. Horace Seely-Brown Jr.
3. Albert W. Cretella
4. Albert P. Morano
5. James T. Patterson

AL Antoni N. Sadlak

DELAWARE

AL Harry G. Haskell Jr.*

FLORIDA

1. William C. Cramer
2. CHARLES E. BENNETT
3. ROBERT L.F. SIKES
4. DANTE B. FASCELL
5. A.S. HERLONG JR.
6. PAUL G. ROGERS
7. JAMES A. HALEY
8. D.R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

GEORGIA

1. PRINCE H. PRESTON
2. J.L. PILCHER
3. E.L. FORRESTER
4. JOHN J. FLYNT JR.
5. JAMES C. DAVIS
6. CARL VINSON
7. HENDERSON LANHAM
8. IRIS FAIRCLOTH BLITCH
9. PHIL M. LANDRUM
10. PAUL BROWN

IDAHO

1. GRACIE PFOST
2. Hamer H. Budge

ILLINOIS

1. WILLIAM L. DAWSON
2. BARRATT O'HARA
3. Emmet F. Byrne*
4. William E. McVey
5. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI
6. THOMAS J. O'BRIEN
7. JAMES B. BOWLER
8. THOMAS S. GORDON
9. SIDNEY R. YATES
10. Harold R. Collier*
11. Timothy P. Sheehan
12. CHARLES A. BOYLE
13. Marguerite Stitt Church
14. Russell W. Keeney*
15. Noah M. Mason
16. Leo E. Allen
17. Leslie C. Arends
18. Robert H. Michel*
19. Robert B. Chiperfield
20. Sid Simpson
21. PETER F. MACK JR.
22. William L. Springer
23. Charles W. Vursell
24. MELVIN PRICE
25. KENNETH J. GRAY

INDIANA

1. RAY J. MADDEN
2. Charles A. Halleck
3. F. Jay Nimtz*
4. E. Ross Adair
5. John V. Beamer
6. Cecil M. Harden
7. William G. Bray
8. WINFIELD K. DENTON
9. Earl Wilson
10. Ralph Harvey
11. Charles B. Brownson

IOWA

1. Fred Schwengel
2. Henry O. Talle
3. H.R. Gross
4. Karl M. LeCompte
5. Paul Cunningham
6. MERWIN COAD*
7. Ben F. Jensen
8. Charles B. Hoeven

KANSAS

1. William H. Avery
2. Errett P. Scrivner
3. Myron V. George
4. Edward H. Rees
5. J. FLOYD BREEDING*
6. Wint Smith

KENTUCKY

1. NOBLE J. GREGORY
2. WILLIAM H. NATCHER
3. John M. Robsion Jr.
4. FRANK CHELF
5. BRENT SPENCE
6. JOHN C. WATTS
7. CARL D. PERKINS
8. Eugene Siler

LOUISIANA

1. F. EDWARD HEBERT
2. HALE BOGGS
3. EDWIN E. WILLIS
4. OVERTON BROOKS
5. OTTO E. PASSMAN
6. JAMES H. MORRISON
7. T. ASHTON THOMPSON
8. GEORGE S. LONG

MAINE

1. Robert Hale
2. FRANK M. COFFIN*
3. Clifford G. McIntire

MARYLAND

1. Edward T. Miller
2. James P.S. Devereux
3. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
4. GEORGE H. FALLON
5. RICHARD E. LANKFORD
6. DeWitt S. Hyde
7. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

MASSACHUSETTS

1. John W. Heselton
2. EDWARD P. BOLAND
3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE
5. Edith Nourse Rogers
6. William H. Bates
7. THOMAS J. LANE
8. TORBERT H. MACDONALD
9. Donald W. Nicholson
10. Laurence Curtis
11. THOMAS P. O'NEILL JR.
12. JOHN W. McCORMACK
13. Richard B. Wigglesworth
14. Joseph W. Martin Jr.

MICHIGAN

1. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ
2. George Meader
3. August E. Johansen
4. Clare E. Hoffman
5. Gerald R. Ford Jr.
6. Charles E. Chamberlain*
7. Robert J. McIntosh*
8. Alvin M. Bentley
9. Robert P. Griffin*
10. Elford A. Cederberg
11. Victor A. Knox
12. John B. Bennett
13. CHARLES C. DIGGS JR.
14. LOUIS C. RABAUT
15. JOHN D. DINGELL
16. JOHN LESINSKI JR.
17. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
18. William S. Broomfield*

MINNESOTA

1. August H. Andresen
2. Joseph P. O'Hara
3. ROY W. WIER
4. EUGENE J. McCARTHY
5. Walter H. Judd
6. FRED MARSHALL
7. H. Carl Andersen
8. JOHN A. BLATNIK
9. COYA KNUTSON

MISSISSIPPI

1. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY
2. JAMIE L. WHITTEN
3. FRANK E. SMITH
4. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
5. ARTHUR WINSTEAD
6. WILLIAM M. COLMER

. . . 234 DEMOCRATS, 201 REPUBLICANS ELECTED

Democrats are CAPITALIZED.
** Freshman Representative.*
‡Fernandez (D N.M.) elected Nov. 6, died Nov. 7; special election to be held April 9, 1957.

MISSOURI

1. FRANK M. KARSTEN
2. Thomas B. Curtis
3. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
4. GEORGE H. CHRISTOPHER
5. RICHARD BOLLING
6. W.R. HULL JR.
7. CHARLES H. BROWN*
8. A.S.J. CARNAHAN
9. CLARENCE CANNON
10. PAUL C. JONES
11. MORGAN M. MOULDER

MONTANA

1. LEE METCALF
2. LEROY A. ANDERSON*

NEBRASKA

1. Phil Weaver
2. Glenn Cunningham*
3. Robert D. Harrison
4. A.L. Miller

NEVADA

AL WALTER S. BARING*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Chester E. Merrow
2. Perkins Bass

NEW JERSEY

1. Charles A. Wolverton
2. T. Millet Hand
3. James C. Auchincloss
4. FRANK THOMPSON JR.
5. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr.
6. Florence P. Dwyer*
7. William B. Widnall
8. Gordon Canfield
9. Frank C. Osmers Jr.
10. PETER W. RODINO JR.
11. HUGH J. ADDONIZIO
12. Robert W. Kean
13. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI
14. Vincent J. Dellay*

NEW MEXICO

AL ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ ‡
AL JOHN J. DEMPSEY

NEW YORK

1. Stuyvesant Wainwright
2. Steven B. Derounian
3. Frank J. Becker
4. Henry J. Latham
5. Albert H. Bosch
6. LESTER HOLTZMAN
7. JAMES J. DELANEY
8. VICTOR L. ANFUSO
9. EUGENE J. KEOGH
10. EDNA F. KELLY
11. EMANUEL CELLER
12. Francis E. Dorn
13. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
14. JOHN J. ROONEY
15. John H. Ray
16. ADAM C. POWELL JR.
17. Frederic R. Coudert Jr.
18. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO*
19. LEONARD FARBSTEIN*
20. LUDWIG TELLER*
21. HERBERT ZELENKO
22. JAMES C. HEALEY
23. ISIDORE DOLLINGER
24. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY
25. Paul A. Fino
26. Edwin B. Dooley*
27. Ralph W. Gwinn
28. Katharine St. George
29. J. Ernest Wharton
30. LEO W. O'BRIEN
31. Dean P. Taylor
32. Bernard W. Kearney
33. Clarence E. Kilburn
34. William R. Williams
35. R. Walter Riehlman
36. John Taber
37. W. Sterling Cole
38. Kenneth B. Keating
39. Harold C. Ostertag
30. William E. Miller
41. Edmund P. Radwan
42. John R. Pillion
43. Daniel A. Reed

NORTH CAROLINA

1. HERBERT C. BONNER
2. L.H. FOUNTAIN
3. GRAHAM A. BARDEN
4. HAROLD D. COOLEY
5. RALPH J. SCOTT*
6. CARL T. DURHAM
7. ALTON LENNON*
8. A. PAUL KITCHIN*
9. HUGH Q. ALEXANDER
10. Charles R. Jonas
11. BASIL L. WHITENER*
12. GEORGE A. SHUFORD

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Usher L. Burdick
AL Otto Krueger

OHIO

1. Gordon H. Scherer
2. William E. Hess
3. Paul F. Schenck
4. William M. McCulloch
5. Cliff Clevenger
6. JAMES G. POLK
7. Clarence J. Brown
8. Jackson E. Betts
9. THOMAS L. ASHLEY
10. Thomas A. Jenkins
11. David S. Dennison Jr. *
12. John M. Vorys
13. A.D. Baumhart Jr.
14. William H. Ayres
15. John E. Henderson
16. Frank T. Bow
17. J. Harry McGregor
18. WAYNE L. HAYS
19. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN
20. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
21. CHARLES A. VANIK
22. Frances P. Bolton
23. William E. Minshall

OKLAHOMA

1. Page Belcher
2. ED EDMONDSON
3. CARL ALBERT
4. TOM STEED
5. JOHN JARMAN
6. TOBY MORRIS*

OREGON

1. Walter Norblad
2. AL ULLMAN*
3. EDITH GREEN
4. CHARLES O. PORTER*

PENNSYLVANIA

1. WILLIAM A. BARRETT
2. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN*
3. JAMES A. BYRNE
4. EARL CHUDOFF
5. WILLIAM J. GREEN JR.
6. Hugh Scott
7. Benjamin F. James
8. Willard S. Curtin *
9. Paul B. Dague
10. Joseph L. Carrigg
11. DANIEL J. FLOOD
12. Ivor D. Fenton
13. Samuel K. McConnell Jr.
14. GEORGE M. RHODES
15. FRANCIS E. WALTER
16. Walter M. Mumma
17. Alvin R. Bush
18. Richard M. Simpson
19. S. Walter Stauffer*
20. James E. Van Zandt
21. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY
22. John P. Saylor
23. Leon H. Gavin
24. Carroll D. Kearns
25. FRANK M. CLARK
26. THOMAS E. MORGAN
27. James G. Fulton
28. HERMAN P. EBERHARTER
29. Robert J. Corbett
30. ELMER J. HOLLAND

RHODE ISLAND

1. AIME J. FORAND
2. JOHN E. FOGARTY

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. L. MENDEL RIVERS
2. JOHN J. RILEY
3. W.J. BRYAN DORN
4. ROBERT T. ASHMORE
5. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL*
6. JOHN L. McMILLAN

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. GEORGE S. McGOVERN*
2. E.Y. Berry

TENNESSEE

1. B. Carroll Reece
2. Howard H. Baker
3. JAMES B. FRAZIER JR.
4. JOE L. EVINS
5. J. CARLTON LOSER*
6. ROSS BASS
7. TOM MURRAY
8. JERE COOPER
9. CLIFFORD DAVIS

TEXAS

1. WRIGHT PATMAN
2. JACK B. BROOKS
3. LINDLEY G. BECKWORTH*
4. SAM RAYBURN
5. Bruce Alger
6. OLIN E. TEAGUE
7. JOHN DOWDY
8. ALBERT THOMAS
9. CLARK W. THOMPSON
10. HOMER THORNBERRY
11. W.R. POAGE
12. JIM WRIGHT
13. FRANK IKARD
14. JOHN YOUNG*
15. JOE M. KILGORE
16. J.T. RUTHERFORD
17. OMAR BURLESON
18. WALTER ROGERS
19. GEORGE MAHON
20. PAUL J. KILDAY
21. O.C. FISHER
AL MARTIN DIES

UTAH

1. Henry Aldous Dixon
2. William A. Dawson

VERMONT

AL Winston L. Prouty

VIRGINIA

1. EDWARD J. ROBESON JR.
2. PORTER HARDY JR.
3. J. VAUGHAN GARY
4. WATKINS M. ABBITT
5. WILLIAM M. TUCK
6. Richard H. Poff
7. BURR P. HARRISON
7. HOWARD W. SMITH
9. W. PAT JENNINGS
10. Joel T. Broyhill

WASHINGTON

1. Thomas M. Pelly
2. Jack Westland
3. Russell V. Mack
4. Hal Holmes
5. Walt Horan
6. Thor C. Tollefson
AL DON MAGNUSON

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Arch A. Moore Jr.*
2. HARLEY O. STAGGERS
3. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY
4. Will E. Neal*
5. ELIZABETH KEE
6. ROBERT C. BYRD

WISCONSIN

1. Lawrence H. Smith
2. Donald E. Tewes*
3. Gardner R. Withrow
4. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
5. HENRY S. REUSS
6. William K. Van Pelt
7. Melvin R. Laird
8. John W. Byrnes
9. LESTER R. JOHNSON
10. Alvin E. O'Konski

WYOMING

AL E. Keith Thomson

PARTY DIVISION OF HOUSE IN 85th CONGRESS

	84th Congress	85th Congress
Democrats	232*	233**
Republicans	203*	201
	218 Needed for Control	

Party Lineup by States

	84th Congress		85th Congress		Gain/Loss			84th Congress		85th Congress		Gain/Loss	
	R	D	R	D	R	D		R	D	R	D	R	D
Ala.	0	9	0	9	0	0	Nev.	1	0	0	1	-1	1
Ariz.	1	1	1	1	0	0	N. H.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Ark.	0	6	0	6	0	0	N. J.	8	6	10	4	2	-2
Calif.	19	11	17	13	-2	2	N. M.	0	2	0	1**	0	0
Colo.	2	2	2	2	0	0	N. Y.	26	17	26	17	0	0
Conn.	5	1	6	0	1	-1	N. C.	1	11	1	11	0	0
Del.	0	1	1	0	1	-1	N. D.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fla.	1	7	1	7	0	0	Ohio	17	6	17	6	0	0
Ga.	0	10	0	10	0	0	Okla.	1	5	1	5	0	0
Idaho	1	1	1	1	0	0	Ore.	3	1	1	3	-2	2
Ill.	13	12	14	11	1	-1	Pa.	16	14	17	13	1	-1
Ind.	9	2	9	2	0	0	R. I.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Iowa	8	0	7	1	-1	1	S. C.	0	6	0	6	0	0
Kan.	6	0	5	1	-1	1	S. D.	2	0	1	1	-1	1
Ky.	2	6	2	6	0	0	Tenn.	2	7	2	7	0	0
La.	0	8	0	8	0	0	Texas	1	21	1	21	0	0
Maine	3	0	2	1	-1	1	Utah	2	0	2	0	0	0
Md.	3	4	3	4	0	0	Vt.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mass.	7	7	7	7	0	0	Va.	2	8	2	8	0	0
Mich.	11	7	12	6	1	-1	Wash.	6	1	6	1	0	0
Minn.	4	5	4	5	0	0	W. Va.	0	6	2	4	2	-2
Miss.	0	6	0	6	0	0	Wis.	7	3	7	3	0	0
Mo.	2	9	1	10	-1	1	Wyo.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mont.	1	1	0	2	-1	1							
Neb.	4	0	4	0	-0	0	TOTAL	203	232	201	233**	-2	+2

*Vacancies counted with party last holding seat: 2 Dem. -- 2nd Pa., 5th Tenn.
2 GOP -- 14th Ill., 20th Calif.

**The death of re-elected Rep. Fernandez (D N.M.) Nov. 7 left a vacancy that will be filled by a special election April 9, 1957.

20 HOUSE SEATS CHANGE PARTIES IN 1956 ELECTION

Twenty seats in the House of Representatives changed hands in the Congressional elections of Nov. 6 (and Sept. 10 in Maine). Democrats picked up 11 seats. In turn, Republican candidates captured nine seats from Democrats. Names of the winners and losers appear in the adjoining column.

Seven of the GOP gains were recorded in the East -- two seats in New Jersey, two in West Virginia and one each in Connecticut, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Democrats picked up only one seat in the East, in Maine. In the Midwest, Republicans recaptured seats in Illinois and Michigan, while Democrats scored gains of one seat each in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota. Biggest Democratic gains occurred in the West with six new seats: two each in California and Oregon, one each in Montana and Nevada. Although Republicans retained their numerical advantage in the three regions outside the South (where no seats changed hands), Democrats approached equality in the West.

	84th Congress		85th Congress	
	Dem	GOP	Dem	GOP
East	58	71	52	77
South	110	10	110	10
Midwest	44	85	46	83
West	20	37	26	31
TOTALS	232	203	234	201

Analysis of the switched districts in terms of census data compiled by Congressional Quarterly as well as previous election returns shows that:

- Of the 11 districts picked up by Democrats, all but the California 11th are rural or small-town in their make-up. By contrast, all but one of the nine GOP pickups -- the West Virginia Fourth -- came in mid-urban or metropolitan districts.

- Farm workers number less than 10 percent of all employed persons in all of the GOP pickup districts with the exception of the West Virginia Fourth. Conversely, farm workers number more than 10 percent in all of the Democratic pickup districts with the exception of the Maine Second. In eight of the 11 districts, farm workers run over 20 percent, and in four, over 30 percent.

- Blue-collar workers average 48.9 percent of all employed persons in the nation. They exceed this percentage in all nine GOP pickup districts, but in only three of the 11 Democratic pickups -- Maine Second, Nevada At Large and Oregon Fourth.

- President Eisenhower carried all of the 11 Democratic pickup districts in 1952, 10 by more than 60 percent of the vote. Republican Congressional candidates likewise carried all of these districts in 1952, in nine by more than 60 percent of the vote. In 1954, GOP candidates won by more than 60 percent in three of these districts (Iowa Sixth, Kansas Fifth and Nebraska Third) and by less than 55 percent in six (California 11th, Maine Second, Missouri Seventh, Montana Second, Nevada At Large, and Oregon Second). Five of the nine GOP pickups were lost to Democrats in 1954 (Delaware At Large, Illinois Third, Michigan Sixth, Pennsylvania 19th and West Virginia Fourth).

Breakdown of Party Switches

Republicans picked up nine Democratic-held seats in the House, Democrats picked up 11 GOP-held seats as a result of the 1956 elections. Each party picked up four Senate seats. The Democrats won five GOP governorships, the GOP won four Democratic governorships.

The following breakdown of switches for the House, Senate and governorships gives the name of the winning and losing candidate. Under the name of the losing candidate is the name of the person who held the seat prior to the election, if he was not running for re-election.

HOUSE

State	Dist.	Winner	Loser
Calif.	11th	John J. McFall (D)	Leroy Johnson (R)
Calif.	29th	D.S. Saund (D)	Jacqueline C. Odlum (R) (John Philipps (R) 1
Conn.	1st	Edward H. May Jr. (R)	Patrick J. Ward (D) (Thomas J. Dodd (D) 3
Del.	AL	Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R)	Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)
Ill.	3rd	Emmet F. Byrne (R)	James C. Murray (D)
Iowa	6th	Merwin Coad (D)	James I. Dolliver (R)
Kan.	5th	J. Floyd Breeding (D)	John W. Crutcher (R) (Clifford R. Hope (R) 1
Maine	2nd	Frank M. Coffin (D)	James L. Reid (R) (Charles P. Nelson (R) 1
Mich.	6th	Charles E. Chamberlin (R)	Don Hayworth (D)
Mo.	7th	Charles H. Brown (D)	Dewey Short (R)
Mont.	2nd	Leroy A. Anderson (D)	Orvin B. Fjare (R)
Nev.	AL	Walter S. Baring (D)	Richard W. Horton (R) (Cliff Young (R) 3
N.J.	6th	Florence P. Dwyer (R)	Harrison A. Williams (D)
N.J.	14th	Vincent J. Dellay (R)	T. James Tumulty (D)
Ore.	2nd	Al Ullman (D)	Sam Coon (R)
Ore.	4th	Charles O. Porter (D)	Harris Ellsworth (R)
Pa.	19th	S. Walter Stauffer (R)	James M. Quigley (D)
S.D.	1st	George S. McGovern (D)	Harold O. Lovre (R)
W.Va.	1st	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	C. Lee Spillers (D) (Robert H. Mollohan (D) 2
W.Va.	4th	Will E. Neal (R)	M.G. Burnside (D)

SENATE

State	Winner	Loser
Colo.	John A. Carroll (D)	Dan Thornton (R) (Eugene D. Millikin (R) 1
Idaho	Frank Church (D)	Herman Welker (R)
Ky.	Thruston B. Morton (R)	Earle C. Clements (D)
Ky.	John Sherman Cooper (R)	Lawrence W. Wetherby (D) (Robert Humphreys (D) 1
N.Y.	Jacob K. Javits (R)	Robert F. Wagner (D) (Herbert H. Lehman (D) 1
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche (D)	George H. Bender (R)
Pa.	Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D)	James H. Duff (R)
W.Va.	W. Chapman Revercomb (R)	William C. Marland (D) (William R. Laird III (D) 4

GOVERNORSHIPS

State	Winner	Loser
Iowa	Herschel C. Loveless (D)	Leo A. Hoegh (R)
Kan.	George Docking (D)	Warren W. Shaw (R) (Fred Hall (R) 4
Mass.	Foster Furcolo (D)	Sumner G. Whittier (R) (Christian A. Herter (R) 1
N.M.	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	John F. Simms (D)
Ohio	C. William O'Neill (R)	Michael V. DiSalle (D) (Frank J. Lausche (D) 3
Ore.	Robert D. Holmes (D)	Elmo Smith (R)
R.I.	Christopher Del Sesto (R)	Dennis J. Roberts (D)
Wash.	Albert D. Rosellini (D)	Emmett T. Anderson (R) (Arthur B. Langlie (R) 3
W. Va.	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	Robert H. Mollohan (D) (William C. Marland (D) 3

1 -- Retired
2 -- Ran for governor
3 -- Ran for Senate
4 -- Defeated in primary

SENATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE 85th CONGRESS

Democrats are CAPITALIZED
Senators elected in 1956 are underlined.

** Freshman Senators*
†Elected Texas governor, must resign Senate seat by Jan. 15, 1957.

ALABAMA
LISTER HILL
JOHN J. SPARKMAN

ARIZONA
CARL HAYDEN
Barry Goldwater

ARKANSAS
J.W. FULBRIGHT
JOHN L. McCLELLAN

CALIFORNIA
Thomas H. Kuchel
William F. Knowland

COLORADO
JOHN A. CARROLL*
Gordon Allott

CONNECTICUT
Prescott Bush
William A. Purtell

DELAWARE
J. ALLEN FREAR JR.
John J. Williams

FLORIDA
GEORGE A. SMATHERS
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

GEORGIA
HERMAN TALMADGE*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL

IDAHO
FRANK CHURCH*
Henry C. Dworshak

ILLINOIS
Everett McKinley Dirksen
PAUL H. DOUGLAS

INDIANA
Homer E. Capehart
William E. Jenner

IOWA
Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Thomas E. Martin

KANSAS
Frank Carlson
Andrew F. Schoeppel

KENTUCKY
John Sherman Cooper*
Thruston B. Morton*

LOUISIANA
RUSSELL B. LONG
ALLEN J. ELLENDER SR.

MAINE
Margaret Chase Smith
Frederick G. Payne

MARYLAND
John Marshall Butler
J. Glenn Beall

MASSACHUSETTS
JOHN F. KENNEDY
Leverett Saltonstall

MICHIGAN
Charles E. Potter
PAT McNAMARA

MINNESOTA
Edward J. Thye
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

MISSISSIPPI
JOHN STENNIS
JAMES O. EASTLAND

MISSOURI
THOMAS C. HENNINGS JR.
STUART SYMINGTON

MONTANA
JAMES E. MURRAY
MIKE MANSFIELD

NEBRASKA
Roman L. Hruska
Carl T. Curtis

NEVADA
ALAN BIBLE
George W. Malone

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Norris Cotton
Styles Bridges

NEW JERSEY
H. Alexander Smith
Clifford P. Case

NEW MEXICO
DENNIS CHAVEZ
CLINTON P. ANDERSON

NEW YORK
Jacob K. Javits*
Irving M. Ives

NORTH CAROLINA
SAM J. ERVIN JR.
W. KERR SCOTT

NORTH DAKOTA
Milton R. Young
William Langer

OHIO
FRANK J. LAUSCHE*
John W. Bricker

OKLAHOMA
A.S. MIKE MONRONEY
ROBERT S. KERR

OREGON
WAYNE MORSE
RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

PENNSYLVANIA
JOSEPH S. CLARK JR.*
Edward Martin

RHODE ISLAND
THEODORE F. GREEN
JOHN O. PASTORE

SOUTH CAROLINA
OLIN D. JOHNSTON
STROM THURMOND

SOUTH DAKOTA
Francis Case
Karl E. Mundt

TENNESSEE
ESTES KEFAUVER
ALBERT GORE

TEXAS
PRICE DANIEL †
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

UTAH
Wallace F. Bennett
Arthur V. Watkins

VERMONT
George D. Aiken
Ralph E. Flanders

VIRGINIA
HARRY FLOOD BYRD
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON
WARREN G. MAGNUSON
HENRY M. JACKSON

WEST VIRGINIA
W. Chapman Revercomb*
MATTHEW M. NEELY

WISCONSIN
Alexander Wiley
Joseph R. McCarthy

WYOMING
Frank A. Barrett
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY



THREE SENATE CANDIDATES WIN ELECTIONS FOR SHORT TERMS

Of the 35 Senators elected Nov. 6, three won short terms: W. Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va.), a two-year term; Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), four-year terms. The three were ex-Senators.

Seven were newcomers to the Senate: John A. Carroll (D Colo.), an ex-Rep. (1947-51); Frank Church (D Idaho); Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D Pa.); Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), an ex-Rep. (1947-55); ex-Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio); Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), an ex-Rep. (1947-53); and ex-Gov. Herman Talmadge (D Ga.).

The 25 re-elected incumbents were:

Lister Hill (D Ala.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Russell B. Long (D La.), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Alan Bible (D Nev.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Francis Case (R S.D.), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

Upsets, Close Races

The Senatorial elections were marked by upsets in Idaho, Colorado and Kentucky; close races in Nevada, Pennsylvania and South Dakota; and losses by several of the President's strongest supporters.

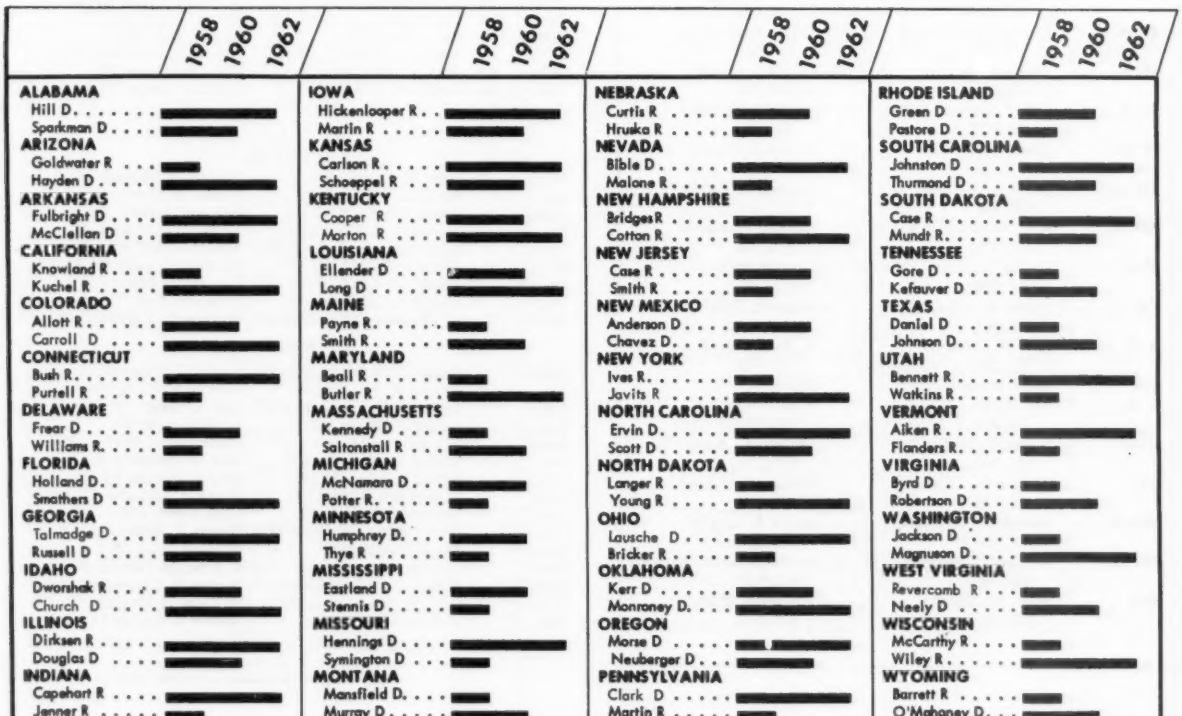
These candidates suffered upsets: Sens. Herman Welker (R Idaho), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) and ex-Gov. Dan Thornton (R Colo.). Welker was beaten by 32-year-old Church by almost 8,000 votes. Clements, Democratic Whip in the 84th Congress, lost by less than 5,000 votes to Morton, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of State to run for office. Thornton, close friend of Mr. Eisenhower, was defeated by Carroll, 319,872 to 317,102.

In Pennsylvania and South Dakota the vote was so close opposing candidates seesawed between victory and defeat to the bitter end. Sen. James H. Duff (R Pa.), staunch Eisenhower supporter, lost to ex-Philadelphia Mayor Clark by about 17,000 out of 4.5 million votes. Sen. Case (R S.D.) came from behind to beat Kenneth Holum by an unofficial 7,000 votes. In Nevada, Sen. Bible (D) defeated Rep. Clifton Young with an unofficial margin of under 5,000 votes.

One of the most bitter campaigns of the election -- in Oregon -- ended in victory for Wayne Morse, Republican-turned-Democrat, who defeated President Eisenhower's ex-Secretary of Interior, Douglas McKay, 396,849 to 335,405. Another strong Eisenhower supporter who lost was Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R Wash.), keynoter at the GOP National Convention, whom Sen. Magnuson defeated by an unofficial 608,854 to 382,864 votes.

The Wisconsin race ended in victory for Sen. Wiley. His closest struggle was in the primary, where he was opposed by Rep. Glenn R. Davis, who was endorsed by the state GOP organization. President Eisenhower refused to take a stand on either candidate, said he should not interfere. Wiley Sept. 11 defeated Davis by an unofficial vote of 217,402 to 207,693 and went on to win easily Nov. 6 over Henry W. Maier (D).

The chart below shows the years in which Senators of the 85th Congress will face re-election:



Senate Popular Vote Returns

Following are unofficial popular vote returns in the 35 Senate races held Nov. 6. An asterisk denotes the incumbent candidate.

State	Democratic Nominee	Republican Nominee
Ala.	Lister Hill*	None
Ariz.	Carl Hayden* 160,882	Ross F. Jones 100,598
Ark.	J. W. Fulbright* 267,485	Ben C. Henley 60,037
Calif.	Richard Richards 1,656,867	Thomas H. Kuchel* 1,944,881
Colo.	John A. Carroll 322,786	Dan Thornton 315,061
Conn.	Thomas J. Dodd 478,743	Prescott Bush* 606,367
Fla.	George A. Smathers*	None
Ga.	Herman E. Talmadge	None
Idaho	Frank Church 149,302	Herman Welker* 101,598
Ill.	Richard Stengel 1,867,490	Everett M. Dirksen* 2,218,343
Ind.	Claude R. Wickard 869,550	Homer E. Capehart* 1,078,119
Iowa	R. M. Evans 543,187	Bourke B. Hickenlooper* 634,317
Kan.	George Hart 332,369	Frank Carlson* 466,669
Ky.	Lawrence W. Wetherby 448,035	John S. Cooper 496,852
Ky.	Earle C. Clements* 474,898	Thruston B. Morton 479,215
La.	Russell B. Long*	None
Md.	George P. Mahoney 415,292	John M. Butler* 465,269
Mo.	Thomas C. Hennings Jr.* 958,343	Herbert Douglas 731,101
Nev.	Alan Bible* 49,255	Clifton Young 44,654
N. H.	Laurence M. Pickett 90,750	Norris Cotton* 159,862
N. Y.	Robert F. Wagner 3,256,898	Jacob K. Javits 3,700,273
N. C.	Sam J. Ervin Jr.* 485,238	Joel A. Johnson 231,044
N. D.	Quentin Burdick 63,156	Milton R. Young* 108,964
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche 1,857,693	George H. Bender* 1,657,686
Okla.	A.S. Mike Monroney* 457,471	Douglas McKeever 368,864
Ore.	Wayne Morse* 384,046	Douglas McKay 324,159
Pa.	Joseph S. Clark Jr. 2,242,309	James H. Duff* 2,224,894
S. C.	Olin D. Johnston* 199,220	L. P. Crawford 40,476
S. C.	Strom Thurmond	None
S. D.	Ken Holum 133,251	Francis Case* 140,551
Utah	Alonzo F. Hopkin 151,946	Wallace F. Bennett* 178,210
Vt.	Bernard G. O'Shea 52,170	George D. Aiken* 103,127
Wash.	Warren G. Magnuson* 608,854	Arthur B. Langlie 382,864
W. Va.	William C. Marland 366,741	W. Chapman Revercomb 425,930
Wis.	Henry W. Maier 590,161	Alexander Wiley* 844,565

Freshman Representatives, Senators, Governors

Following is a list of freshman Representatives, Senators and Governors elected Nov. 6, 1956, and the persons they will replace in 1957.

HOUSE NEWCOMERS

State	Dist.	Who Won Seat	Who Held Seat
Calif.	11th	John J. McFall (D)	Leroy Johnson (R)
Calif.	20th	H. Allen Smith (R)	Carl Hinshaw (R) 2
Calif.	29th	D.S. Saund (D)	John Phillips (R) 1
Conn.	1st	Edward H. May Jr. (R)	Thomas J. Dodd (D) 3
Del.	AL	Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R)	Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)
Ill.	3rd	Emmet F. Byrne (R)	James C. Murray (D)
Ill.	10th	Harold R. Collier (R)	Richard W. Hoffman (R) 1
Ill.	14th	Russell W. Keeney (R)	Chauncey W. Reed (R) 2
Ill.	18th	Robert H. Michel (R)	Harold H. Velde (R) 1
Ind.	3rd	F. Jay Nimtz (R)	Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. (R) 1
Iowa	6th	Merwin Coad (D)	James I. Dolliver (R)
Kan.	5th	J. Floyd Breeding (D)	Clifford R. Hope (R) 1
Maine	2nd	Frank M. Coffin (D)	Charles P. Nelson (R) 1
Mich.	6th	Charles E. Chamberlin (R)	Don Hayworth (D)
Mich.	7th	Robert J. McIntosh (R)	Jesse P. Wolcott (R) 1
Mich.	9th	Robert P. Griffin (R)	Ruth Thompson (R) 5
Mich.	18th	William S. Broomfield (R)	George A. Dondero (R)
Mo.	7th	Charles H. Brown (D)	Dewey Short (R)
Mont.	2nd	Leroy A. Anderson (D)	Orvin B. Fjare (R)
Neb.	2nd	Glenn Cunningham (R)	Jackson B. Chase (R) 1
Nev.	AL	Walter S. Baring (D)	Cliff Young (R) 3
N.J.	6th	Florence P. Dwyer (R)	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)
N.J.	14th	Vincent J. Dellay (R)	T. James Tumulty (D)
N.Y.	18th	Alfred E. Santangelo (D)	James G. Donovan (R)
N.Y.	19th	Leonard Farbstein (D)	Arthur G. Klein (D) 1
N.Y.	20th	Ludwig Teller (D)	Irwin D. Davidson (D) 1
N.Y.	26th	Edwin B. Dooley (R)	Ralph A. Gamble (R) 1
N.C.	5th	Ralph J. Scott (D)	Thurmond Chatham (D) 5
N.C.	7th	Alton Lennon (D)	F. Ertel Carlyle (D) 5
N.C.	8th	A. Paul Kitchin (D)	Charles B. Deane (D) 5
N.C.	11th	Basil L. Whitener (D)	Woodrow W. Jones (D) 1
Ohio	11th	David S. Dennison Jr. (R)	Oliver P. Bolton (R) 1
Okla.	6th	Toby Morris (D)	Victor Wickersham (D) 5
Ore.	2nd	Al Ullman (D)	Sam Coon (R)
Ore.	4th	Charles O. Porter (D)	Harris Ellsworth (R)
Pa.	2nd	Kathryn E. Granahan (D)	William T. Granahan (D) 2
Pa.	8th	Willard S. Curtin (R)	Karl C. King (R) 1
Pa.	19th	S. Walter Stauffer (R)	James M. Quigley (D)
S.C.	5th	Robert W. Hemphill (D)	James P. Richards (D) 1
S.D.	1st	George S. McGovern (D)	Harold O. Lovre (R)
Tenn.	5th	J. Carlton Loser (D)	J. Percy Priest (D) 2
Texas	3rd	Lindley G. Beckworth (D)	Brady Gentry (D) 1
Texas	14th	John Young (D)	John J. Bell (D) 5
W.Va.	1st	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	Robert H. Mollohan (D) 4
W.Va.	4th	Will E. Neal (R)	M.G. Burnside (D)
Wis.	2nd	Donald E. Tewes (R)	Glenn R. Davis (R) 3

SENATE

Colo.	John A. Carroll (D)	Eugene D. Millikin (R) 1
Ga.	Herman Talmadge (D)	Walter F. George (D) 1
Idaho	Frank Church (D)	Herman Welker (R)
Ky.	Thruston B. Morton (R)	Earle C. Clements (D)
Ky.	John Sherman Cooper (R)	Robert Humphreys (D) 1
N.Y.	Jacob K. Javits (R)	Herbert H. Lehman (D) 1
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche (D)	George H. Bender (R)
Pa.	Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D)	James H. Duff (R)
W.Va.	W. Chapman Revercomb (R)	William R. Laird (D) 1

GOVERNORSHIPS

Colo.	Stephen L.R. McNichols (D)	Edwin C. Johnson (D) 1
Ind.	Harold W. Handly (R)	George N. Craig (R) 6
Iowa	Herschel C. Loveless (D)	Leo A. Hoegh (R)
Kan.	George Docking (D)	Fred Hall (R) 5
Mass.	Foster Furcolo (D)	Christian A. Herter (R) 1
Mo.	James T. Blair Jr. (D)	Phil M. Donnelly (D) 6
N.M.	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	John F. Simms (D)
Ohio	C. William O'Neill (R)	Frank J. Lausche (D) 3
Ore.	Robert D. Holmes (D)	Elmo Smith (R)
R.I.	Christopher Del Sesto (R)	Dennis J. Roberts (D)
Texas	Price Daniel (D)	Allan Shivers (D) 1
Utah	George D. Clyde (R)	J. Bracken Lee (R) 5
Wash.	Albert D. Rosellini (D)	Arthur B. Langlie (R) 3
W.Va.	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	William C. Marland (D) 3,5
Wis.	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Walter J. Kohler (R) 1

1 -- Retired
2 -- Deceased
3 -- Ran for Senate
4 -- Ran for Governor
5 -- Defeated in primary
6 -- Cannot succeed himself

DEMOCRATS ADD TO THEIR GOVERNORSHIPS

The Democrats and Republicans each won 15 gubernatorial races in 1956. Rhode Island's race was not decided until Dec. 17, when absentee ballots gave the victory to Christopher Del Sesto (R) over Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D). Roberts held a 204 vote lead before the absentee count.

Election results gave the Democrats 28 governors for 1957 to 20 for the GOP. Maine's election was won by incumbent Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D) Sept. 10. In the Nov. 6 balloting Democrats took five capitols from the Republicans, lost four to the GOP.

Democrats ousted Republicans in Massachusetts, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon and Washington. In Kansas, Iowa and Oregon they defeated Republican incumbents. In Massachusetts, Republican Gov. Christian A. Herter was not a candidate for re-election. In Washington, Republican Gov. Arthur B. Langlie was the unsuccessful GOP candidate for the Senate.

Republicans ousted Democrats in West Virginia, Ohio, Rhode Island and New Mexico. In New Mexico the Democratic incumbent was defeated. In West Virginia Gov. William C. Marland was an unsuccessful Senate candidate. Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche ran for the Senate and won.

Senate Balance

Twenty-three governors might have an opportunity to shift the Senate balance in the 85th Congress if at least one of their state's Senators died or resigned.

In 1957, 20 Republican Senators will represent 13 states where a Democrat sits in the governor's chair:

State	Senator	Age
Arizona	Barry Goldwater	47
Colorado	Gordon Allott	49
Connecticut	Prescott Bush	61
	William A. Purtell	59
Iowa	Bourke B. Hickenlooper	60
	Thomas E. Martin	63
Kansas	Frank Carlson	63
	Andrew F. Schoeppel	62
Kentucky	John Sherman Cooper	55
	Thruston B. Morton	49
Maine	Margaret Chase Smith	59
	Frederick G. Payne	56
Massachusetts	Leverett Saltonstall	64
Michigan	Charles E. Potter	40
Minnesota	Edward J. Thye	60
New Jersey	Clifford P. Case	52
	H. Alexander Smith	76
New York	Irving M. Ives	60
	Jacob K. Javits	52
Pennsylvania	Edward Martin	77

Thirteen Democratic Senators will represent 10 states where a Republican occupies the state house:

State	Senator	Age
Delaware	J. Allen Frear Jr.	53
Idaho	Frank Church	32
Illinois	Paul H. Douglas	64
Montana	Mike Mansfield	53
	James E. Murray	80
Nevada	Alan Bible	47
New Mexico	Dennis Chavez	68
	Clinton P. Anderson	61
Ohio	Frank J. Lausche	61
Rhode Island	Theodore Francis Green	89
	John O. Pastore	49
West Virginia	Matthew M. Neely	82
Wyoming	Joseph C. O'Mahoney	72

The Nation's Governors

Following is a list of governors of all 48 states and the years their terms expire. Democrats are in capital letters. The 28 governors elected in 1956 are underlined.

Alabama -- JAMES E. FOLSOM 1958
Arizona -- ERNEST W. McFARLAND 1958
Arkansas -- ORVAL FAUBUS 1958
California -- Goodwin J. Knight 1958
Colorado -- STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS 1958
Connecticut -- ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF 1958
Delaware -- J. Caleb Boggs 1960
Florida -- LeROY COLLINS 1960
Georgia -- S. MARVIN GRIFFIN 1958
Idaho -- Robert S. Smylie 1958
Illinois -- William G. Stratton 1960
Indiana -- Harold W. Handley 1960
Iowa -- HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS 1958
Kansas -- GEORGE DOCKING 1958
Kentucky -- ALBERT B. CHANDLER 1959
Louisiana -- EARL K. LONG 1960
Maine -- EDMUND S. MUSKIE 1958
Maryland -- Theodore R. McKeldin 1958
Massachusetts -- FOSTER FURCOLO 1958
Michigan -- G. MENNEN WILLIAMS 1958
Minnesota -- ORVILLE L. FREEMAN 1958
Mississippi -- JAMES P. COLEMAN 1959
Missouri -- JAMES T. BLAIR JR. 1960
Montana -- J. Hugo Aronson 1960
Nebraska -- Victor E. Anderson 1958
Nevada -- Charles H. Russell 1958
New Hampshire -- Lane Dwinell 1958
New Jersey -- ROBERT B. MEYNER 1957
New Mexico -- Edwin L. Mechem 1958
New York -- AVERELL HARRIMAN 1958
North Carolina -- LUTHER H. HODGES 1960
North Dakota -- John E. Davis 1958
Ohio -- C. William O'Neill 1958
Oklahoma -- RAYMOND GARY 1958
Oregon -- ROBERT D. HOLMES 1958
(Fills two years of unexpired four-year term)
Pennsylvania -- GEORGE M. LEADER 1958
Rhode Island -- Christopher Del Sesto 1958
South Carolina -- GEORGE B. TIMMERMAN JR. 1958
South Dakota -- Joe Foss 1958
Tennessee -- FRANK G. CLEMENT 1958
Texas -- PRICE DANIEL 1958
Utah -- George D. Clyde 1960
Vermont -- Joseph B. Johnson 1958
Virginia -- THOMAS B. STANLEY 1957
Washington -- ALBERT D. ROSELLINI 1960
West Virginia -- Cecil H. Underwood 1960
Wisconsin -- Vernon W. Thomson 1958
Wyoming -- Milward L. Simpson 1958

85th CONGRESS POTPOURRI

The makeup of the 85th Congress will be much the same as that of the 84th -- lawyers again predominate; 16 women again represent the "fair sex;" the oldest member again will be Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

In age, however, the average lawmaker will be over one year older than the average Member of the 84th Congress. The average: 53.8 years. The Democrats claim the oldest and youngest Members in the Senate and House.

How the average ages will compare with those for previous Congresses is shown below:

Congress	Senate	House	Both Chambers
85th	57.9	52.9	53.8
84th	57.2	51.4	52.2
83rd	56.6	52	53
82nd	56.6	52	53

Sen. Green, at 89, is the oldest person ever to serve in Congress. (See p. 16) The youngest Senator will be Frank Church (D Idaho), who is 32. Oldest and youngest Senate Republicans will be Edward Martin (Pa.), 77, and Charles E. Potter (Mich.), 38.

In the House, the youngest member will be John Dingell (D Mich.), who is 30; the oldest member, Brent Spence (D Ky.), 82. Close behind Spence as elder statesmen are three Republicans, all 81 -- Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), newly-elected Will Neal (W.Va.), and Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.). Youngest Republican will be Edwin H. May Jr. (Conn.), 32. Also 32 are Reps. Merwin Coad (D Iowa), Kenneth Gray (D Ill.) and Joe Holt (R Calif.).

Lawyers account for more than half the membership of the 85th Congress, and nearly one-third of the Members have business or banking backgrounds. Almost 98 percent of the Senators and 93.5 percent of the Representatives have had prior experience in politics or civic service. Fifty-nine percent of the House and 68 percent of the Senate are veterans of the armed forces. Two Representatives are ministers: Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) and Merwin Coad (D Iowa). Coad also is Iowa's first Democrat in the House since 1940.

Some Congressmen have engaged in more than one profession, which explains why the percentages in the following breakdown total more than 100. A few, such as housewives, fit into no professional category. The Senate tabulation is based on 95 of 96 members; the House, on 434 of 435 members.

	84th Congress		85th Congress	
	Senate	House	Senate	House
Agriculture	22%	11%	21%	11%
Business or Banking	29	29	29	30
Journalism	10	9	9	7
Law	63	56	65	56
Medicine, Dentistry, Engineer	4	3	4	2
Teaching	18	10	18	11

Women legislators held their own in the election, adding two new faces and losing two incumbents. Fifteen women won House seats, while the term of the lone woman Senator, Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), extends until 1961. The Democratic women bested their Republican sisters, taking nine seats to the GOP's six. All but one winner in each party were incumbents.

The two new women Members of Congress are Mrs. Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.) and Mrs. Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.). Mrs. Dwyer, the first Republican woman ever nominated in her state, won over the Democratic incumbent, Harrison A. Williams Jr. Mrs. Granahan, the widow of Rep. William T. Granahan, who died in May, 1956, won over Republican candidate Robert F. Frankenfield.

The two women incumbents who were defeated -- both Republicans -- were Rep. Ruth Thompson of Michigan, who lost in a primary, and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Farrington, the Delegate from Hawaii.

EX-CONGRESSMEN RETURN

The 85th Congress will welcome back a number of former Congressmen. Two ex-Senators and three ex-Representatives won Senate seats. Five ex-Representatives and one ex-Senator won House seats. Returning to the Senate are: ex-Rep. John A. Carroll (D Colo., 1947-51); ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky., 1946-49, 1952-55); ex-Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y., 1947-55); ex-Rep. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky., 1947-53); and ex-Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va., 1943-49).

Returning to the House are: ex-Rep. Walter S. Baring (D Nev., 1949-53); ex-Rep. Lindley Beckworth (D Texas, 1939-53); ex-Sen. Alton Lennon (D N.C., 1953-55); ex-Rep. Toby Morris (D Okla., 1947-53); ex-Rep. S. Walter Stauffer (R Pa., 1953-55); and ex-Rep. Will E. Neal (R W.Va., 1953-55).

Lane Re-elected After Prison Term

Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), re-elected Nov. 6 to his ninth term, became the second known person elected to Congress after serving a prison term. He defeated Robert T. Breed (R) by an unofficial 87,332 to 48,154 count.

Lane was sentenced April 30 in U.S. District Court in Boston to four months imprisonment and fined $10,000 after he pleaded guilty to willful evasion of $38,542 in federal income taxes for 1949-50-51. The court denied his request to plead nolo contendere ("not contested") The tax returns involved were filed jointly by Lane and his wife, but Mrs. Lane was not indicted.

Nomination papers for Lane were filed July 20, and he was released from prison Sept. 4. In the Sept. 18 Massachusetts primary, Lane easily won renomination in the heavily Democratic Seventh District. Unofficial voting totals gave him 24,320 votes, with his nearest opponent, State Sen. Andrew P. Quigley, receiving 11,644.

1799 PRECEDENT

The only other known Congressman to serve after imprisonment was Matthew Lyon, a Vermont anti-Federalist. Lyon was re-elected by an overwhelming majority to the Sixth Congress in 1799 after serving a four-month prison term and paying a $1,000 fine on charges of violating the Sedition Act. It was alleged that there was "doubtful legality" and possible jury-packing in the conviction of Lyon, who was strongly opposed to the Sedition Act. Lyon, who also had served in the Fifth Congress (1797-98), later became a member of the House from

Kentucky (1803-11). In 1840 Congress passed a bill refunding to Lyon's heirs his $1,000 fine -- an indication that the charges of "doubtful legality" might have been true.

Not so fortunate in his career following legal proceedings against him was Rep. John J. Bell (D Texas), who was indicted in 1955 on a charge of conspiracy to commit theft in a land transaction. (1955 Almanac, p. 393) Bell, whose indictment was dismissed late in 1955 on a technicality, sought renomination in 1956 from the 14th District in the July 28 Texas primary, but was defeated by a newcomer, John Young (D).

Rep. Green Indicted

Rep. William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.), elected Nov. 6 to his sixth term from Philadelphia's 5th District, was indicted Dec. 14 by a federal grand jury in Scranton, Pa. Green, ex-Rep. Herbert J. McGlinchey (D Pa., 1945-47) and five contractors were charged with conspiracy and accused of fraud in the construction of a $33 million Army Signal Corps depot at Tobyhanna, Pa.

The indictment said Green received "money and other things of value" from the contractors with the "intent to influence his action" on matters pending before the House Armed Services Committee, of which he was a member. Green was charged with receiving $10,000 from one of the indicted contractors and $20,000 in premiums on performance bonds from five of the contractors. He runs an insurance business in Philadelphia, where he is also Democratic Committee chairman.

Past cases of alleged Congressional corruption over the years include:

- Rep. B. Frank Whelchel (D Ga., 1935-44) in 1940 was indicted on charges he conspired to sell and barter appointive offices. Then serving his third term in Congress, he was acquitted May 6, 1940.
- Rep. James M. Curley (D Mass., 1943-46), former mayor of Boston and governor of Massachusetts, was convicted Jan. 18, 1946, of using the mails to defraud. He served five months of a six-to 18-month sentence. The sentence was commuted Nov. 26, 1947, and he was granted a full pardon by President Truman April 12, 1950.
- Rep. Andrew J. May (D Ky., 1931-46), a former Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, was convicted July 3, 1947, of taking money for influencing the War Department and other agencies to give contracts to a munitions firm. He was paroled Sept. 18, 1950, after serving nine months of an eight-to 24-month sentence, was granted a full pardon by President Truman Dec. 24, 1950.
- Rep. John M. Coffee (D Wash., 1937-47) in 1941 was charged with having accepted a $2,500 check for services rendered in connection with a War Department contract. A Senate committee held hearings in July, 1946, but never submitted a report or made any recommendation to the Senate. Coffee contended the check was a campaign contribution and had been used to reimburse himself for expenses of his 1938 campaign. He was defeated for reelection in November, 1946.
- Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R N.J., 1937-49), former Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Nov. 30, 1949, pleaded nolo contendere (no contest) to indictments charging him with payroll-padding and accepting salary kickbacks from employees. He was sentenced to serve from six to 18 months on Dec. 9, 1949, was paroled Sept. 10, 1950. He was granted a full pardon by Truman Dec. 24, 1950.
- Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio, 1943-52) was convicted April 30, 1951, on five counts of accepting campaign contributions from his Congressional office clerks. He was sentenced June 11, 1951, to five to 15 months in prison (which was suspended) and a $5,000 fine. His district was revamped and he did not run in 1952.
- Rep. Leonard Irving (D Mo., 1949-52), president of a labor union local, was indicted June 8, 1951, on charges of misusing union funds for his 1948 election campaign. He was acquitted Dec. 28, 1951.
- Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.), accused of violating the law barring Members of Congress from contracting with the government, was acquitted May 16, 1953. He had leased oil and gas lands in Utah from the Department of Interior. Acquittal was based on a finding that there was "no actual showing of criminal intent."
- Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif., 1947-54) was indicted in 1953 by a federal grand jury on 18 counts of making false statements in connection with alleged payroll kickbacks from Congressional employees. He was convicted on seven counts on Feb. 9, 1954, but appealed his case to the Supreme Court, which upheld the conviction. On June 15, 1955, Bramblett was fined $5,000 by the District Court and given a four to 12-month suspended sentence. The U.S. Court of Appeals Jan. 19, 1956, upheld Bramblett's conviction.

SENATE

- Sen. James F. Simmons (Whig R.I., 1841-47, 1857-62) resigned his seat in 1862 after being accused of using his office for private monetary gain. A resolution to unseat him was introduced in the Senate, but no action was taken on it before his resignation.
- Sen. Alexander Caldwell (R Kan., 1871-73) resigned from the Senate after a committee investigating bribery and corruption in his election campaign recommended he be unseated.
- Sen. William A. Clark (D Mont., 1899-1900, 1901-07) resigned his seat in 1899 after an investigating committee charged his election had been procured by bribery and recommended his expulsion. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1901.
- Sen. Joseph R. Burton (R Kan., 1901-06) was convicted in 1906 of receiving pay for services rendered before a federal department. The Senate approved an investigation, Burton tendered his resignation and the case was dropped.
- Sen. William Lorimer (R Ill., 1909-12) was excluded from the Senate July 13, 1912, when the Senate adopted a resolution declaring "that corrupt methods and practices were employed in his election."
- Sen. Arthur R. Gould (R Maine, 1926-31) was accused of bribery in a 1912 court case, but a Senate committee exonerated him in 1927.
- Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss., 1935-47) was charged in 1946 with having received checks totalling $33,750 for services to two war contractors in 1942, with having had other contractors build an elaborate mansion for him in 1941 and with erecting a parsonage on his property which was never turned over to the church to which it was supposed to belong. A subcommittee of the Senate National Defense Program Committee did not recommend any action, but concluded Bilbo had "improperly used his high office...for his personal gain." The Senate failed to seat him at the beginning of the 80th Congress.

1956 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The Aug. 13-17 Democratic National Convention nominated Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) to be the party's 1956 Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates respectively.

Stevenson was nominated Aug. 16 on the first ballot, after he had amassed 905½ votes to 210 for his major rival, New York Gov. Averell Harriman. (For voting by states, see p. 766) After the roll call a motion to make the nomination unanimous was presented by Oklahoma Gov. Raymond Gary, who had nominated Harriman, and adopted by a chorus of yeas.

At the end of the balloting, with 686½ votes needed to win, the totals were:

Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.)	905½
Averell Harriman (N.Y.)	210
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	80
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	45½
A.B. (Happy) Chandler (Ky.)	36½
James C. Davis (Ga.)	33
John S. Battle (Va.)	32½
George Bell Timmerman Jr. (S.C.)	23½
Frank J. Lausche (Ohio)	5½
TOTAL	1,372

Following his nomination in Chicago, Stevenson made a brief appearance before the convention. He told the delegates he had decided "to depart from the precedents of the past" and that "the selection of the Vice Presidential nominee should be made through the free processes of this convention."

Kefauver Aug. 17 won an "open" and hard-fought contest for the Vice Presidential nomination on the second ballot with 750 votes. Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), his major rival, had a total of 593. (For voting by states, see p. 767) Following the roll call, the nomination was made unanimous.

Voting for principal contenders for the nomination:

	First Ballot	Second Ballot	After Switches
Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	483½	551½	750
Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	304	618	593
Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.)	178	110½	11½
Robert F. Wagner (N.Y.)	162½	9½	6
Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.)	134½	74	5

Other highlights of the five-day convention:

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Tennessee's Gov. Frank G. Clement keynoted the convention with attacks on President Eisenhower, Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the Republican party. Clement said the President was responsible for actions of the GOP and could not be aloof from them. He called Nixon the "vice hatchetman" of the GOP, said the Republicans had given the country an "...Administration with a sordid record of broken promises and unredeemed pledges." He said the GOP was a party that "degenerated while out of power to the extent that it was not qualified to govern upon its return...."

"...we are not just against the Republican party," Clement said, "...we are just for the American people."

Tagging the Republicans a "party of privilege and pillage," Clement said the GOP should be "indicted" for having acted:

"...to forget the farmer, while catering to the corporate interests; to liquidate the gains of labor; to sacrifice the small businessman while subsidizing his corporate competitor; to delegate the duties of the Presidency; to lighten the tax load on the few, while the living costs of the many continue to mount; to prevent power from being the property of the people; to follow a fantastic, frantic and fatal foreign policy; to callously, circuitously... counteract and nullify acts and intent of Congress...."

Platform

The convention Aug. 16 adopted the 1956 party platform as drafted by the Platforms and Resolutions Committee. An attempt to substitute a "stronger" civil rights plank was defeated by voice vote after an orderly but emotional 30-minute debate. The full platform was approved by voice vote at 1:24 a.m. (Platform text begins on p. 768)

The civil rights plank adopted by the convention recognized as law Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation but rejected "all proposals for the use of force" in carrying them out. It also pledged to "continue efforts" to eliminate illegal discrimination in voting, employment and education and to provide full legal security for individuals.

The minority report, backed by 14 northern and western committee members, would have inserted a pledge to "carry out" the Court's decisions. It also called for federal legislation to secure and protect equal rights. (For full text of minority report, see box, next page.)

HIGHLIGHTS OF PLATFORM

The preamble of the 15,000-word platform charged that the Republican party had been "made captive to big businessmen of small mind," and pledged the Democrats to "return our national government to its rightful owners, the people of the United States." Highlights of the platform:

- FOREIGN POLICY -- President Eisenhower's "handling of the day by day problems of international affairs had unnecessarily and dangerously subjected the American people to the risk of atomic world war." GOP Administration charged with weakening international alliances by inept maneuvering. Pledged defensive arms for Israel, resistance to admission of Communist China to the United Nations, reappraisal of foreign aid, support of free access to the Suez Canal under "suitable" international auspices, liberalization of U.S. immigration policies.
- DOMESTIC POLICY -- Republican prosperity has been an "illusion." Democrats would strive to attain by 1960 a $500 billion national economy, a 20 percent increase in the average standard of living.

Civil Rights Minority Report

The text of the rejected minority report on the civil rights plank, as read to the convention by Minnesota Delegate Robert E. Short (for text of platform, p. 768):

"Amend paragraph 4 to read: Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. We pledge to carry out these decisions but we reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts." (Note: Words underlined were not in the majority plank; the rest of this section was identical with the majority plank.)

"Substitute the following paragraph from the 1952 platform for the second sentence in paragraph 3 beginning 'Democratic party pledges....'

"At the same time, we favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone: (1) The right to equal opportunity for employment; (2) The right to security of persons; (3) The right to full and equal participation in this nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints. We also favor legislation to perfect existing federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

• NATIONAL DEFENSE -- Under GOP, political considerations of budget balancing and tax reduction come before national security considerations; Republicans have "slashed" U.S. armed strength, "stifled" the Air Force. A strong defense force was pledged that would be so "clearly superior" to the enemy's that attack upon the free world would be "unthinkable."

• TAXES -- A "realistic tax adjustment" with first consideration to small independent business and small individual taxpayers. An increase in existing personal tax exemption of $600 to minimum of $800 was pledged.

• AGRICULTURE -- The Administration's "extravagant expenditure of money intended for agricultural benefit without direction or results" was a "national calamity." Pledged repeal of flexible price supports, achievement of "full 100 percent of (farm) parity" by restoring rigid 90 percent farm price supports, making direct payments to producers and other means.

• LABOR -- "Unequivocably" advocated repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, pledged raise in minimum wage from $1 an hour to $1.25 an hour.

• TRADE -- Pledged to continue to support "vigorously" the "Hull reciprocal trade program." Pledged to "correct" economic injury to agriculture, industry and labor resulting from Republican administration of the reciprocal trade law.

• WELFARE -- Pledged to expand and improve social welfare programs inaugurated under Democratic administrations, including an increase in social security benefits, programs of federal financial aid for medical education without federal controls, federal aid to states for school construction.

• NATURAL RESOURCES -- Condemned Eisenhower Administration for "pillaging" natural resources through "political manipulation and administrative subversion." Pledged support to "full and integrated program of development, protection, management and conservation" of all natural resources for "all our people." Pledged to preserve and strengthen the public power competitive yardstick in power developments, including atomic power plants.

• ATOMIC ENERGY -- Charged that U.S. was "lagging instead of leading" in world race for nuclear power, that Republican Administration had paid "steady service to selfish interests" in field of atomic energy. Pledged to expand and accelerate nuclear development and the domestic civilian atomic power program and to conduct a "comprehensive survey of radiation hazards from bomb tests and reactor operations."

• CONFLICT OF INTEREST -- Charged "scandalous abuses" by workers without compensation under the Republican Administration. Pledged to prevent "any conflict of interests."

• CLEAN ELECTIONS -- Pledged to provide "effective regulation and full disclosure" of campaign expenditures and contributions in federal elections.

• FEDERAL-STATE POWERS -- Recognized the existence of "honest differences of opinion as to the true location of the constitutional line of demarcation between the federal government and the states," and "expressly recognizes the vital importance of the states in the federal union."

• FREEDOM OF INFORMATION -- Condemned Eisenhower Administration for "excessive" secrecy in government, pledged to reverse tendency of federal agencies to delay and withhold information.

Acceptance Speeches

In his Aug. 17 acceptance speech, Stevenson said the Republican party "smothered us in smiles and complacency while our social and economic advancement has ground to a halt and while our leadership and security in the world have been imperiled. In spite of these unparalleled opportunities to lead at home and abroad, they have...been wasting our opportunities and losing our world. ...What this country needs is not propaganda and a personality cult...(but)...leadership and truth.

"The truth is that President Eisenhower, cynically coveted as a candidate but ignored as a leader, is largely indebted to Democrats in Congress for what accomplishments he can claim."

Kefauver, in accepting the Vice Presidential nomination, acclaimed the convention for no "smoke-filled room decisions." He said it was the "first time in contemporary American history in which a great political party chose its Vice Presidential candidate in a free and open convention."

TRUMAN SPEECH

Former President Harry S. Truman Aug. 17 pledged "full support to Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver. ...Any man who can take this convention the way he (Stevenson) did should be able to take the Republicans and Eisenhower this fall." Truman said the country "needs a Democratic victory as badly as it ever did in its history."

Truman had announced his support of the candidacy of Averell Harriman Aug. 11 and made one of the Harriman seconding speeches Aug. 16. He had opposed Stevenson "because he lacks the kind of fighting spirit we need."

STATE VOTES FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

The nomination was made unanimous when the first ballot ended.

State	Votes	Stevenson Ill.	Harriman N. Y.	Johnson Texas	Symington Mo.	Chandler Ky.	Davis Ga.	Battle Va.	Timmerman S. C.	Lausche Ohio
ALABAMA	26	15½		½		3	1	½	5½	
ARIZONA	16	16								
ARKANSAS	26	26								
CALIFORNIA	68	68								
COLORADO	20	13½	6			½				
CONNECTICUT	20	20								
DELAWARE	10	10								
FLORIDA	28	25			3					
GEORGIA	32						32			
IDAHO	12	12								
ILLINOIS	64	53½	8½		1	1				
INDIANA	26	21½	3		½	1				
IOWA	24	16½	7			½				
KANSAS	16	16								
KENTUCKY	30					30				
LOUISIANA	24	24								
MAINE	14	10½	3½							
MARYLAND	18	18								
MASSACHUSETTS	40	32	7½	½						
MICHIGAN	44	39	5							
MINNESOTA	30	19	11							
MISSISSIPPI	22			22						
MISSOURI	38				38					
MONTANA	16	10	6							
NEBRASKA	12	12								
NEVADA	14	5½	7	1	½					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	5½	1½		1					
NEW JERSEY	36	36								
NEW MEXICO	16	12	3½		½					
NEW YORK	98	5½	92½							
NORTH CAROLINA	36	34½	1		½					
NORTH DAKOTA	8	8								
OHIO	58	52	½							5½
OKLAHOMA	28		28							
OREGON	16	16								
PENNSYLVANIA	74	67	7							
RHODE ISLAND	16	16								
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	2							18	
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	8								
TENNESSEE	32	32								
TEXAS	56			56						
UTAH	12	12								
VERMONT	6	5½	½							
VIRGINIA	32							32		
WASHINGTON	26	19½	6		½					
WEST VIRGINIA	24	24								
WISCONSIN	28	22½	5			½				
WYOMING	14	14								
ALASKA	6	6								
CANAL ZONE	3	3								
D. OF C.	6	6								
HAWAII	6	6								
PUERTO RICO	6	6								
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3	3								
TOTALS	1,372	905½	210	80	45½	36½	33	32½	23½	5½

KEFAUVER WINS VICE PRESIDENT NOMINATION ON 2nd BALLOT

	KEFAUVER (Tenn.)	KENNEDY (Mass.)	GORE (Tenn.)	WAGNER (N.Y.)	HUMPHREY (Minn.)	HODGES (N.C.)	MAHER (Ala.)	ANDERSON (N.M.)	CLEMENT (Tenn.)	BROWN (Calif.)	COLLINS (Fla.)	SYMINGTON (Mo.)	JOHNSON (Texas)	KEFAUVER (Tenn.)	KENNEDY (Mass.)	GORE (Tenn.)	HUMPHREY (Minn.)	WAGNER (N.Y.)	HODGES (N.C.)	CLEMENT (Tenn.)	BROWN (Calif.)	KEFAUVER (Tenn.)	KENNEDY (Mass.)	OTHERS**
	FIRST BALLOT													SECOND BALLOT								AFTER SWITCHES		
Ala.	3½	1½	12½				3		4½		½	½		6	12½	7				½		6	16½	3½
Ariz.	16													16								16		
Ark.			26												26								26	
Calif.	33	10½			23½					1				37½	25		5				½	50	18	
Colo.	15	2			3									15½	2		2½					20		
Conn.		20													20								20	
Del.				10											10							10		
Fla.*	17	9½			½						1			17	10½		½					23½	3½	
Ga.		32													32								32	
Idaho	12													12								12		
Ill.	12½	46		3½								1		10½	49½			3½				9½	54½	
Ind.	22	2½			1½									20	3½							20	3½	
Iowa	15½	2		½	6									18½	4		1½					18½	4	1½
Kan.	16													16								16		
Ky.							30									30							30	
La.		24													24								24	
Maine	6	7½			½									5	9							14		
Md.	18													18								18		
Mass.		40													40								40	
Mich.	40				4									40			4					44		
Minn.					30									13½			16½					30		
Miss.			22												22								22	
Mo.	1	2½			34½									3	2½	½	32					36	1½	½
Mont.	8	2½		1	4½									13½	1½		1					15	1	
Neb.	12													12								12		
Nev.	2	11		1										½	13½							½	13½	
N. H.	7½	½												8								8		
N. J.	4	½		31½										6	30							6	30	
N. M.								16						9½	4½	2						9½	4½	2
N. Y.				98										1½	96½							1½	96½	
N. C.						36								9½	17½	7½	½					9½	17½	8
N. D.	8													8								8		
Ohio	50½	5½												51½	5½							57		
Okla.			28													28						28		
Ore.	16													16								16		
Pa.	54	9½		8½	2									64	8½		1½					74		
R. I.	½	15½												½	15½							½	15½	
S. C.		6½	½			4			9						17	2½			½				20	
S. D.	7				1									8								8		
Tenn.			32													32						32		
Texas			56												56								56	
Utah	9			½	2½									11			1					12		
Vt.		6													6								6	
Va.		32													32								32	
Wash.	24	½			1½									25	1							26		
W. Va.	7	5			12									9	9		4					24		
Wis.	28													28								28		
Wyo.	7	5			2									9½	4½							14		
Alaska	6													6								6		
C. Z.		3													3								3	
D. C.	3				3									3			3					6		
Hawaii	1½	1	1	1	1½									2	2	1	1					2	2	2
P. R.				6														6						6
V. I.	1			1	1									1	2							3		
TOTALS	483½	304	178	162½	134½	40	33	16	13½	1	1½*	1	½	551½	618	110½	74	9½	½	½	½	750	593	23½

*After conclusion of first roll call, Florida switched its vote as indicated in chart. Previously, it had cast 28 votes for Collins.

**OTHERS: Gore 11½, Wagner 6, Humphrey 5½, Clement ½.

The Complete Text . . .

DEMOCRATS ADOPT PLATFORM BY VOICE VOTE

Following is the text of the Democratic platform adopted Aug. 16 in Chicago by the convention delegates:

Preamble

In the brief space of three and one-half years the people of the United States have come to realize with tragic consequences that administration of their national Government cannot be entrusted to the hands of political amateurs dominated by representatives of special privilege.

Four years ago relying on pledges and promises which beguiled them into electing a recent convert to Republicanism as President our people have now learned that the party of Lincoln has been made captive to big business men of small mind. They have found that they are now ruled by a Government which they did not elect and to which they have not given their consent.

Their awareness of these facts was demonstrated in 1954 when they returned control of the legislative machinery of the Federal Government to the Eighty-fourth Congress.

From the records of American world leadership under Republican Administration this Democratic Congress has salvaged a portion of the world prestige it enjoyed under the brilliant Administrations of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

Our Eighty-fourth Congress made one of the greatest records in the history of our country. It enacted a program of progressive humane legislation which has defied the efforts of reactionary Republicanism to stall America's progress.

Upon return to the halls of Congress next January and with a Democratic President in the White House it will be the plan and purpose of our party to complete restoration, rehabilitation of American leadership in world affairs and return our national Government to its rightful owners, the people of the United States.

On the threshold of an atomic age in the mid-twentieth century our beloved nation needs the vision, vigor and vitality which can be infused into it only by government under the Democratic party.

We approach the forthcoming election with a firm purpose of effecting such infusion. With the aid and assistance of Divine Providence we shall accomplish it with the aim that the people whom it has served so well may know our program for the return of America to the highway of progress, the Democratic party herewith submits its platform for 1956.

Foreign Policy and National Defense

The Democratic party affirms that world peace is a primary objective of human society. It is more than a suspension of shooting while frenzied and fearful nations stockpile armaments of annihilation.

Achievement of world peace requires political statesmanship and economic wisdom, international understanding and dynamic leadership. True peace is the tranquility of ordered justice on a global scale. It may be destroyed without a shot being fired. It can be fostered and preserved only by the solid unity and common brotherhood of the peoples of the world in the cause of freedom.

The hopes and aspirations of the peoples of all nations for justice and peace depend largely upon the courageous and enlightened administration of the foreign and defense policies of the United States. We deplore the fact that the administration of both policies since 1953 has confused timidity with courage and blindness with enlightenment.

The world's hopes for lasting peace depend upon the conduct of our foreign policy, a function which the Constitution vests in the President of the United States and one which has not been effectively exercised by President Eisenhower. Since 1953, responsibility for foreign affairs has been President Eisenhower's, his alone, and his in full. In the past three years, his conduct of our policies has moved us into realms where we risk grave danger. He has failed to seek peace with determination, for his disarmament policy has failed to strike hard at the institution of war. His handling of the day by day problems of international affairs has unnecessarily and dangerously subjected the American people to the risk of atomic world war.

We need bold leadership, yet in the three years since Stalin's death, in the full year since President Eisenhower's meeting at the "Summit," the Republican Administration has not offered a single concrete new idea to meet the new-style political and economic offensive of the Soviets, which represents, potentially, an even graver challenge than Stalin's use of force. President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State talk at cross-purposes praising neutrality one day, condemning it the next. The Republicans seem unable to make up their minds or give us leadership, while the unity of the free world rapidly disintegrates.

We need to make our peaceful purpose clear beyond dispute in every corner of the world -- yet Dulles brags of "brinks of war." We need a foreign policy which rises above jockeying for partisan position or advantage -- yet, not in memory has there been so little bipartisanship in the administration of our policies, so little candor in their presentation to our people, so much pretending that things are better than they are.

Four years ago, the Republican party boasted of a foreign policy which was to free the Communist satellites, unleash Chiang Kai-shek, repudiate the wartime agreements and reverse the policy of containing Communist expansion. Since 1953 they have done just the opposite, chaining Chiang, standing silent when the peoples rise in East Germany and Poland, fraternizing with the Communists, and weakening the positive Democratic policy of halting Communist expansion.

Our friends abroad now doubt our sincerity. They have seen the solid assurance of collective security under a Democratic administration give place to the uncertainties of personal diplomacy. They have seen the ties of our international alliances and friendship weakened by inept Republican maneuvering.

They have seen traditional action and boldness in foreign affairs evaporate into Republican complacency, retrenchment and empty posturing.

Blustering without dynamic action will not alter the fact that the unity and strength of the free world have been drastically impaired. Witness the decline of NATO, the bitter tragedy of Cyprus, the withdrawal of French forces to North Africa, the uncertainty and dangers in the Middle East, the strength of Germany still uncertain and insecure and resentment rising against United States leadership everywhere.

In Asia, anti-Americanism grows apace; in Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, India -- aggravated by the clumsy actions of our Government, fanned by the inept statements of our "statesmen."

In the Middle East, the Eisenhower Administration has dawdled and drifted. The results have been disastrous and still worse threatens. Only the good offices of the United Nations in maintaining peace between Israel and her neighbors conceals the diplomatic incapacities of the Republican Administration. The current crisis over Suez is a consequence of inept and vacillating Republican policy. Our Government's mistakes have placed us in a position in the Middle East which threatens the free world with a loss of power and prestige, potentially more dangerous than any we have suffered in the past decade.

Political considerations of budget balancing and tax reduction now come before the wants of our national security and the needs of our allies. The Republicans have slashed our own armed strength and have weakened our capacity to deal with military threats of any sort, stifled our Air Force, starved our Army and weakened our capacity to deal with military threats of any sort save by retreat or by the alternative, "massive retaliation" and global atomic war. Yet, while our troubles mount, they tell us our prestige was never higher, they tell us we were never more secure.

The Democratic party believes that waging peace is a monumental task to be performed honestly, forthrightly, with dedication and consistent effort. We are convinced that the Republican Administration has proved conclusively its lack of these essential qualities.

The way to lasting peace is to forego bluster and bluff, to regain steadiness of purpose, to join again in faithful concert with the community of free nations; to look realistically at the challenging circumstances which confront us, to face them candidly and imaginatively, and return to the Democratic policy of peace through strength.

This is a task for Democrats. This facing of new problems, rising to new challenges, has been our party's mission and its glory for three generations past. President Truman met and mastered Stalin's challenge a decade ago with boldness, courage and imagination, and so will we turn to the challenge before us now, pressing the search for real and lasting peace. To this we pledge:

The United Nations is indispensable for the maintenance of world peace and for the settlement of controversies between nations small and large. We pledge our every effort to strengthen its usefulness and expand its role as guide and guardian of international security and peace. We deplore the Republican tendency to use the United Nations only when it suits them, ignoring or bypassing it whenever they please.

We pledge determined opposition to the admission of the Communist Chinese into the United Nations. They have proven their complete hostility to the purposes of this organization. We pledge continued support to Nationalist China.

We urge a continuing effort to effect the release of all Americans detained by Communist China.

In this atomic age, war threatens the very survival of civilization. To eliminate the danger of atomic war, a universal, effective and enforced disarmament system must be the goal of responsible men and women everywhere. So long as we lack enforceable international control of weapons, we must maintain armed strength to deter war. But technological advances in the field of nuclear weapons make disarmament an urgent problem. Time and distance can never again protect any nation of the world. The Eisenhower Administration, despite its highly publicized proposals for aerial inspection, has made no progress toward this great objective. We pledge the Democratic party to pursue vigorously this great goal of enforced disarmament in full awareness that irreparable injury, even total destruction, now threatens the human race.

We reject the false Republican notion that this country can afford only a second-best defense. We stand for strong defense forces so clearly superior in modern weapons to those of any possible enemy that our armed strength will make an attack upon the free world unthinkable and thus be a major force for world peace. The Republican administration of our armed forces stands indicted for failing to recognize the necessity of proper living standards for the men and women of our armed forces and their families.

We pledge ourselves to the betterment of the living conditions of the members of our armed services and a needed increase in the so-called "fringe benefits."

The Democratic party pledges itself to a bold and imaginative program devised to fully utilize the brain power of America's youth as a guarantee of unquestioned supremacy in the scientific and technical fields.

Scholarships and loan assistance and such other steps as determined desirable must be employed to secure these objectives. This is in the interest of necessary and adequate national defense.

We believe that a strong, effective Civil Defense is a necessary part of national defense. Advances in nuclear weapons have made existing civil defense legislation obsolete.

We pledge ourselves to establish a real program for protecting the civilian population and industry of our nation in place of the present weak and ineffective program. We believe that this is essentially a Federal responsibility.

We inaugurated and we strongly favor collective defense arrangements such as NATO and the organization of American states within the framework of the United Nations. We realize, as the Republicans have not, that mutually recognized common interests can be flexibly adapted to the varied needs and aspirations of all countries concerned.

The Republican party has not grasped one of the dominant facts of mid-century -- that the growth of productive power of the Communist states presents a challenge which cannot be evaded. The Democratic party is confident that, through the freedom we enjoy, a vast increase in productive power of our nation and our allies will be achieved and by their combined capacity they will surmount any challenge.

We believe that in the cause of peace, America must support the efforts of underdeveloped countries on a cooperative basis to organize their own resources and to increase their own economic productivity so they may enjoy the higher living standards which science and modern industry make possible. We will give renewed strength to programs of economic and technical assistance. We support a multilateral approach to these programs, wherever possible, so that burdens are shared and resources pooled among all the economically developed countries with the capital and skills to help in this great task.

Further, while recognizing the relation of our national security to the role of the United States in international affairs, the Democratic party believes the time has come for a realistic reappraisal of the American foreign aid program, particularly as to the extent and conditions to which it should be continued. This reappraisal should determine the standards by which further aid shall be granted, keeping in mind America's objectives in securing world peace.

The tools of truth and candor are even more important than economic tools. The Democratic party believes that once the Administration is purged of the confusion and complacency fostered by the Republicans a new image of America will emerge in the world; the image of a confident America dedicated to her traditional principles, eager to work with other people, honest in its pronouncements and consistent in its policies.

We condemn the Republican Administration for its heartless record of broken promises to the unfortunate victims of Communism. Candidate Eisenhower's 1952 pledges to "liberate" the captive peoples have been disavowed and dishonored.

We declare our deepest concern for the plight of the freedom-loving peoples of Central and Eastern Europe and of Asia, now under the yoke of Soviet dictatorship. The United States, under Democratic leaders, has never recognized the forcible annexation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, or condoned the extension of the Kremlin's tyranny over Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania and other countries.

We look forward to the day when the liberties of all captive nations will be restored to them and they can again take their rightful place in the community of free nations.

We shall press before the United Nations the principle that Soviet Russia withdraw its troops from the captive countries, so as to permit free, fair and unfettered elections in the subjugated areas, in compliance with the Atlantic Charter and other binding commitments.

We rededicate ourselves to the high principle of national self-determination, as enunciated by Woodrow Wilson, whose leadership brought freedom and independence to uncounted millions.

It is the policy of the Democratic party, therefore, to encourage and assist small nations and all peoples behind the Iron Curtain and outside, in the peaceful and orderly achievement of their legitimate aspirations toward political, geographical, and ethnic integrity, so that they may dwell in the family of sovereign nations with freedom and dignity. We are opposed to colonialism and Communist imperialism.

We apply this principle to the desires of all peoples for self-determination.

The Democratic party has always worked for expanding trade among free nations. Expanding world trade is necessary, not only for our friends but for ourselves; it is the way to meet America's growing need for industrial raw materials. We shall continue to support vigorously the Hull reciprocal trade program.

Under Democratic Administrations, the operation of this act was conducted in a manner that recognized equities for agriculture, industry and labor. Under the present Republican Administration there has been a very flagrant disregard of these important segments of our economy resulting in serious economic injury to hundreds of thousands of Americans engaged in these pursuits. We pledge correction of these conditions.

Through the Marshall Plan, the European economic organization and NATO, the Democratic party encouraged and supported efforts to achieve greater economic and political unity among the free nations of Europe and to increase solidarity of the nations of the North Atlantic community. We will continue those efforts, taking into account the viewpoints and aspirations of different sectors of the European community, particularly in regard to practical proposals for the unification of Germany.

The Democratic party stands for the maintenance of peace in the Middle East which is essential for the well-being and progress of all its peoples.

We will urge Israel and the Arab states to settle their differences by peaceful means, and to maintain the sanctity of the holy places and permit free access to them.

We will assist Israel to build a sound and viable economy for her people, so that she may fulfill her humanitarian mission of providing shelter and sanctuary for her homeless Jewish refugees while strengthening her national development.

We will assist the Arab states to develop their economic resources and raise the living standard of their people. The plight of the Arab refugees commands our continuing sympathy and concern. We will assist in carrying out large-scale projects for their resettlement in countries where there is room and opportunity for them.

We support the principle of free access to the Suez Canal under suitable international auspices. The present policies of the Eisenhower Administration in the Middle East are unnecessarily increasing the risk that war will break out in this area. To prevent war, to assure peace we will faithfully carry out our country's pledge under the tripartite declaration of 1950 to oppose the use of threat of force and to take such action as may be necessary, in the interest of peace, both within and outside the United Nations to prevent any violation of the frontiers of armistice lines.

The Democratic party will act to redress the dangerous imbalance of arms in the area created by the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt, by selling or supplying defensive weapons to Israel, and will take such steps, including security guarantees, as may be required to deter aggression and war in the area.

We oppose, as contrary to American principles, the practice of any Government which discriminates against American citizens on grounds of race or religion. We will not countenance any arrangement or treaty with any Government which by its terms or in its practical application would sanction such practices.

The people of Asia seek a new and freer life and they are in a commendable hurry to get it. They struggle against poverty, ill health and illiteracy. In the aftermath of war, China became a victim of Communist tyranny. But many new free nations have arisen in South and Southeast Asia. South Korea remains free and the new Japan has abandoned her former imperial and aggressive ways. America's task and interest in Asia is to help the free governments demonstrate that their people can have improved living standards, without yielding to Communist tyranny or domination by anyone. That task will be carried out under Democratic leadership.

In the Western Hemisphere the Democratic party will restore the policy of the "good neighbor" which has been alternately neglected and abused by the Republican Administration. We pledge ourselves to fortify the defenses of the Americas. In this respect, we will intensify our cooperation with our neighboring republics to help them strengthen their economies, improve educational opportunities, and combat disease. We will strive to make the Western Hemisphere an inspiring example of what free peoples working together can accomplish.

America's long tradition of hospitality and asylum for those seeking freedom and opportunity and escape from oppression has been besmirched by the delays, failures and broken promises of the Republican Administration. The Democratic party favors prompt revision of the immigration and nationality laws to eliminate unfair provisions under which admissions to this country depend upon quotas based upon the accident of national origin. Proper safeguards against subversive elements should be provided. Our procedures must reflect the principles of our Bill of Rights.

We favor eliminating the provisions of law which charge displaced persons admitted to our shores against quotas for future years. Through such "mortgages" of quotas, thousands of qualified persons are being forced to wait long years before they can hope for admission. We also favor more liberal admission of relatives to eliminate the unnecessary tragedies of broken families. We favor elimination of unnecessary distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens. There should be no "second-class" citizenship in the United States.

The administration of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 has been a disgrace to our country. Rescue has been denied to innocent, defenseless and suffering people, the victims of war and the aftermath of wars. The purpose of the act has been defeated by Republican mismanagement.

We will continue to support programs providing succor for escapees from behind the iron curtain, and bringing help to the victims of war and Communist oppression.

Today new challenges call for new ideas and new methods.

In the coming years, our great necessity will be to pull together as a people, with true non-partisanship in foreign affairs under leaders informed, courageous and responsible.

We shall need to work closely with each other as Americans. If we here indict the Republican record, we acknowledge gratefully the efforts of individual Republicans to achieve true bipartisanship. In this spirit an affirmative, cooperative policy can be developed. We shall need to work closely, also, with others all around the world. For there is much to do -- to create once more the will and the power to transform the principles of the United Nations into a living reality; to awaken ourselves and others to the effort and sacrifice which alone can win justice and peace.

Domestic Policy

Twenty years of vivid Democratic accomplishments revived and reinforced our economic system, and wrote humanity upon the statute books. All this, the current Republican Administration inherited.

Substituting deceptive slogans and dismal deeds for the Democratic program, the Republicans have been telling the American people that "we are now more prosperous than ever before in peace-time." For the American farmer, the small businessman and the low-income worker, the old people living on a pittance, the young people seeking an American standard of education, and the minority groups seeking full employment opportunity at adequate wages, this Republican prosperity product has been an illusion.

The evil is slowly but surely infiltrating the entire economic system. Its fever signs are evidenced by soaring monopoly profits, while wages lag, farm income collapses, and small business failures multiply at an alarming rate.

The first time-bomb of the Republican crusade against full prosperity for all was the hard money policy. This has increased the debt burden on depressed farms, saddled heavier costs on small business, foisted higher interest charges on millions of home-owners including veterans, pushed up unnecessarily the cost of consumer credit, and swelled the inordinate profits of a few lenders of money.

It has wrought havoc with the bond market, with resulting financial loss to the ordinary owners of Government bonds.

The Republican tax policy has joined hands in an unholy alliance with the hard money policy. Fantastic misrepresentation of the Government's budgetary position has been used to deny tax relief to low and middle-income families, while tax concessions and handouts have been generously sprinkled among potential campaign contributors to Republican coffers. The disastrously reactionary farm program, the hard-hearted resistance to adequate

expansion of Social Security and other programs for human well-being, and favoritism in the award of Government contracts, all have watered the economic tree at the top and neglected its roots.

The Republicans say that employment and production are "higher" than ever before. The fact is that our over-all rate of growth has been crippled and stunted in contrast to its faster increase during the Democratic years 1947-53 after World War II.

With production lagging behind full capacity, unemployment has grown.

The Republican claim that this stunted prosperity is the price of peace is a distortion. National security outlays have averaged a higher part of our total production during these Republican years than during 1947-53, and yet the annual growth in total production during these Republican years has been only about 60 per cent as fast as during the Democratic years. The progress of low-income families toward an American standard of living, rapid during the Democratic years, has been stopped by the Republicans. Federal budgetary outlays for education and health, old age assistance and child care, slum clearance and resources development, and all the other great needs of our people have been mercilessly slashed from an annual rate of more than $57 per capita under the Democrats to $33 per capita under the Republicans, a cut of 42 per cent.

During the Republican fiscal years 1954-57 as a whole the deficits have averaged larger and the surpluses smaller than during the Democratic fiscal years 1947-53.

(1) We repudiate the Republican stunting of our economic growth, and we reassert the principles of the Full Employment Act;

(2) We pledge ourselves to achieve a truly balanced Federal budget in a just and fully prosperous American economy;

(3) We pledge ourselves to equitable tax revisions and money policies designed to combine economic progress with economic justice. We condemn the Republican use of our revenue and money systems to benefit the few at the expense of the people;

(4) We pledge ourselves to work towards the reduction and elimination of poverty in America;

(5) We pledge ourselves to full parity of income and living standards for agriculture; to strike off the shackles which the Taft-Hartley Law has unjustly imposed on labor; and to foster the more rapid growth of legitimate business enterprise by founding this growth upon the expanding consuming power of the people; and

(6) We pledge ourselves to expand world trade and to enlarge international economic cooperation, all toward the end of a more prosperous and more peaceful world.

By adhering to these principles, we shall strive to attain by 1960 the following full prosperity objectives for all American families:

(1) A $500,000,000,000 national economy in real terms;

(2) An increase of 20 per cent or better in the average standard of living;

(3) An increase of annual income for American families with special emphasis on those with incomes below $2,000;

(4) A determined drive toward parity of incomes and living standards for agriculture;

(5) The addition of all necessary classrooms for our primary and secondary schools; the construction of needed new homes, with a proper proportion devoted to the rehousing of low-and middle-income families in urban and rural areas; the increase of benefits under the Old Age Assistance and Old Age Survivors Insurance programs; a substantial expansion in hospital facilities and medical research; and a doubling of our programs for resource development and conservation; and

(6) National defense outlays based upon our national needs, not permitting false economy to jeopardize our very survival.

This country of ours, in the factory and on the farm, is blessed with ever-increasing productive power. The Republicans have not permitted this potential abundance to be released for the mutual benefit of all. We reject this stunted Republican concept of America. We pledge ourselves to release the springs of abundance, to bring this abundance to all, and thus to fulfill the full promise of America.

These are our Democratic goals for the next four years. We set them forth in vivid contrast to Republican lip-service protestations that they too, are for these goals. Their little deeds belie their large and hollow slogans. Our performance in the past gives validity to our goals for the future.

Our victory in 1956 will make way for the commencement of these four years of progress.

Financial Policy

A fully expanding economy can yield enough tax revenue to meet the inescapable obligations of government, balance the Federal budget and lighten the tax burden. The immediate need is to correct the inequities in the tax structure which reflect the Republican determination to favor the few at the expense of the many. We favor realistic tax adjustments, giving first consideration to small independent business and the small individual taxpayer. Lower income families need tax relief; only a Democratic victory will assure this. We favor an increase in the present personal tax exemption of $600 to a minimum of at least $800.

The Republican debt management policy of higher interest rate serves only to benefit a few to the detriment of the general taxpayer, the small borrower, and the small and middle class investor in Government bonds. We pledge ourselves to a vigilant review of our debt management policy in order to reduce interest rates in the service of our common welfare.

Effective administration of the Federal securities laws has been undermined by Republican appointees with conflicting interests. Millions of investors who have bought securities with their savings are today without adequate protection. We favor vigorous administration and revision of the laws to provide investor safeguards for securities extensively traded in the Over-the-Counter Market, for foreign securities distributed in the United States and against proxy contest abuses.

Agriculture

Sustained national prosperity is dependent upon a vigorous agricultural economy. We condemn the defeatist attitude of the Eisenhower Administration in refusing to accept responsibility for the well-being of farm families. We condemn its fear of abundance, its lack of initiative in developing domestic markets, and its dismal failure to obtain for the American farmer his traditional and deserved share of the world market. Its extravagant expenditure of money intended for agricultural benefits, without either direction or results, is a national calamity.

The Eisenhower Administration has failed utterly to develop any programs to meet the desperate needs of farmers in the face of fantastic promises to do so, and it has sabotaged the progressive programs inherited from prior Democratic Administrations by failing to administer them properly in the interest either of farmers or of the nation as a whole.

Specifically, we denounce President Eisenhower's veto of the constructive legislation proposed and passed by the Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress to reverse the alarming fall of farm prices and restore farmers to a position of first-class economic citizenship in the sharing of benefits from American productive ability.

We also condemn the Republican Administration for its abandonment of the true principles of soil conservation and for its destruction of the Soil Conservation Service. We pledge to support continued improvements in the soil bank program passed by the Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress and originally opposed by President Eisenhower and Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. We deplore the diversion of this conservation program into a direct vote-buying scheme.

Farmers have had to struggle for three and one-half years while their net farm income has fallen more than $1,000,000,000 a year. Their parity ratio which under Democratic Administrations had been 100 per cent or more during the eleven years prior to 1953, dropped to as low as 80 per cent during the Eisenhower Administration and the farmers' share of the consumers' food dollar shrank from 47 cents in 1952 to as low as only 38 cents. One stark fact stands clearly for all to see -- disastrously low

farm prices and record high consumer prices vie with each other for the attention of responsible Government. In reducing this incongruous spread lies the answer to some of the most vexing problems of agriculture economics.

In their courageous fight to save their homes and land, American farmers have gone deeper and deeper into debt. Last year farmers' mortgage indebtedness increased more than in any year in history with the exception of the year 1923.

The Democratic party met similar situations forthrightly in the past with concrete, remedial action. It has legitimate pride in its consistent record of initiating and developing every constructive program designed to protect and conserve the human and natural resources so vital to our rural economy. These programs enabled consumers to obtain more abundant supplies of high quality food and fiber at reasonable prices while maintaining adequate income for farmers and improving the level of family living in rural areas.

In order to regain the ground lost during the Eisenhower Administration, and in order better to serve both consumers and producers, the Democratic party pledges continuous and vigorous support to the following policies:

Sponsor a positive and comprehensive program to conserve our soil, water and forest resources for future generations;

Promote programs which will protect and preserve the family type farm as a bulwark of American life and encourage farm-home ownership, including additional assistance to family farmers and young farmers in the form of specially designed credit and price support programs, technical aid and enlarged soil conservation allowances;

Maintain adequate reserves of agricultural commodities strategically located, for national security purposes. Such stockpiles should be handled as necessary strategic reserves, so that farmers will not be penalized by depressed prices for their efficiency and diligence in producing abundance;

Promote international exchange of commodities by creating an international food reserve fostering commodity agreements, and vigorously administering the Int'l Trade and Development Act.

Undertake immediately by appropriate action to endeavor to regain full 100% of parity the farmers received under the Democratic administrations. We will achieve this by means of supports on basic commodities at 90% of parity and by means of commodity loans, direct purchases, direct payments to producers, marketing agreements and orders, production adjustments or a combination of these, including legislation, to bring order and stability into the relationship between the producer, processor and the consumer;

Develop practical measures for extending price supports to feed grains and other non-basic storables and to producers of perishable commodities such as meat, poultry, dairy products and the like.

Inaugurate a food stamp or other supplemental food program administered by appropriate state or local agencies to insure that no needy family shall be denied an adequate and wholesome diet because of low income;

A continuing expanded school lunch and special milk program to meet dietary needs of all school children;

Increase the distribution of food to public institutions and organizations and qualified private charitable agencies, and increase the distribution of food and fibre to needy people in other nations through recognized charitable and religious channels;

Devise and employ effective means to reduce the spread between producers' prices and consumers' costs, and improved market facilities and marketing practices;

Expand the program of agricultural research for better distribution; preservation and marketing of farm products to serve both producers and consumers, and promote increased industrial use of farm surpluses;

Provide for an increased reservoir of farm credit at lower rates, designed particularly to accommodate small family-type farmers, and extend crop insurance to maximum coverage and protection;

Return the administration of farm programs to farmer-elected committeemen, eliminate the deplorable political abuses in Federal employment in many agricultural counties as practiced by the Eisenhower Administration, and restore leadership to the administration of soil conservation districts.

Insure reliable and low-cost rural electric and telephone service;

Exercise authority in existing law relating to imports of price-supported agricultural commodities in raw, manufactured or processed form as part of our national policy to minimize damage to our domestic economy;

Encourage bona fide farm cooperatives which help farmers reduce the cost-price squeeze, and protect such cooperatives against punitive taxation;

Expand farm forestry marketing research and price reporting on timber products, and provide adequate credit designed to meet the needs of timber farmers; and

Enact a comprehensive farm program which, under intelligent and sympathetic Democratic administration, will make the rural homes of America better and healthier places in which to live.

Labor

Harmonious labor - management relations are productive of good incomes for wage earners and conducive to rising output from our factories. We believe that, to the widest possible extent consistent with the public interest, management and labor should determine wage rates and conditions of employment through free collective bargaining.

The Taft-Hartley Act passed by the Republican-dominated Eightieth Congress seriously impaired this relationship as established in the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, enacted under the Roosevelt Administration. The act protected, encouraged and guaranteed the rights of workers to organize and join unions of their own choice, and to bargain collectively through these unions without coercion.

The vicious anti-union character of Taft-Hartley was expressly recognized by Candidate Eisenhower during the 1952 election campaign.

At that time, he made solemn promise to eliminate its unjust provisions and re-enact a fair law. President Eisenhower and his Administration have failed utterly, however, to display any Executive initiative or forcefulness to keep this pledge to American workers. He was further responsible for administratively amending Taft-Hartley into a more intensely anti-labor weapon by stacking the National Labor Relations Board with biased pro-management personnel who transformed the act into a management weapon by administrative decision. Among such decisions was the removal of millions of workers from the jurisdiction of the N.L.R.B. which, in many cases, left them without either state or Federal protective legislation.

We unequivocably advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The act must be repealed because state "right-to-work" laws have their genesis in its discriminatory anti-labor provisions.

It must be repealed because its restrictive provisions deny the principle that national legislation based on the commerce clause of the Constitution normally override conflicting state laws.

The Taft-Hartley Act has been proven to be inadequate, unworkable and unfair. It interferes in an arbitrary manner with collective bargaining, causing imbalance in the relationship between management and labor.

Upon return of our national Government to the Democratic party, a new legislative approach toward the entire labor-management problem will be adopted, based on past experience and the principles of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injuncton law.

We commend the action of the Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress which raised the minimum wage from 75 cents to $1.00 an hour despite the strenuous objection of President Eisenhower and the Republicans in Congress. However the inadequacies of the minimum wage become apparent as the cost of living increases, and we feel it imperative to raise the minimum wage to at least $1.25 an hour, more closely to approximate present day needs.

We further pledge as a matter of priority to extend full protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers in industry engaged in, or affecting interstate commerce.

We pledge revision and honest administration of the Walsh-Healy Act to restore its effectiveness and usefulness as an instrument for maintaining fair standards of wages and hours for American workers.

We advocate legislation to provide equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

The Democratic party has always supported legislation to benefit the disabled worker. The physically handicapped have proved their value to Government and industry. We pledge our continued support of legislation to improve employment opportunities of physically handicapped persons.

We shall support legislation providing for the protection and improvement of the general welfare of migratory workers.

We pledge our party to support legislation providing for an effective program to promote industry and create jobs in depressed industrial and rural areas so that such areas might be restored to economic stability.

Free Enterprise

"Equal rights for all and special privileges for none," the tested Jeffersonian principle, remains today the only philosophy by which human rights can be preserved by government. It has been a sad fact in the history of the Republican party that under its control our Government has always become an instrument of special privilege; not a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We have had, instead, under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, and now under Eisenhower, Government of the many, by the few, and for the few.

We recognize monopolies and monopolistic practices as the real barriers between the people and their economic and political freedom. Monopolies act to stifle equality of opportunity and prevent the infusion of fresh blood into the life-stream of our economy. The Republican Administration has allowed giant corporate entities to dominate our economy. For example, 40,000 automobile dealers now know they were incapable of coping with these giants. They were, as the Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress found, the subject of abuse and threatened with extinction which resulted in passage of the O'Mahoney-Celler bill giving the automobile dealers of America economic freedom. We enacted this law, and we pledge that it shall be retained upon the statute books as a monument to the Democratic party's concern for small business.

We pledge ourselves to the restoration of truly competitive conditions in American industry. Affirmative action within the framework of American reference will be taken to curb corporate mergers contributing to growth of economic concentration.

In contrast to the maladministration by the Republican party of the Federal program to assist small and independent business, we pledge ourselves--

(1) To the strict and impartial enforcement of the laws originally fostered and strengthened by the Democratic party and designed to prevent monopolies and other concentrations of economic and financial powers; and to enact legislation to close loopholes in the laws prohibiting price discrimination;

(2) To tax relief for all small and independent businesses by fair and equitable adjustments in Federal taxation which will encourage business expansion, and to apply the principle of graduated taxation realistically to such corporate income. There should be an option to spread Federal estate taxes over a period of years when an estate consists principally of the equity capital of a closely held small business;

(3) To adoption of all practical means to make long and short term credit available to small and independent business men at reasonable rates;

(4) To award of a substantially higher proportion of Government contracts to independent small businesses and to the award of a far larger percentage of military procurement, by value, after competitive bids rather than by negotiation behind closed doors. We severely condemn Republican discrimination against small and independent business.

(5) To replacement of the weak and ineffective Republican conduct of the small business administration, and its reconstitution as a vigorous, independent agency which will advocate the cause of small and independent business men, and render genuine assistance in fulfilling their needs and solving their problems. We condemn the Republican Administration for its failure to serve this important segment of our economy.

We pledge ourselves to the fair and impartial administration of justice. The Republican Administration has degraded the great powers of law enforcement. It has not used them in the service of equal justice under the law, but for concealment, coercion, political advantage and special interests.

In the interest of our national security, and of the maintenance of American standards of wages and living and in order that our waterborne overseas commerce shall not be unfairly discriminated against by low-cost foreign competition, we pledge our continued encouragement and support of a strong and adequate American merchant marine.

The public and national defense interests require the development and maintenance, under the competitive free enterprise system, of a strong, efficient and financially sound system of common carrier transportation by water, highway, rail, and air, with each mode through sound and intelligent exercise of regulatory powers, enabled to realize its inherent economic advantages and to reflect its full competitive capabilities. Public interest also requires, under reasonable standards, the admission of new licensees, where public convenience may be served, into the transport fields. We deplore the lack of enforcement of safety regulations for protection of life and property under the present Republican Administration, and pledge strict enforcement of such regulations.

We commend the foresight of the Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress for its enactment of the greatest program for expansion of our highway network in history, and we congratulate it upon its rejection of the unsound, unworkable, inadequate and unfair roads bill proposed by the present Republican Administration. In cooperation with state and local governments, we will continue the programs developed and fostered under prior Democratic Administrations for planning, coordinating, financing and encouraging the expansion of our national road and highway network vital to defense and transportation in the motor age. We support expansion of farm to market roads.

We pledge continued development of harbors and waterways as a vital segment of our transportation system. We denounce as capricious and arbitrary the Eisenhower pocket veto of the 1956 Rivers and Harbors bill, which heartlessly deprived the people of many sections of our nation of vitally needed public works projects.

General Welfare

The Democratic party believes that America can and must adopt measures to assure every citizen an opportunity for a full, healthy and happy life. To this end, we pledge ourselves to the expansion and improvement of the great social welfare programs inaugurated under Democratic administration.

By lowering the retirement age for women and for disabled persons, the Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress pioneered two great advances in Social Security, over the bitter opposition of the Eisenhower Administration. We shall continue our efforts to broaden and strengthen this program by increasing benefits to keep pace with improving standards of living; by raising the wage base upon which benefits depend; and by increasing benefits for each year of covered employment.

We shall continue to work for a stronger unemployment insurance system, with broader coverage and increased benefits consistent with rising earnings. We shall also work for the establishment of a floor to assure minimum level and duration of benefits and fair eligibility rules.

In 1946, a Democratic Congress enacted an insurance program to protect railroad workers against temporary wage losses due to short-term illnesses. Because this program has worked so effectively, we favor extending similar protection to other workers.

We pledge improvements in the public assistance program even beyond those enacted by the Democratic Eighty-fourth

Congress, through greater assistance for the aged, the blind, dependent children, the disabled and other needy persons who are not adequately protected by our contributory insurance programs.

To meet the needs of the 14,000,000 Americans aged 65 or over, we pledge ourselves to seek means of assuring these citizens greater income through expanded opportunities for employment, vocational retraining and adult education; better housing and health services for the aged; rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled to restore them to independent, productive lives; and intensified medical and other research aimed both at lengthening life and rendering the longer life more truly livable.

The strength of our nation depends on the health of our people. The shortage of trained medical and health personnel and facilities has impaired American health standards and has increased the cost of hospital care beyond the financial capacities of most American families.

We pledge ourselves to initiate programs of Federal financial aid, without Federal controls, for medical education. We pledge continuing and increased support for hospital construction programs, as well as increased Federal aid to public health services, particularly in rural areas.

Mindful of the dramatic progress made by medical research in recent years, we shall continue to support vigorously all efforts, both public and private, to wage relentless war on diseases which afflict the bodies and minds of men. We commend the Democratic party for its leadership in obtaining greater Congressional authorizations in this field.

We pledge our party to immediate revival of the basic housing program enacted by the Democratic Congress in 1949, to expansion of this program as our population and resources grow, and to additional legislation to provide housing for middle-income families and aged persons. Aware of the financial burdens which press upon most American communities and prevent them from taking full advantage of Federal urban redevelopment and renewal programs, we favor increasing and Federal share of the cost of these programs.

We reaffirm the goal expressed by a Democratic Congress in 1949 that every American family is entitled to a "decent home and a suitable living environment." The Republican Administration has sabotaged that goal by reducing the public housing program to a fraction of the nation's need.

We pledge that the housing-insurance and mortgage-guarantee programs will be redirected in the interest of the home owner, and that the availability of low-interest housing credit will be kept consistent with the expanding housing needs of the nation.

We favor providing aid to urban and suburban communities in better planning their future development and redevelopment.

Every American child, irrespective of race or national origin, economic status or place of residence, has full right under the law and the Constitution, without discrimination, to every educational opportunity to develop his potentialities.

We are now faced with shortages of educational facilities that threaten national security, economic prosperity and human well-being. The resources of our states and localities are already strained to the limit. Federal aid and action should be provided within the traditional framework of state and local control.

We pledge the Democratic party to the following:

(1) Legislation providing Federal financing to assist states and local communities to build schools; and to provide essential health and safety services for all school children;

(2) Better educational, health and welfare opportunities for children of migratory workers;

(3) Assistance to programs for training teachers of exceptional children;

(4) Programs providing for the training of teachers to meet the critical shortage in technical and scientific fields.

(5) Expansion of the program of student, teacher and cultural exchange with other nations.

We commend the Eighty-fourth Congress for voting the maximum authorized funds for vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act for the first time in the history of the act. We pledge continuing and increased support of vocational training for youth and adults, including aid to the states and localities for area technical-vocational schools.

To keep pace with the growing need for child care and welfare we pledge an expanded program of grants to the states. We pledge continued support of adequate day care centers to care for the children of the millions of American mothers who work to help support their families.

There are today several million physically handicapped citizens, many of whom could become self-supporting if given the opportunity and training for rehabilitation. We pledge support to a vastly expanded rehabilitation program for these physically handicapped, including increased aid to the states, in contrast to the grossly inadequate action of the Republican Administration.

Natural Resources

Our national economic strength and welfare depend primarily upon our land, water, mineral and energy resources, with which this nation has been abundantly blessed.

We pledge unstinting support to a full and integrated program of development, protection, management and conservation of all of our natural resources for all of the people.

The framework of time-tested conservation policy is fixed in laws under which America has developed its natural resources for the general welfare.

The Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress has remained steadfast to this traditional policy. It has built upon the tremendous conservation achievements of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations by undertaking the greatest program of natural resources development ever assumed by any Congress in our nation's history.

This constructive Democratic record, embracing all resources of land, water, energy and minerals, is in sharp contrast to the faithless performance of the Eisenhower Administration which has despoiled future generations of their heritage by utter failure to safeguard natural resources. Our people will long remember this betrayal of their heritage as symbolized by the infamous Dixon-Yates contract; the Al Sarena timber "mining" scheme; and the low-level Hells Canyon dam. And for its unreasonable resistance to authorizing the Niagara project which would benefit so many millions in the State of New York and adjacent areas.

We condemn, and will continue to decry, this pillaging of our dwindling natural resource wealth through political manipulation and administrative subversion by the Eisenhower Administration. We pledge ourselves to halt this betrayal of the people's trust. We shall devise for the American people a dynamic, far-reaching and progressive conservation program.

The Democratic party proposes, and will strive to secure, this comprehensive resources program for America's future:

Our land will be preserved and improved for the present and future needs of our people, and not wastefully exploited to benefit special interest groups.

In contrast to the wasteful neglect of the present Administration, soil conservation practices will be stimulated and intensified to reduce land deterioration under the vital Soil Conservation Service assistance program conceived and fostered by the Democratic party.

We pledge adoption of an immediate and broad policy to mobilize the efforts of private and public agencies for protection and improvement of inadequate facilities in existing recreational areas and to provide new ones. Slum conditions fostered by Republican neglect are intolerable to the tens of millions of Americans using our national parks and forests. Restoring Democratic administration will end these shocking examples of maladministration.

Fish and game habitats will be guarded against encroachment for commercial purposes. All river basin development plans will take into full consideration their effect upon fish wildlife, national park and wilderness areas. The fish and wildlife service must and will be returned to the career status from which it was removed by the political patronage policy of the present Administration.

Recreational facilities for the millions of field and stream sportsmen of America will be conserved and expanded.

Timber on Federal commercial forest lands will be harvested and managed on a sustained yield basis.

We propose to increase forest access roads in order to improve cutting practices on both public and private lands.

Private owners of farm, forest and range lands need and must have financial and technical assistance so that all lands will be utilized to contribute more fully to the national welfare by production of food and fiber and protection of our watersheds. Any effort to transform grazing permits from a revocable license to a vested right will be rejected.

We will vigorously advocate Federally financed forestation, upstream erosion control and flood control programs on our public range, timber lands and small drainage basins to protect our watersheds and double the rate of forage and commercial timber growth. We will promote cooperative programs with Government assistance to reduce timber losses from fire, insects and disease.

Prospecting and mining on undedicated Federal lands will be encouraged, but surface areas not needed in mining will be safeguarded by appropriate legislation.

We pledge the resumption of rapid and orderly multiple-purpose river basin development throughout the nation. This program will bring into reality the full potential benefits of flood control, irrigation and our domestic and municipal water supply from surface and underground waters. It will also materially aid low-cost power, navigation, recreation, fish and wildlife propagation and mineral development. Enhanced regional economies will strengthen that of the nation as a whole.

We will take appropriate and vigorous steps to prevent comprehensive drainage basin development plans from being fragmented by single-purpose projects. The conservation of water is essential to the life of the nation. The Democratic party pledges itself to conservation of water in the public interest.

The Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress has taken a long step toward reducing the pollution of our rivers and streams. We pledge continuation and expansion of this program, vital to every citizen.

The program of obtaining a large new source of fresh-water supply from salt water was begun by the Democratic party, but has been allowed to lapse by the Eisenhower Republican Administration. It will be resumed and accelerated.

We pledge ourselves to carry forward under national policy aggressive programs to provide abundant supplies of low-cost energy, including continued research for the development of synthetic liquid fuel from coal, shale and agricultural products. These we must have to feed our insatiable industrial economy.to enable our workers to develop their skills and increase their productivity, to provide more jobs at higher wages, to meet the ever-mounting demands for domestic and farm uses including the production of lower cost farm fertilizers and lower cost power to consumers.

We will carry forward increased and full production of hydroelectric power on our rivers and of steam generation for the Tennessee Valley Authority to meet its peacetime and defense requirements. Such self-liquidating projects must go forward in a rapid and orderly manner, with appropriate financing plans. Integrated regional transmission systems will enhance exchange of power and encourage diversified industrial development.

We shall once more rigorously enforce the anti-monopoly and public body preference clauses, including the Holding Company Act, administratively circumvented by the Eisenhower Republican Administration. We shall preserve and strengthen the public power competitive yardstick in power developments under T.V.A., R.E.A., Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville, Southeast and Southwest Power Administrations and other future projects, including atomic power plants, under a policy of the widest possible use of electric energy at the lowest possible cost.

The nation's minerals and fuels are essential to the safety, security and development of our country. We pledge the adoption of policies which will further encourage the exploration and development of additional reserves of our mineral resources.

We will undertake comprehensive scientific and economic research programs for the conservation and better utilization of fishery products, uses, and new markets. We favor and will encourage reciprocal world trade in fish products.

We pledge ourselves to a public works and water policy providing adequate protection for domestic fishery resources.

We favor treaties with other nations for conservation and better utilization of international fisheries.

To the end that the scenic beauty of our land may be preserved and maintained for this and future generations to enjoy, we pledge accelerated support of educational programs to stimulate individual responsibility and pride in clean, attractive surroundings -- from big cities to rural areas.

Atomic Energy

The atomic era came into being and was developed under Democratic Administrations.

The genius of American scientists, engineers and workmen, supported by the vision and courage of Franklin D. Roosevelt, made possible the splitting of the atom and the development of the first atomic bomb in time to end World War II.

With the ending of the war, the supremacy of America in atomic weapons was maintained under the leadership of President Truman, and the United States pushed ahead vigorously toward utilizing this new form of energy in peaceful pursuits, particularly in the fields of medicine, agriculture and industry. By the end of the Truman Administration, the pre-eminence of the United States in the nuclear field was clearly established, and we were on the threshold of large-scale development of industrial nuclear energy at home and as an instrument of world peace.

The Eisenhower Administration promptly reversed the field and plunged the previously independent and nonpartisan Atomic Energy Commission into partisan politics. For example, President Eisenhower ordered the commission to sign the scandalous Dixon-Yates contract. He was later forced to repudiate the same contract, after the exposure of the illegal activities of one of his own consultants with a secret office in the Bureau of the Budget.

The Republican Administration has followed the same pattern in the field of atomic energy that it has pursued in its treatment of other natural resources -- lofty words, little action, but steady service to selfish interests. While the A.E.C. and the special private interests consult and confer, the United States is lagging instead of leading in the world race for nuclear power, international prestige and world markets.

The Democrats in Congress believed that the national interest thus became imperiled, and they moved to meet the challenge both at home and abroad. They established a non-partisan panel of eminent Americans to study the impact of the peaceful atom.

Following the comprehensive report of this panel, the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy held extensive hearings on bills to accelerate the atomic reactor demonstration program. Though the bills were reported unanimously from committee, the Republican members of Congress, under heavy pressure from the White House, insured the final defeat of this legislation in the Congress.

But the fight to bring nuclear power to the people has only begun. As the United States was first in the development of the atom as a weapon, so the United States must lead in bringing the blessings of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to mankind.

Hence, the Democratic party pledges itself:

(1) To restore nonpartisan administration of the vital atomic energy program and to expand and accelerate nuclear development by vigorous action.

(2) To accelerate the domestic civilian atomic power program by the construction of a variety of demonstration prototype reactors.

(3) To give reality -- life and meaning -- to the atoms for peace program. We will substitute deeds for words.

(4) To increase the production of fissionable material for use in a stockpile for peacetime commitments at home and abroad, and for an everpresent reserve for weapons to guarantee freedom in the world.

(5) To conduct a comprehensive survey of radiation hazards from bomb tests and reactor operations to determine what

additional measures are required to protect existing and future generations from these invisible dangers.

(6) To make the maximum contribution to the defense of our nation and the free world through the development of a balanced and flexible stockpile of nuclear weapons, containing a sufficient number and variety to support our armed services in any contingency.

Government Operations

The Democratic party pledges that it will return the administration of our national Government to a sound, efficient and honest basis.

The Eisenhower Administration has failed either to understand or trust the Federal employee. Its record in personnel management constitutes a grave indictment of policies reflecting prejudices and excessive partisanship to the detriment of employee morale.

Intelligent and sympathetic programs must be immediately undertaken to insure the re-establishment of high morale and efficiency which were characteristic of the Federal worker during twenty years of Democratic adminstration.

To accomplish these objectives, we propose:

(1) Protection and extension of the merit system through the enactment of laws to specify the rights and responsibilities of workers.

(2) A more independent civil service commission in order that it may provide the intelligent leadership essential in perfecting a proper civil service system.

(3) Promotion with the Federal service under law assuring advancement on merit and proven ability.

(46) Salary increases of a nature that will insure a truly competitive scale at all levels of employment.

(5) Recognition by law of the right of employee organizations to represent their members and to participate in the formulation and improvement of personnel policies and practices.

(6) A fair and non-political loyalty program, by law, which will protect the nation against subversion and the employee against unjust and un-American treatment.

The bungling policies of the Republican Administration have crippled and impaired the morale, efficiency and reputation of the United States Postal Service. Mail carriers and clerks and other postal employees are compelled to work under intolerable conditions; communications by mail and service by parcel post have been delayed and retarded with resulting hardships, business losses and inconveniences. Their false concept of economy has impaired seriously the efficiency of the best communication system in the world.

We pledge ourselves to programs which will:

(1) Restore the principle that the Postal Service is a public service to be operated in the interest of improved business economy and better communcation as well as an aid to the dissemination of information and intelligence.

(2) To restore postal employee morale through the strengthening of the merit system -- promotions by law rather than caprice or partisan politics. Payment of realistic salaries -- reflecting the benefits of an expanded economy.

(3) Establish a program of research and development on a scale adequate to insure the most modern and efficient handling of the mails.

(4) Undertake modernization and construction of desperately needed postal facilities designed to insure the finest postal system in the world.

Maladministration and selfish manipulation have characterized Federal administration during the Eisenhower years. Taxpayers, paying billions of dollars each year to their Government, demand and must have the highest standards of honesty, integrity, and efficiency as a minimum requirement of Federal Executive conduct.

We pledge a strong merit system as a substitute for cynical policies of spoils and special favor which are now the rule of the day. We seek the constant improvement of the Federal Government apparatus to accomplish these ends.

Under certain conditions, we recognize the need for the employment of personnel without compensation in the Executive Branch of the Government. But the privileges extended these dollar-a-year men have resulted in grave abuses of power. Some of these representatives of large corporations have assumed a dual loyalty to the Government and to the corporations who pay them. These abuses under the Republican Administration have been scandalous. The Democratic party proposes that any necessary use of non-compensated employees shall be made only after the most careful scrutiny and under the most rigidly prescribed safeguards to prevent any conflict of interests.

During recent years there has developed a practice on the part of Federal agencies to delay and withhold information which is needed by Congress and the general public to make important decisions affecting their lives and destiny. We believe that this trend toward secrecy in Government should be reversed and that the Federal Government should return to its basic tradition of exchanging and promoting the freest flow of information possible in those unclassified areas where secrets involving weapons development and bona fide national security are not involved. We condemn the Eisenhower Administration for the excesses practiced in this vital area, and pledge the Democratic party to reverse this tendency, substituting a rule of law for that of broad claims of executive privilege.

We re-aver our position of 1952 "to press strongly for worldwide freedom in the gathering and dissemination of news." We shall press for free access to information throughout the world for our journalists and scholars.

The shocking disclosures in the last Congress of attempts by selfish interests to improperly influence members of Congress have resulted in a Congressional investigation now under way. The Democratic party pledges itself to provide effective regulation and full disclosure of campaign expenditures and contributions in elections to Federal offices.

We of the Democratic party recommend and indorse for submission to the Congress a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women.

We are spending approximately 4-3/4 billion dollars per year on veterans' benefits. There are more than 22,000,000 veterans in civil life today and approximately 4,000,000 veterans or dependents of deceased veterans drawing direct cash benefits from the Veterans Administration. It is clear that a matter of such magnitude demands more prominence in the affairs of government. We pledge that we will elevate the Veterans Administration to a place of dignity commensurate with its importance in national affairs.

We charge the present Administration with open hostility toward the veterans' hospital program as disclosed by their efforts to restrict severely that program in the fiscal year 1954. We further charge the Administration with incompetence and gross neglect in the administration of veterans' benefits in the following particulars: (1) The refusal to allow service connection for disabilities incurred in or aggravated by military service and the unwarranted reduction of disability evaluations in cases where service connection has been allowed. (2) The failure to properly protect veterans purchasing homes under the V.A. home loan program both by inadequate supervision of the program and in some instances by active cooperation with unscrupulous builders, lenders and real estate brokers.

In recognition of the valiant efforts of those who served their nation in its gravest hours, we pledge:

1. Continuance of the Veterans Administration as an independent Federal agency handling veterans programs;

2. Continued recognition of war veterans, with adequate compensation for the service-connected disabled and for the survivors of those who have passed away in service or from service-incurred disabilities with pensions for disabled and distressed veterans and for the dependents of those who have passed on, who are in need or unable to provide for themselves,

3. Maintenance of the Veterans Administration hospital system, with no impairment in the high quality of medical and hospital service;

4. Priority of hospitalization for the service-connected disabled, and the privilege of hospital care when beds are available for the non-service-connected illness of veterans who are sick, without funds or unable to procure private hospitalization;

5. Fair administration of veterans preference laws, and employment opportunities for handicapped and disabled veterans;

6. Full hearings for war veterans filing valid applications with the review, corrective and settlement boards of the Federal Government;

To support legislation to obtain an extension of the current law to enable veterans to obtain homes and farms through the continuance of the G.I. loan program.

We condemn the Republican Administration for its utter disregard for the rights to statehood of both Alaska and Hawaii. These territories have contributed greatly to our national economic and cultural life and are vital to our defense. They are part of America and should be recognized as such.

We of the Democratic party therefore pledge immediate statehood for these two territories.

We commend these territories for the action their people have taken in the adoption of Constitutions which will become effective forthwith when they are admitted to the Union.

The Democratic party views with satisfaction the progress and growth achieved by Puerto Rico since its political organization as a Commonwealth under Democratic party leadership.

We pledge once again our continued support to the Commonwealth and its development and growth along lines of increasing responsibility and authority, keeping as functions of the Federal Government only such as are essential to the existence of the compact of association adopted by the Congress of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico.

The progress of Puerto Rico under commonwealth status has been notable proof of the great benefits which flow from self-government and the good-neighbor policy which, under Democratic leadership, this country has always followed.

We favor increased self-government for the Virgin Islands to provide for an elected Governor and a resident Commissioner in the Congress of the United States. We denounce the scandalous administration of the first Eisenhower-appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands.

We favor increased self-government for Guam and other outlying territories and the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

We favor immediate home rule and ultimate national representation for the District of Columbia.

Recognizing that all American Indians are citizens of the United States and of the state, that the Federal Government has a unique legal and moral responsibility for Indians which is imposed by the Constitution and spelled out in treaties, statutes and court decisions, we pledge:

Prompt adoption of a Federal program to assist Indian tribes in the full development of their human and natural resources, to advance the health, education and economic well-being of Indian citizens, all preserving their traditions without impairing their cultural heritage.

No alteration of any treaty or other Federal-Indian contractual relationships without free consent of Indian tribes concerned;

Reversal of the present policies which are tending toward erosion of Indian rights, reduction of their economic base through alienation of their lands, and repudiation of Federal responsibility;

Prompt and expeditious settlement of Indian claims against the United States, with full recognition of the rights of both parties; and

Elimination of all impediments to full citizenship for American Indians.

The Democratic party has upheld its belief in the Constitution as a charter of individual rights, an effective instrument for human progress. Democratic Administrations have placed upon the statute books during the last two years a multitude of measures which testify to our belief in the Jeffersonian principle of local control even in general legislation involving nation-wide programs.

Selective service, social security, agricultural adjustment, low-rent housing, hospital, and many other legislative programs have placed major responsibilities in states and local counties and provide fine examples of how benefits can be extended through Federal-state cooperation.

While we recognize the existence of honest differences of opinion as to the true location of the constitutional line of demarcation between the Federal Government and the states, the Democratic party expressly recognizes the vital importance of the respective states in our Federal Union. The party of Jefferson and Jackson pledges itself to continued support of those sound principles of local government which will best serve the welfare of our people and the safety of our democratic rights.

In order that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals, we urge that action be taken at the beginning of the Eighty-fifth Congress to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house.

Civil Rights

The Democratic party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans. Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy all political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement, and for decent living conditions.

We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires the cooperative efforts of individual citizens, and action by state and local governments. It also requires Federal action. The Federal Government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

We are proud of the record of the Democratic party in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces, the Civil Service, and in all areas under Federal jurisdiction. The Democratic party pledges itself to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to (1) full rights to vote, (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupations, (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person, and(4) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

The Democratic party emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principles that ours is a Government of laws and not of men. It recognizes the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the three constitutional and coordinate branches of the Federal Government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land. We condemn the efforts of the Republican party to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of the Republican party.

We condemn the Republican Administration's violation of the rights of Government employees by a heartless and unjustified confusing of "security" and "loyalty" for the sole purpose of political gain and regardless of consequences to individual victims and to the good name of the United States. We condemn the Republican Administration's misrepresentation of facts and violation of individual rights in a wicked and unprincipled attempt to degrade and destroy the Democratic party, and to make political capital for the Republican party.

Under the guidance, protection and help of Almighty God, it is our prayerful hope we shall be permitted to aid in bringing to the people of this nation a better and more rewarding life and to the peoples of the entire world new hope and permanent honorable peace.

1956 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Republican National Convention, meeting in San Francisco, Aug. 22 renominated President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon to lead the GOP in 1956. Both candidates were chosen unanimously by the 1,323 delegates on the first ballot.

Harold E. Stassen's campaign to replace Nixon collapsed earlier in the day when Stassen told President Eisenhower he was convinced the majority of delegates wanted Nixon on the ticket. Stassen, who had planned to place in nomination the name of Massachusetts Gov. Christian A. Herter, was granted permission to second the Nixon nomination. An attempt by Nebraska delegate Terry Carpenter to nominate "Joe Smith" for Vice President as a "symbol of an open convention" was gaveled down.

Other highlights of the Aug. 20-23 convention:

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Washington Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, in his Aug. 20 keynote address, called the Democratic party one of "sectionalism and factionalism" which "periodically gets together just long enough to try to get themselves elected." The Republicans, he said, asked "to be judged for the future by our record in the past three and a half years."

Platform

The convention Aug. 21 adopted without dissent a platform pledging a "continuation of peace, prosperity and progress." (Platform text begins on p. 779)

Threatened opposition to the civil rights plank evaporated after the Resolutions Committee modified an earlier and "stronger" version and proposed a plank acceptable to both northern and southern delegates. The civil rights section, as adopted, said that the GOP "accepts" the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools. "We concur," the plank said, in the Court's decision that desegregation "should be accomplished with 'all deliberate speed' locally through federal district courts." Progress in carrying out the decision "must be encouraged and the work of the courts supported in every legal manner by all branches of the federal government."

Other major planks of the platform:

• FOREIGN POLICY -- "The advance of Communism has been checked and, at key points, thrown back." Pledged to "vigorously" support the United Nations and the collective security system, to assist underdeveloped areas of the free world, to support a policy of "impartial friendship" for the Arab states and Israel, to support "the independence of Israel against armed aggression," to "seek" reunification of Germany and the "liberation" of the satellite states, to oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations. Pledged to "see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries attempts to deprive" U.S. citizens of constitutional rights.

• DOMESTIC POLICY -- "In four years we have achieved the highest economic level with the most widely shared benefits that the world has ever seen." The GOP has "fostered this prosperity." Pledged "expansion" of prosperity, to fight inflation, further reductions in government spending, continued balancing of the budget, reduction of the national debt.

• NATIONAL DEFENSE -- The U.S. has "the strongest (sea and air) striking force in the world" and "a magnificent supporting land force." Pledged to "maintain and improve the effective strength and state of readiness" of the armed forces and to "strive for the acceptance of realistic proposals for disarmament and the humanitarian control of weapons of mass destruction."

• TAXES -- GOP financial management had made possible "the largest one-year (tax) reduction in history." Pledged to "work toward" the "objectives" of "further reduction in taxes with particular consideration for low and middle income families and...small business," when "consistent with a balanced budget."

• AGRICULTURE -- Objective was "markets which return full parity" to farmers "when they sell their products." Pledged to provide flexible farm price supports "as in the Agricultural Act of 1954," to "develop a more accurate measurement of farm parity," to "work for improved farm prices and income."

• LABOR -- Under the GOP "all workers have gained and unions have grown in strength and responsibility and have increased their membership by two millions." Pledged to "revise and improve" the Taft-Hartley Act along lines recommended by the President. Pledged to "protect by law" assets of employee welfare and benefit plans.

• TRADE -- Barriers to international trade should be "reduced on a gradual, selective, reciprocal basis." Pledged "faithful and expeditious administration of" the protective escape clause and peril point provisions.

• WELFARE -- Pledged to "renew efforts" to enact a school construction program. Urged legislation to prov de federal health reinsurance. Pledged "extension nd perfection" of social security system.

• NATURAL RESOURCES -- Commended President Eisenhower for his "partnership" resource development policies and pledged to press for "cooperative solution" of power and reclamation problems with federal, state and local agencies.

• ATOMIC ENERGY -- Commended "widespread, positive achievements" of President Eisenhower's atoms for peace program. Said government, by "relaxing its monopoly...can stimulate private enterprise to go ahead" in the atomic energy field.

Acceptance Speeches

President Eisenhower Aug. 23 accepted a second-term nomination "humbly but confidently" and pledged his "best efforts to bring victory to our cause." He said: "The Republican party and platform are right... because they are 'most closely in league with the future'." He called the GOP the "party of long-range principle, not short-term expediency" and the "party which concentrates on the facts and issues of today and tomorrow, not the facts and issues of yesterday."

Vice President Nixon, in accepting renomination, lauded President Eisenhower and called for "a victory which will assure what any great President needs and deserves -- a House and Senate with the majority of his own party in control...." Said Nixon: "We point with pride to how much we have done in the past only as an indication of how much more we can do in the future."

The Complete Text . . .

REPUBLICANS ADOPT PLATFORM BY VOICE VOTE

Following is the text of the Republican platform adopted at the party's national convention:

Declaration of Faith

America's trust is in the merciful providence of God, in whose image every man is created...the source of every man's dignity and freedom.

In this trust our Republic was founded. We give devoted homage to the Founding Fathers. They not only proclaimed that the freedom and rights of men came from the Creator and not from the state, but they provided safeguards to those freedoms.

Our Government was created by the people for all the people and it must serve no less a purpose.

The Republican party was formed 100 years ago to preserve the nation's devotion to these ideals.

On its centennial, the Republican party again calls to the minds of all Americans the great truth first spoken by Abraham Lincoln:

"The legitimate object of Government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves in their separate and individual capacities. But in all that people can individually do as well for themselves, Government ought not to interfere."

Our great President Dwight D. Eisenhower, has counseled us further:

"In all those things which deal with people, be liberal, be human. In all those things which deal with people's money, or their economy, or their form of Government, be conservative."

While jealously guarding the free institutions and preserving the principles upon which our Republic was founded and has flourished, the purpose of the Republican party is to establish and maintain a peaceful world and build at home a dynamic prosperity in which every citizen fairly shares.

We shall ever build anew, that our children and their children, without distinction because of race, creed or color, may know the blessings of our free land.

We believe that basic to governmental integrity are unimpeachable ethical standards and irreproachable personal conduct by all people in Government. We shall continue our insistence on honesty as an indispensable requirement of public service. We shall continue to root out corruption whenever and wherever it appears.

We are proud of and shall continue our far-reaching and sound advances in matters of basic human needs -- expansion of Social Security -- broadened coverage in unemployment insurance -- improved housing -- and better health protection for all our people. We are determined that our Government remain warmly responsive to the urgent social and economic problems of our people.

We hold that the major world issue today is whether government shall be the servant or the master of men.

We hold that the Bill of Rights is the sacred foundation of personal liberty. That men are created equal needs no affirmation, but they must have equality of opportunity and protection of their civil rights under the law.

We hold that the strict division of powers and the primary responsibility of state and local governments must be maintained, and that the centralization of powers in the National Government leads to expansion of the mastery of our lives.

We hold that the protection of the freedom of men requires that budgets be balanced, waste in government eliminated and taxes reduced.

In these and all other areas of proper Government concern, we pledge our best thought and whole energy to a continuation of our prized peace, prosperity and progress.

For our guidance in fulfilling this responsibility, President Eisenhower has given us a statement of principles that is neither partisan nor prejudiced, but warmly American:

The individual is of supreme importance.

The spirit of our people is the strength of our nation.

America does not prosper unless all Americans prosper.

Government must have a heart as well as a head.

Courage in principle, cooperation in practice make freedom positive.

To stay free, we must stay strong.

Under God, we espouse the cause of freedom and justice and peace for all peoples.

To these beliefs we commit ourselves as we present this record and declare our goals for the future.

Nearly four years ago when the people of this nation entrusted their Government to President Eisenhower and the Republican party, we were locked in a costly and stalemated war. Now we have an honorable peace, which has stopped the bitter toll in casualties and resources, ended depressing war-time restraints, curbed the runaway inflation, and unleashed the boundless energy of our people to forge forward on the road to progress.

In four years we have achieved the highest economic level with the most widely shared benefits that the world has ever seen. We of the Republican party have fostered this prosperity and are dedicated to its expansion and to the preservation of the climate in which it has thrived.

We are proud of our part in bringing into a position of unique authority in the world one who symbolizes, as can no other man, the hopes of all peoples for peace, liberty and justice. One leader in the world today towers above all others and inspires the trust, admiration, confidence and goodwill of all the peoples of every nation -- Dwight D. Eisenhower. Under his leadership, the Republican Administration has carried out foreign policies which have enabled our people to enjoy in peace the blessings of liberty. We shall continue to work unceasingly for a just and enduring peace in a world freed of tyranny.

Every honorable means at our command has been exercised to alleviate the grievances and causes of armed conflict among nations. The advance of communism and its enslavement of people has been checked, and, at key points, thrown back. Austria, Iran and Guatemala have been liberated. Forces of freedom are at work in the nations still enslaved by Communist imperialism.

We firmly believe in the right of peoples everywhere to determine their form of government, their leaders, their destiny, in peace. Where needed, in order to promote peace and freedom throughout the world, we shall within the prudent limits of our resources, assist friendly countries in their determined efforts to strengthen their economies.

We hold high hopes for useful service to mankind in the power of the atom. We shall generously assist the International Atomic Energy Agency, now evolving from President Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" proposal, in an effort to find ways to dedicate man's genius not to his death, but to his life.

We maintain that no treaty or international agreement can deprive any of our citizens of Constitutional rights. We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries attempts to deprive our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution.

President Eisenhower has given the world bold proposals for mutual arms reduction and protection against aggression through flying sentinels in an "open sky."

We support this and his further offer of United States participation in an International Fund for Economic Development financed from the savings brought by true disarmament. We approve his determined resistance to disarmament without effective inspection.

We work and pray for the day when the domination of any people from any source will have ended, and when there will be liberation and true freedom for the hundreds of millions of individuals now held in subjugation. We shall continue to dedicate our best efforts to this lofty purpose.

We shall continue vigorously to support the United Nations.

We shall continue to oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations.

We shall maintain our powerful military strength as a deterrent to aggression and as a guardian of the peace. We shall

maintain it ready, balanced and technologically advanced for these objectives only.

Good times in America have reached a breadth and depth never before known by any nation. Moreover, it is a prosperity of a nation at peace, not at war. We shall continue to encourage the good business and sound employee relationships which have made possible for the first time in our history a productive capacity of more than $400,000,000,000 a year. More than 66,000,000 people have full-time jobs, with real wages and personal income at record highs.

The farmers of America are at last able to look to the future with a confidence based on expanding peacetime markets instead of on politically contrived formulas foredoomed to fail except in war-time economy. The objective is to insure that agriculture shares fairly and fully in our record prosperity without needless Federal meddlings and domination.

Restoration of integrity in Government has been an essential element of the achievement of our unparalleled good times. We will faithfully preserve the sound financial management which already has reduced annual spending $14,000,000,000 below the budgets planned by our Democratic predecessors and made possible in 1954, a $7,400,000,000 tax cut , the largest one-year reduction in history.

We will ever fight the demoralizing influence of inflation as a national way of life. We are proud to have fulfilled our 1952 pledge to halt the skyrocketing cost of living that in the previous 13 years had cut the value of the dollar by half, and robbed millions of the full value of their wages, savings, insurance, pensions and Social Security.

We have balanced the budget. We believe and will continue to prove that thrift, prudence and a sensible respect for living within income applies as surely to the management of our Government's budget as it does to the family budget.

Embracing these guides to positive, constructive action, and in their rich spirit, we ask the support of the American people, and their vote of confidence in the nation's devoted and dedicated leader -- Dwight D. Eisenhower -- and urge that they elect a Republican Congress to work with him.

In the interest of complete public understanding, elaboration of Republican aspirations and achievements is desirable in the areas of broadest public concern.

Taxation, Fiscal Policy

The Republican party takes pride in calling attention to the outstanding fiscal achievements of the Eisenhower Administration, several of which are mentioned in the foreword to these resolutions.

In order to progress further in correcting the unfortunate results of unwise financial management during 20 years of Democrat Administrations, we pledge to pursue the following objectives:

Further reductions in Government spending as recommended in the Hoover Commission Report, without weakening the support of a superior defense program or depreciating the quality of essential service of Government to our people.

Continued balancing of the budget to assure the financial strength of the country which is so vital to the struggle of the free world in its battle against communism; and to maintain the purchasing power of a sound dollar, and the value of savings, pensions and insurance.

Gradual reduction of the national debt.

Then, in so far as consistent with a balanced budget, we pledge to work toward these additional objectives:

Further reductions in taxes with particular consideration for low and middle income families.

Initiation of a sound policy of tax reductions which will encourage small independent businesses to modernize and progress.

Continual study of additional ways to correct inequities in the effect of various taxes.

Consistent with the Republican administration's accomplishment in stemming the inflation -- which under five Democrat administrations had cut the value of the dollar in half, and so had robbed the wage earner and millions of thrifty citizens who had savings, pensions and insurance -- we endorse the present policy of freedom for the federal reserve system to combat inflation and deflation by wise fiscal policy.

The Republican party believes that sound money, which retains its buying power, is an essential foundation for new jobs, a higher standard of living, protection of savings, a secure national defense, and the general economic growth of the country.

The Republican party has a primary concern, the continued advancement of the well-being of the individual. This can be attained only in an economy that, as today, is sound, free and creative, ever building new wealth and new jobs for all the people.

We believe in good business for all business -- small, medium and large. We believe that competition in a free economy opens unrivaled opportunity and brings the greatest good to the greatest number.

The sound economic policies of the Eisenhower Administration have created an atmosphere of confidence in which good business flourishes and can plan for growth to create new job opportunities for our expanding population.

We have eliminated a host of needless controls.

To meet the immense demands of our expanding economy, we have initiated the largest highway, air and maritime programs in history, each soundly financed.

We shall continue to advocate the maintenance and expansion of a strong, efficient, privately owned and operated and soundly financed system of transportation that will serve all of the needs of our nation under Federal regulatory policies that will enable each carrier to realize its inherent economic advantages and its full competitive capabilities.

We recognize the United States' world leadership in aviation, and we shall continue to encourage its technical development and vigorous expansion. Our goal is to support and sponsor air services and to make available to our citizens the safest and most comprehensive air transportation. We favor adequate funds and expeditious action in improving air safety, and highest efficiency in the control of air traffic.

We stand for forward-looking programs, created to replace our warbuilt merchant fleet with the most advanced types in design, with increased speed. Adaptation of new propulsion power units, including nuclear, must be sponsored and achieved.

We should proceed with the prompt construction of the atomic-powered peace ship in order that we may demonstrate to the world, in this as in other fields, the peaceful uses of the atom.

Our steadily rising prosperity is constantly reflecting the confidence of our citizens in the policies of our Republican Administration.

We pledge the continuation and improvement of our drive to aid small business. Every constructive potential avenue of improvement -- both legislative and executive -- has been explored in our search for ways in which to widen opportunities for this important segment of America's economy.

Beginning with our creation of the very successful Small Business Administration, and continuing through the recently completed studies and recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business, which we strongly endorse, we have focused our attention on positive measures to help small businesses get started and grow.

Small business can look forward to expanded participation in Federal procurement -- valuable financing and technical aids -- a continuously vigorous enforcement of antitrust laws -- important cuts in the burdens of paper work, and certain tax reductions as budgetary requirements permit.

Small business now is receiving approximately one-third dollarwise, of all defense contracts. We recommended a further review of procurement procedures for all defense departments and agencies with a view to facilitating and extending such participation for the further benefit of small business.

We favor loans at reasonable rates of interest to small businesses which have records of permanency but who are in temporary need and which are unable to obtain credit in commercial channels. We recommend an extension at the earliest opportunity of the Small Business Administration, which is now scheduled to expire in mid-1957.

We also propose:

Additional technical research in problems of development and distribution for the benefit of small business;

Legislation to enable closer Federal scrutiny of mergers which have significant or potential monopolistic connotations;

Procedural changes in the antitrust laws to facilitate their enforcement;

Simplification of wage reporting by employers for purposes of Social Security records and income tax withholding;

Continuance of the vigorous S.E.C. policies which are providing maximum protection to the investor and maximum opportunity for the financing of small business without costly red tape.

Labor

Under the Republican Administration, as our country has prospered, so have its people. This is as it should be, for as President Eisenhower said: "Labor is the United States. The men and women, who with their minds, their hearts and hands, create the wealth that is shared in this country -- they are America."

The Eisenhower Administration has brought to our people the highest employment, the highest wages and the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by any nation. Today there are nearly 67,000,000 men and women at work in the United States, 4,000,000 more than in 1952. Wages have increased substantially over the past three and a half years; but, more important, the American wage-earner today can buy more than ever before for himself and his family because his pay check has not been eaten away by rising taxes and soaring prices.

The record of performance of the Republican Administration on behalf of our working men and women goes still further. The Federal minimum wage has been raised for more than 2,000,000 workers. Social Security has been extended to an additional 10,000,000 workers and the benefits raised for 6,500,000. The protection of unemployment insurance has been brought to 4,000,000 additional workers. There have been increased workmen's compensation benefits for longshoremen and harbor workers; increased retirement benefits. In addition, the Eisenhower Administration has enforced more vigorously and effectively than ever before the laws which protect the working standards of our people.

Workers have benefited by the progress which has been made in carrying out the programs and principles set forth in the 1952 Republican platform. All workers have gained and unions have grown in strength and responsibility, and have increased their membership by two millions.

Furthermore, the process of free collective bargaining has been strengthened by the insistence of this Administration that labor and management settle their differences at the bargaining table without the intervention of the Government. This policy has brought to our country an unprecedented period of labor-management peace and understanding.

We effected unhindered collective bargaining which brought an early end to the 1956 steel strike, in contrast to the six months' upheaval, Presidential seizure of the steel industry and ultimate Supreme Court intervention under the last Democrat Administration.

The Eisenhower Administration will continue to fight for dynamic and progressive programs which, among other things, will through assistance to the states, employees and employers:

Continue and further perfect its programs of assistance to the millions of workers with special employment problems, such as older workers, handicapped workers, members of minority groups, and migratory workers;

Strengthen and improve the Federal-state employment service and improve the effectiveness of the unemployment insurance system;

Protect by law, the assets of employee welfare and benefit plans so that workers who are the beneficiaries can be assured of their rightful benefits;

Assure equal pay for equal work regardless of sex;

Clarify and strengthen the eight-hour laws for the benefit of workers who are subject to Federal wage standards on Federal and Federally assisted construction, and maintain and continue the vigorous administration of the Federal prevailing minimum wage law for public supply contracts;

Extend the protection of the Federal minimum wage laws to as many more workers as is possible and practicable;

Continue to fight for the elimination of discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry or sex.

Health, Education, Welfare

Provide assistance to improve the economic conditions of areas faced with persistent and substantial unemployment.

Revise and improve the Taft-Hartley Act so as to protect more effectively the rights of labor unions, management, the individual worker, and the public. The protection of the right of workers to organize into unions and to bargain collectively is the firm and permanent policy of the Eisenhower Administration. In 1954, 1955 and again in 1956, President Eisenhower recommended constructive amendments to this act. A Democrat controlled Congress has blocked these needed changes by parliamentary maneuvers. The Republican party pledges itself to overhaul and improve the Taft-Hartley Act along the lines of these recommendations.

The Republican party believes that the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the people is as important as their economic health. It will continue to support this conviction with vigorous action.

Republican action created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as the first new Federal department in forty years, to raise the continuing consideration of these problems for the first time to the highest council of Government, the President's Cabinet.

Through the White House conference on education, our Republican Administration initiated the most comprehensive community-state-Federal attempt ever made to solve the pressing problems of primary and secondary education.

Four thousand representatives of communities, studying their school populations and their physical and financial resources, encouraged our Republican Administration to urge a five-year program of Federal assistance in building schools to relieve a critical classroom shortage.

The Republican party will renew its efforts to enact a program based on sound principles of need and designed to encourage increased state and local efforts to build more classrooms.

Our Administration also proposed for the first time in history, a thorough nation-wide analysis of rapidly growing problems in education beyond the high schools.

The Republican party is determined to press all such actions that will help insure that every child has the educational opportunity to advance to his own greatest capacity.

We have fully resolved to continue our steady gains in man's unending struggle against disease and disability.

We have supported the distribution of free vaccine to protect millions of children against dreaded polio.

Republican leadership has enlarged Federal assistance for construction of hospitals, emphasizing low-cost care of chronic diseases and the special problems of older persons, and increased Federal aid for medical care of the needy.

We have asked the largest increase in research funds ever sought in one year to intensify attacks on cancer, mental illness, heart disease and other dread diseases.

We demand once again, despite the reluctance of the Democrat Eighty-fourth Congress, Federal assistance to help build facilities to train more physicians and scientists.

We have encouraged a notable expansion and improvement of voluntary health insurance, and urge that reinsurance and pooling arrangements be authorized to speed this progress.

We have strengthened the Food and Drug Administration, and we have increased the vocational rehabilitation program to enable a larger number of the disabled to return to satisfying activity.

We have supported measures that have made more housing available than ever before in history, reduced urban slums in local-Federal partnership, stimulated record home ownership, and authorized additional low-rent public housing.

We initiated the first flood insurance program in history under Government sponsorship in cooperation with private enterprise.

We shall continue to seek extension and perfection of a sound Social Security system.

We pledge close cooperation with state, local and private agencies to reduce the ghastly toll of fatalities on the nation's highways.

Agriculture

The men and women operating the farms and ranches of America have confidence in President Eisenhower and the Republican farm program. They have earned the respect and appreciation of our entire nation for their energy, resourcefulness and ability.

Agriculture, our basic industry, must remain free and prosperous. The Republican party will continue to move boldly to help the farmer obtain his full share of the rewards of good business and good government. It is committed to a program for agriculture which creates the widest possible markets and highest attainable income for our farm and ranch families. This program must be versatile and flexible to meet effectively the impact of rapidly changing conditions. It does not envision making farmers dependent upon direct Governmental payments for their incomes. Our objective is markets which return full parity to our farm and ranch people when they sell their products. There is no simple, easy answer to farm problems. Our approach as ever is a many-sided, versatile and positive program to help all farmers and ranchers.

Farm legislation, developed under the Democratic Administration to stimulate production in wartime, carried a built-in mechanism for the accumulation of price-depressing surpluses in peacetime. Under laws sponsored by the Republican Administration, almost $7,000,000 in price-depressing surplus farm products have been moved into use, and the rate of movement is being accelerated.

Agriculture is successfully making the transition from wartime to peacetime markets, with less disruption than at any time after a great war. We are gratified by the improvement this year in farm prices and income as a result of our policies.

Benefits of Social Security have been extended to farm families. Programs of loans and grants for farm families hit by flood and drought have been made operative.

Tax laws were improved to help farmers with respect to livestock, farm equipment, and conservation practices. We initiated action to refund to the farmers $60,000,000 annually in taxes on gasoline used in machinery on the farm.

Our Republican Administration fostered a constructive soil bank program further to reduce surpluses and to permit improvement of our soil, water and timber resources. The Democratic party tactics of obstruction and delay may have prevented our farm families from receiving the full benefits of this program in 1956.

However, by aggressive action, we now have the soil bank in operation, and in three months, half a million farmers have contracted to shift more than 10,000,000 acres from producing more surpluses to soil reserve for the future. For this they already have earned $225,000,000.

This program is a sound aid to removing the burdens of surpluses which Democrat programs placed on farmers. It is now moving into full operation.

Cooperation between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the state departments of agriculture, and land-grant colleges and universities is at an all-time high. This Republican Administration has increased support for agricultural research and education to the highest level in history. New records of assistance to farm and ranch families in soil and water conservation were attained in every year of this Republican Administration.

Convinced that the Government should ever be the farmer's helper, never his master, the Republican party is pledged:

To establish an effective, new research program, fully and completely implemented to find and vigorously promote new uses for farm crops;

To move our agricultural commodities into use at home and abroad, and to use every appropriate and effective means to improve marketing, so that the farmers can produce and sell their products to increase their income and enjoy an improving level of living;

To encourage the improvement of quality in farm products through agricultural research, education and price support differentials, thus increasing market acceptance both at home and abroad;

To further help and cooperate with the several states as co-equals with the Federal Government to provide needed research, education, service and regulatory programs;

To develop farm programs that are fair to all farmers;

To work toward full freedom instead of toward more regimentation, developing voluntary rather than oppressive farm programs;

To encourage agricultural producers in their efforts to seek solutions to their own production and price problems;

To provide price supports as in the Agricultural Act of 1954 that protect farmers, rather than price their products out of the market;

To continue our commodity loan and marketing agreement programs as effective marketing tools;

To make every effort to develop a more accurate measurement of farm parity;

To safeguard our precious soil and water resources for generations yet unborn;

To encourage voluntary self-supporting Federal crop insurance;

To bring sympathetic and understanding relief promptly to farm and ranch families hard hit with problems of drought, flood or other natural disaster, or economic disaster, and to maintain the integrity of these programs by terminating them when the emergency is over;

To assist the young people of American farms and ranches in their development as future farmers and homemakers;

To continue and expand the Republican-sponsored school milk program, to encourage further use of the school lunch program now benefiting 11,000,000 children, and to foster improved nutritional levels;

To provide constructive assistance by effective purchase and donation to ease temporary market surpluses, especially for the producers of perishable farm products;

To give full support to farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives;

To encourage and assist adequate private and cooperative sources of credit, to provide supplemental credit through the Farmers Home Administration where needed, with an understanding of the human and economic problems of farmers and ranchers;

To expand rural electrification through R.E.A. loans for generation and transmission, and to expand rural communication facilities;

To continue the improvement of rural mail delivery to farm families;

To promote fully the Republican-sponsored rural development program to broaden the operation and increase the income of low-income farm families and help tenant farmers;

To work with farmers, ranchers and others to carry forward the Great Plains program to achieve wise use of lands in the area subject to wind erosion, so that the people of this region can enjoy a higher standard of living; and in summation:

To keep agriculture strong, free, attuned to peace and not war, to stand ready with a reserve capacity at all times as a part of our defense, based on sound agricultural economy.

We are an expanding nation. Our needs for farm products will continue to grow. Farm prices are improving and farm income is climbing.

Our farm and ranch people are confident of the future, despite efforts to frighten them into accepting economic nostrums and political panaceas. Record numbers of farms are owned by those who operate them.

The Republican party is pledged to work for improved farm prices and farm income. We will seek that improvement boldly, in ways that protect the family farm. Our objective is a prosperous, expanding and free agriculture. We are dedicated to creating the opportunity for farmers to earn a high per-family income in a world at peace.

The Republican party is whole-heartedly committed to maintaining a Federal Government that is clean, honorable and increasingly efficient. It proudly affirms that it has achieved this kind of government and dedicated it to the service of all the people.

Our many economic and social advances of the past four years are the result of our faithful adherence to our 1952 pledge

to reverse a twenty-year Democratic philosophy calling for more and more power in Washington.

We have left no stone unturned to remove from Government the irresponsible and those whose employment was not clearly consistent with national security.

We believe that working for the Government is not a right but a privilege. Based on that principle we will continue a security program to make certain that all people employed by our Government are of unquestioned loyalty and trustworthiness. The Republican party will, realistically and in conformity with constitutional safeguards for the individual, continue to protect our national security by enforcing our laws fairly, vigorously, and with certainty. We will act through the new division established to this end in the Department of Justice, by close coordination among the intelligence services.

We promise unwavering vigilance against corruption and waste, and shall continue so to manage the public business as to warrant our people's full confidence in the integrity of their government.

We condemn illegal lobbying for any cause and improper use of money in political activities, including the use of funds collected by compulsion for political purposes contrary to the personal desires of the individual.

Government Efficiency

We pledge to continue our far-reaching program for improving the efficiency and the effectiveness of the Federal Government in accordance with the principles set forth in the report of the Hoover Commission.

We are unalterably opposed to unwarranted growth of centralized Federal power. We shall carry forward the worthy effort of the Kestenbaum Commission on Intergovernmental Affairs to clarify Federal relationships and strengthen state and local government.

We shall continue to dispense with Federal activities wrongfully competing with private enterprise, and take other sound measures to reduce the cost of government.

Postal Service

In the last four years, under direction from President Eisenhower to improve the postal service and reduce costs, we have modernized and revitalized the postal establishment from top to bottom, inside and out. We have undertaken and substantially completed the largest reorganization ever to take place in any unit of business or government:

We have provided more than 1,200 badly needed new Post Office buildings, and are adding two more every day. We are using the very latest types of industrial equipment where practicable; and, through a program of research and engineering, we are inventing new mechanical and electronic devices to speed the movement of mail by eliminating tedious old-fashioned methods.

We have improved service across the country in hundreds of ways. We have extended city carrier service to millions of new homes in thousands of urban and suburban communities which have grown and spread under the favorable economic conditions brought about by the Eisenhower Administration.

We have reinspired the morale of our half-million employees through new programs of promotion based on ability, job training and safety, and through our sponsorship of increased pay and fringe benefits.

We have adopted the most modern methods of transportation accounting and cost control, and other operating procedures; through them we have saved many millions of dollars a year for the taxpayers while advancing the delivery of billions of letters by a day or more -- all this while reducing the enormous deficit of the department from its all time high of almost three-quarters of a billion dollars in 1952 to less than half that amount in 1955.

We pledge to continue our efforts, blocked by the Democratic leadership of the Eighty-Fourth Congress, for a financially sound, more nearly self-sustaining postal service -- with the users of the mails paying a greater share of the costs instead of the taxpayers bearing the burden of huge postal deficits.

We pledge to continue and to complete this vitally needed program of modernization of building, equipment, methods and service, so that the American people will receive the kind of mail they deserve -- the speediest and best that American ingenuity, technology and modern business management can provide.

Civil Service

We will vigorously promote, as we have in the past, a non-political career service under the merit system which will attract and retain able servants of the people. Many gains in this field, notably pay increases and a host of new benefits, have been achieved in their behalf in less than four years.

The Republican party will continue to fight for eagerly desired new advances for Government employees, and realistic reappraisement and adjustment of benefits for our retired Civil Service personnel.

We pledge immediate statehood for Alaska, recognizing the fact that adequate provision for defense requirements must be made.

We pledge immediate statehood for Hawaii.

We shall continue to encourage the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in its political growth and economic development in accordance with the wishes of its people and the fundamental principle of self-determination.

We shall continue to pursue our enlightened policies which are now producing exceptional advances in the long struggle to help the American Indian gain the material and social advantages of his birthright and citizenship while maintaining to the fullest extent the cultural integrity of the various tribal groups.

We commend the present Administration for its progressive programs which have achieved such striking progress in preparing our Indian citizens for participation in normal community life. Health, educational and employment opportunities for Indians have been greatly expanded beyond any previous level, and we favor still further extensions of these programs.

We favor most sympathetic and constructive execution of the Federal trusteeship over Indian affairs, always in full consultation with Indians in the management of their interests and the expansion of their rights of self-government in local and tribal affairs.

We urge the prompt adjudication or settlement of pending Indian claims.

We favor self-government, national suffrage and representation in the Congress of the United States for residents of the District of Columbia.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for men and women.

Civil Rights

The Republican party points to an impressive record of accomplishment in the field of civil rights and commits itself anew to advancing the rights of all our people regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

In the area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction, more progress has been made in this field under the present Republican Administration than in any similar period in the last eighty years.

The many Negroes who have been appointed to high public positions have played a significant part in the progress of this Administration.

Segregation has been ended in the District of Columbia government and in the District public facilities, including public schools, restaurants, theatres and playgrounds. The Eisenhower Administration has eliminated discrimination in all Federal employment.

Great progress has been made in eliminating employment discrimination on the part of those who do business with the Federal Government and secure Federal contracts. This Administration has impartially enforced Federal civil-rights statutes, and we pledge that it will continue to do so. We support the enactment of the civil-rights program already presented by the President to the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress.

The regulatory agencies under this Administration have moved vigorously to end discrimination in interstate commerce. Segregation in the active armed forces of the United States has been ended. For the first time in our history there is no segregation in veterans' hospitals and among civilians on naval bases. This is an impressive record. We pledge ourselves to continued progress in this field.

The Republican party has unequivocally recognized that the supreme law of the land is embodied in the Constitution, which guarantees to all people the blessing of liberty, due process and equal protection of the laws. It confers upon all native-born and naturalized citizens not only citizenship in the state where the individual resides but citizenship of the United States as well. This is an unqualified right, regardless of race, creed or color.

The Republican party accepts the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that racial discrimination in publicly supported schools must be progressively eliminated. We concur in the conclusion of the Supreme Court that its decision directing school desegregation should be accomplished with "all deliberate speed" locally through Federal district courts. The implementation order of the Supreme Court recognizes the complex and acutely emotional problems created by its decision in certain sections of our country where racial patterns have been developed in accordance with prior and longstanding decisions of the same tribunal.

We believe that true progress can be attained through intelligent study, understanding, education and goodwill. Use of force or violence by any group or agency will tend only to worsen the many problems inherent in the situation. This progress must be encouraged and the work of the courts supported in every legal manner by all branches of the Federal Government to the end that the Constitutional ideal of equality before the law, regardless of race, creed or color, will be steadily achieved.

Immigration

The Republican Party supports an immigraton policy which is in keeping with the traditions of America in providing a haven for oppressed peoples, and which is based on equality of treatment, freedom from implications of discriminations between racial, nationality and religious groups, and flexible enough to conform to changing needs and conditions.

We believe that such a policy serves our self-interest, reflects our responsibility for world leadership and develops maximum cooperation with other nations in resolving problems in this area.

We support the President's program submitted to the Eighty-fourth Congress to carry out needed modifications in existing law and to take such further steps as may be necessary to carry out our traditional policy.

In that concept, the Republican Administration sponsored the Refugee Relief Act to provide asylum for thousands of refugees, expellees and displaced persons, and undertook in the face of Democrat opposition to correct the inequities in existing law and to bring our immigration policies in line with the dynamic needs of the country and principles of equity and justice.

We believe also that the Congress should consider the extension of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 in resolving this difficult refugee problem which resulted from world conflict. To all this we give our wholehearted support.

Human Freedom and Peace

Under the leadership of President Eisenhower, the United States has advanced foreign policies which enable our people to enjoy the blessings of liberty and peace.

The changes in the international scene have been so great that it is easy to forget the conditions we inherited in 1953.

Peace, so hardly won in 1945, had again been lost. The Korean war, with its tragic toll of more than an eighth of a million American casualties, seemed destined to go on indefinitely. Its material costs and accompanying inflation were undermining our economy.

Freedom was under assault, and despotism was on the march. Armed conflict continued in the Far East, and tensions mounted elsewhere.

The threat of global war increased daily.

International communism which, in 1945, ruled the 200,000,000 people in the Soviet Union and Baltic States, was conquering so that by 1952, it dominated more than 700,000,000 people in fifteen once-independent nations.

Now, we are at peace.

The Korean war has been ended. The Communist aggressors have been denied their goals.

The threat of global war has receded.

The advance of communism has been checked, and, at key points, thrown back. The once-monolithic structure of international communism, denied the stimulant of successive conquests has shown hesitancy both internally and abroad.

The Korean war was brought to a close when the Communist rulers were made to realize that they could not win.

The United States has made a collective defense treaty with the Republic of Korea which will exclude, for the future, the Communist miscalculation as to announced Ameircan interests and intentions which led to the original aggression.

The United States has made a security treaty with the Republic of China covering Formosa and the Pescadores; and the Congress, by virtually unanimous action, has authorized the President to employ the armed forces of the United States to defend this area. As a result, the Chinese Communists have not attempted to implement their announced intention to take Formosa by force.

In Indochina, the Republics of Vietnam and Cambodia and Laos are now free and independent nations. The Republic of Vietnam, with the United States assistance, has denied the Communists the gains which they expected from the withdrawal of French forces.

The security of Southeast Asia has now been bolstered by the collective defense system of SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization), and its peoples encouraged by the declarations in the Pacific Charter of the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

The Middle East has been strengthened by the defensive unity of the four "northern tier" countries -- Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan -- which hold gateways to the vast oil resources upon which depend the industry and military strength of the free world. This was made possible by the liberation of Iran from the grip of the Communist Tudeh party. Iran has again made its oil reserves available to the world under an equitable settlement negotiated by the United States.

We have maintained, and will maintain friendly relations with all nations in this vital area, seeking to mediate differences among them, and encouraging their legitimate national aspirations.

In Western Europe, the scene has been transformed. The Federal Republic of Germany, which until 1953 was denied sovereignty and the opportunity to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has now had full sovereignty restored by the treaties of 1954, and has become a member of NATO despite the intense opposition of the Soviet Union.

NATO itself has been strengthened by developing reliance upon her new weapons and retaliatory power, thus assisting the NATO countries increasingly to attain both economic welfare and adequate military defense.

On our initiative, the political aspects of NATO are being developed. Instead of being merely a military alliance, NATO will provide a means for coordinating the policies of the member states on vital matters, such as the reunification of Germany, the liberation of the satellites, and general policies in relation to the Soviet Union.

Austria has been liberated. The freedom treaty, blocked since 1947 by the Soviet Union, was signed in 1955. For the first time since the end of World War II, Red Army forces in Europe evacuated occupied lands.

The emotion-charged dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia about Trieste was settled with the active participation of the United States. The city of Trieste was restored to Italian sovereignty, and United States and British forces withdrawn.

The Spanish base negotiations, which had long languished, were successfully concluded, and close working relations in this important respect established between the United States and Spain.

Our Good Neighbor policy continues to prove its wisdom.

The American Republics have the cancer of communism. At the Caracas Conference of March, 1954, they agreed that if international communism gained control of the political institutions of any American republic, this would endanger them all, and would call for collective measures to remove the danger. This new doctrine, first proposed by the United States, extends into modern times the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

A first fruit of the Caracas Doctrine was the explusion of the Communist regime ruling Guatemala. Today, Guatemala is liberated from Kremlin control. The Organization of American States has grown in vigor. It has acted promptly and effectively to settle hemispheric disputes. In Costa Rica, for the first time in history, international aerial inspection was employed to maintain peace. The Panama Conference was probably the most successful in the long history of the Organization of American States in its promotion of good will, understanding and friendship.

Far-reaching steps have been taken to eliminate the danger of a third world war. President Eisenhower led the way at Geneva. There he impressed the Soviet leaders and the world with the dedication of the United States to peace, but its determination not to purchase peace at the price of freedom.

The summit conference set new forces into motion. The Soviet rulers professed to renounce the use of violence, which Stalin had made basic in the Communist doctrine. Then followed a repudiation of Stalin, the growth of doctrinal disputes within the Communist party, and a discrediting of party authority and its evil power. Forces of liberalism within the Soviet bloc challenged the brutal and atheistic doctrines of Soviet communism. For the first time, we see the positive evidence that forces of freedom and liberation will inevitably prevail if the free nations maintain their strength, unity and resolution.

We rededicate ourselves to the pursuit of a just peace and the defense of human liberty and national independence.

We shall continue vigorously to support the United Nations.

We shall continue our cooperation with our sister states of the Americas for the strengthening of our security, economic and social ties with them.

We shall continue to support the collective security system, begun in 1947 and steadily developed on a bipartisan basis. That system has joined the United States with forty-two other nations in common defense of freedom. It has created a deterrent to war which cannot be nullified by Soviet veto.

Where needed, we shall help friendly countries maintain such local forces and economic strength as provide a first bulwark against Communist aggression or subversion. We shall reinforce that defense by a military capacity which, operating in accordance with the United Nations Charter, could so punish aggression that it ceases to be a profitable pursuit.

We will continue efforts with friends and allies to assist the underdeveloped areas of the free world in their efforts to attain greater freedom, independence and self-determination, and to raise their standards of living.

We recognize the existence of a major threat to international peace in the Near East. We support a policy of impartial friendship for the peoples of the Arab states and Israel to promote a peaceful settlement of the causes of tension in that area, including the human problem of the Palestine-Arab refugees.

Progress toward a just settlement of the tragic conflict between the Jewish state and the Arab nations in Palestine was upset by the Soviet bloc sale of arms to Arab countries. But prospects of peace have now been reinforced by the mission to Palestine of the United Nations Secretary General upon the initiative of the United States.

We regard the preservation of Israel as an important tenet of American foreign policy. We are determined that the integrity of an independent Jewish state shall be maintained. We shall support the independence of Israel against armed aggression. The best hope for peace in the Middle East lies in the United Nations. We pledge our continued efforts to eliminate the obstacles to a lasting peace in this area.

We shall continue to seek the reunification of Germany in freedom, and the liberation of the satellite states -- Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and other once-free countries now behind the Iron Curtain. The Republican party stands firmly with the peoples of these countries in their just quest for freedom. We are confident that our peaceful policies, resolutely pursued, will finally restore freedom and national independence to oppressed peoples and nations.

We continue to oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, thus upholding international morality. To seat a Communist China which defies, by word and deed, the principles of the United Nations Charter would be to betray the letter, violate the spirit, and subvert the purposes of that Charter. It would betray our friend and ally, the Republic of China. We will continue our determined efforts to free the remaining Americans held prisoner by Communist China.

Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and world peace, we shall strive to foster abroad and to practice at home, policies to encourage productivity and profitable trade.

Barriers which impede international trade and the flow of capital should be reduced on a gradual, selective and reciprocal basis, with full recognition of the necessity to safeguard domestic enterprises, agriculture and labor against unfair import competition. We proudly point out that the Republican party was primarily responsible for initiating the escape clause and peril point provisions of law to make effective the necessary safeguards for American agriculture, labor and business. We pledge faithful and expeditious administration of these provisions.

We are against any trade with the Communist world that would threaten the security of the United States and our allies.

We recognize that no single nation can alone defend the liberty of all nations threatened by Communist aggression or subversion. Mutual security means effective mutual cooperation. Poverty and unrest in less developed countries make them the target for international communism. We must help them achieve the economic growth and stability necessary to attain and preserve their independence.

Technical and economic assistance programs are effective counter-measures to Soviet economic offensives and propaganda. They provide the best way to create the political and social stability essential to lasting peace.

We will strive to bring about conditions that will end the injustices of nations divided against their will, of nations held subject to foreign domination, of peoples deprived of the right of self-government.

We reaffirm the principle of freedom for all peoples, and look forward to the eventual end of colonialism.

We will overlook no opportunity that, with prudence, can be taken to bring about a progressive elimination of the barriers that interfere with the free flow of news, information and ideas, and the exchange of persons between the free peoples and the captive peoples of the world. We favor the continuance and development of "exchange-of-persons" programs between free nations.

We approve appropriate action to oppose the imposition by foreign governments of discrimination against United States citizens, based on their religion or race.

We shall continue the bipartisan development of foreign policies. We hold this necessary if those policies are to have continuity, and be regarded by other free nations as dependable.

The Republican party pledges itself to continue the dynamic, courageous, sound and patriotic policies which have protected and promoted the interests of the United States during the past four years.

In a world fraught with peril, peace can be won and preserved only by vigilance and inspired leadership. In such a world, we believe it is essential that the vast experience of our proven leader, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, continues to guide our country in the achievement and maintenance of a just, honorable and durable peace.

Bulwark for the Free World

The military strength of the United States has been a key factor in the preservation of world peace during the past four years. We are determined to maintain that strength so long as our security and the peace of the world require it.

This Administration, within six months after President Eisenhower's inauguration, ended the war in Korea by concluding

an honorable armistice. The lesson of that war and our lack of preparedness which brought it about will not be forgotten. Such mistakes must not be repeated.

As we maintain and strengthen the security of this nation, we shall, consistent with this Administration's dedication to peace, strive for the acceptance of realistic proposals for disarmament and the humanitarian control of weapons of mass destruction.

Our country's defense posture is today a visible and powerful deterrent against attack by an enemy, from any quarter, at any time.

We have the strongest striking force in the world -- in the air -- on the sea -- and a magnificent supporting land force in our Army and Marine Corps. Such visible and powerful deterrents must continue to include:

A jet-powered, long-range, strategic air force, and a tactical air force of the fastest and very latest type aircraft, with a striking capability superior to any other;

The most effective guided and ballistic missiles;

A modern Navy with a powerful naval aircraft arm prepared to keep the sea lanes open to meet any assignment;

An Army whose mobility and unit fire power are without equal;

Bases, strategically dispersed at home and around the world, essential to all these operations.

We will maintain and improve the effective strength and state of readiness of all these armed forces.

To achieve this objective, we must depend upon attracting to and retaining in our military services vigorous and well-trained manpower, and upon continuously maintaining in reserve an enthusiastic and well-informed group of men and women. This will require incentives that will make armed service careers attractive and rewarding. A substantial start has been made toward bolstering the rewards and benefits that accompany a military career. We must continue to provide them.

In order that American youth in our armed services shall be provided with the most modern weapons, we have supported, and will continue to support an effective and well-directed program of research and development, staffed by men of the highest caliber and ability in this field. There is no substitute for the best where the lives of our men and the defense of our nation are concerned.

We fully appreciate the importance of scientific knowledge and its application particularly in the military field.

We pledge ourselves to stimulate and encourage the education of our young people in the sciences with a determination to maintain our technological leadership.

In this age of weapons of inconceivable destructiveness, we must not neglect the protection of the civilian population by all known means, while at the same time preparing our armed forces for every eventuality.

We wholeheartedly agree with President Eisenhower that our military defense must be backed by a strong Civil Defense, and that an effective Civil Defense is an important deterrent against attack upon our country, and an indispensable reliance should our nation ever be attacked.

We support his proposals for strengthening Civil Defense, mindful that it has become an effective Government arm to deal with natural disasters.

We shall continue to carry forward vigorously and effectively, the valued services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as all other Government intelligence agencies, so as to insure that we are protected at all times against subversive activities. We will never relax our determined efforts to keep our Government, and our people, safely guarded against all enemies from within.

We agree and assert that civilian authority and control over our defense structure and program must be maintained at all times. We believe, without qualification, that in our present Commander in Chief, Dwight D. Eisenhower, this nation possesses a leader equipped by training, temperament, and experience in war and in peace, for both that personal example and that direction of our national defense in which the American people will continue to have confidence, and in which the peoples of all the free world will find an increasing sense of security and of opportunity for peace.

Veterans

We believe that active duty in the armed forces during a state of war or national emergency is the highest call of citizenship constituting a special service to our nation and entitles those who have served to positive assistance to alleviate the injuries, hardships and handicaps imposed by their service.

In recognizing this principle under previous Republican Administrations we established the Veterans Administration. This Republican Administration increased compensation and pension benefits for veterans and survivors to provide more adequate levels and to offset cost-of-living increases that occurred during the most recent Democratic Administration.

We have also improved quality of hospital service and have established a long-range program for continued improvement of such service. We have strengthened and extended survivors' benefits, thus affording greater security for all veterans in the interest of equity and justice.

In advancing this Republican program we pledge:

That compensation for injuries and disease arising out of service be fairly and generously provided for all disabled veterans and for their dependents or survivors;

That a pension program for disabled war veterans in need and for their widows and orphans in need be maintained as long as necessary to assure them adequate income;

That all veterans be given equal and adequate opportunity for readjustment following service, including unemployment compensation when needed, but placing emphasis on obtaining suitable employment for veterans, particularly those disabled, by using appropriate facilities of Government and by assuring that Federal employment preference and re-employment rights, to which the veteran is entitled, are received;

That the Veterans Administration be continued as a single independent agency providing veterans services;

That the service-disabled continue to receive first-priority medical services of the highest standard and that non-service disabled war veterans in need receive hospital care to the extent that beds are available.

Natural Resources

One of the brightest areas of achievement and progress under the Eisenhower Administration has been in resource conservation and development and in sound, long-range works programming.

Policies of sound conservation and wise development -- originally advanced half a century ago under the pre-eminent Republican conservation team of President Theodore Roosevelt and Giffird Pinchot and amplified by succeeding Republican Administrations -- have been pursued by the Eisenhower Administration. While meeting the essential development needs of the people, this Administration has conserved and safeguarded our natural resources for the greatest good of all, now and in the future.

Our national parks, national forests and wildlife refuges are now more adequately financed, better protected and more extensive than ever before. Long-range improvement programs, such as Mission 66 for the national parks system, are now under way, and studies are nearing completion for a comparable program for the national forests. These forward-looking programs will be aggressively continued.

Our Republican Administration has modernized and vitalized our mining laws by the first major revision in more than thirty years.

Achievements: Reversed the fifteen-year trend of neglect of our national parks by launching the ten-year, $785,000,000 Mission 66 parks improvements program. Has nearly completed field surveys for a comparable forest improvement program. Obtained passage of the so-called "week-end miner bill." Added more than 400,000 acres to our national park system, and 90,000 acres to wildlife refuges. Has undertaken well-conceived measures to protect reserve areas of all types and to provide increased staffs and operating funds for public recreation agencies.

We favor full recognition of recreation as an important public use of our national forests and public domain lands.

We favor a comprehensive study of the effort upon wildlife of the drainage of our wetlands.

We favor recognition, by the states, of wildlife and recreation management and conservation as a beneficial use of water.

We subscribe to the general objectives of groups seeking to guard the beauty of our land and to promote clean, attractive surroundings throughout America.

We recognize the need for maintaining isolated wilderness areas to provide opportunity for future generations to experience some wilderness living through which the traditional American spirit of hardihood was developed.

Achievements: approved conservation programs of many types including improvement of Western grazing lands through reseeding programs, water-spreading systems, and encouragement of soil and moisture-conservation practices by range users. Returned to the states their submerged lands and resources off their coasts, out to their historical boundaries -- an area comprising about one-tenth of the area of the Continental Shelf and about 17 per cent of the mineral resources. Initiated leasing of the Federally-owned 83 per cent of the Continental Shelf which is expected ultimately to bring from 6 to 8 billion dollars into the Treasury and already has brought in over $250,000,000. Enacted new legislation to encourage multiple use of the public domain.

We commend the Eisenhower Administration for its administration of our public lands and for elimination of bureaucratic abuses. We recommend continuing study and evaluation of the advisability of returning unused or inadequately used public lands.

We commend the Administration for expanding forest research and access-road construction.

We shall continue to improve timber conservation practices, recreational facilities, grazing management, and watershed protection of our national forests and our public domain.

Recognizing that a vigorous and efficient mineral industry is essential to the long-term development of the United States and to its defense, we believe the Federal Government should foster a long-term policy for the development and prudent use of domestic mineral resources, and to assure access to necessary sources abroad, without dangerously weakening the market for domestic production of defense-essential materials.

We favor reasonable repletion allowances. We favor freedom of mineral producers from unnecessary governmental regulation; expansion of government minerals exploration and research, and establishment of minerals stockpile objectives which will reduce, and, where possible, eliminate foreseeable wartime shortages.

Achievements: St. Lawrence Seaway and power projects, Colorado River storage project, Great Lakes connecting channels, small watershed protection and flood prevention under local control, Mississippi gulf level canal, extension of water-pollution control program, survey of power potential of Passamaquoddy Bay tides, expansion of small project development for flood control, navigation, and reclamation; extension to all forty-eight states of Water Facilities Act, accelerated research on saline water conversion, authorized planning surveys and construction of more than 200 navigation, flood-control, beach erosion, rivers and harbors, reclamation and watershed projects throughout the nation, advanced partnership water resource developments in a number of states.

Water resource development legislation enacted under the Eisenhower Administration already has ushered in one of the greatest water resource development programs this nation has ever seen. A soundly conceived construction program that will continue throughout this century and beyond.

We recognize that the burgeoning growth of our nation requires a combination of Federal, state and local water and power development -- a real partnership of effort by all interested parties. In no other way can the nation meet the huge and accelerated demands for increasing generating capacity and uses of water, both by urban and agricultural areas. We also are aware that water demands have been accentuated by the ravages of drought, creating emergency conditions in many sections of our country. We commend the Eisenhower Administration for encouraging state and local governments, public agencies and regulated private enterprise to participate actively in comprehensive water and power development. In such partnership we are leading the way with great Federal developments such as the Upper Colorado project and with partnership projects of great importance, some of which have been shelved by the Democratic Eighty-fourth Congress.

In the marketing of Federally produced power we support preference to public bodies and cooperatives under the historic policy of the Congress.

We will continue to press for cooperative solution of all problems of water supply and distribution, reclamation, pollution, flood control and saline water conversion.

We pledge legislative support to the arid and semi-arid states in preserving the integrity of their water laws and customs as developed out of the necessities of these regions. We affirm the historic policy of Congress recognizing state water rights, as repeatedly expressed in Federal law over the past ninety years.

We pledge an expansion in research and planning of water resource development programs, looking to the future when it may be necessary to re-distribute water from water-surplus areas to water-deficient areas.

Achievements: Accelerated research and administrative action to rehabilitate our long-neglected fishing industry. Approval of measures for additional conservation and propagation of fish. Development of the comprehensive program for fisheries management and assistance adopted by the Congress.

We favor continuation of the Eisenhower program to rehabilitate our long-neglected domestic fishing industry.

We advocate protective treaties insuring the United States commercial-fisheries industry against unfair foreign competiton.

The Republican party is acutely aware that a foundation stone of the nation's strength is its wealth of natural resources and the high development of its physical assets. They are the basis of our great progress in 180 years of freedom and of our nation's militay and economic might.

We pledge that we will continue the policies of sound conservation and wise development instituted by this Administration to insure that our resrouces are managed as a beneficial trust for all the people.

For a Brighter Tomorrow

The Republican party pledges continuous, vigorous development of atomic energy:

For the defense of our own country and to deter aggression, and for the promotion of world peace and the enhancement of our knowledge of basic science and its application to industry, agriculture and the healing arts.

From the passage of the first Atomic Energy Act in 1946 to the beginning of this Republican Administration, a stalemate had existed, and only an arms race with the prospect of eventual catastrophe faced the nations of the world.

President Eisenhower has inaugurated and led a strong program for developing the peaceful atom -- a program which has captured the imagination of men and women everywhere with its widespread, positive achievements.

The Government and private enterprise are working together on a number of large-scale projects designed to develop substantial quantities of electric power from atomic sources. The first power reactor will be completed next year. More and more private funds are being invested as the Government monopoly is relaxed.

In relaxing its monopoly, Government can stimulate private enterprise to go ahead by taking recognition of the tremendous risks involved and the complexity of the many technical problems that will arise, and assist in those ways that will make advances possible.

The Atomic Energy Commission also is encouraging a vigorous rural electrification program by cooperatives.

Every day, radioactive isotopes are brought more and more into use on farms, in clinics and hospitals, and industry. The use of isotopes already has resulted in annual savings of hundred of millions of dollars and the nuclear age has only begun.

It is to the benefit of the United States, as well as to all nations everywhere, that the uses of atomic energy be explored and shared. The Republican party pledges that it will continue this imaginative, world-embracing program. We shall continue to chart our course so as to fortify the security of the free nations and to further the prosperity and progress of all people everywhere.

With utmost confidence in the future and with justifiable pride in our achievements, the Republican party warmly greets the dawn of our second century of service in the cause of unity and progress in the nation.

As the party of the young and in glowing appreciation of his dynamic leadership and inspiration, we respectfully dedicate this platform of the party of the future to our distinguished President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and to the youth of America.

RURAL AND URBAN FORCES IN CONGRESS

There was much ado about the farm vote and the big-city vote during the 1956 campaign, but just how important are these constituencies to control of Congress?

Congressional Quarterly assessed the influence of farm areas, small towns, medium-sized cities and big metropolitan centers in the House of Representatives, in a study published March 30. Answers were sought to these questions:

- Where are Democrats and Republicans strongest, where are they weakest?
- What kind of districts are most likely to change?
- Are urban centers really under-represented in Congress?

Initial step in CQ's analysis required assigning each of the 435 House seats to one of four types of districts:

I -- Rural

II -- Small-town

III -- Mid-urban

IV -- Metropolitan

The table on page 789 shows how many districts exist in each classification, for the United States as a whole, for the nation excluding the South, and for each region, broken down by the winning party's margin of victory in the 1954 Congressional election. Comparable figures for the U.S. in the 1952 Congressional contest also are given. (Regions defined on p. 792)

Some key findings:

- Despite legitimate interest in the farm vote, perhaps a more critical battleground for control of the 85th Congress will be the Mid-urban districts -- principally those containing cities of 50,000 to 200,000 population -- and the big-city or Metropolitan districts.

These two classes of districts encompass two-thirds (61) of the 93 Congressional districts currently termed politically "Doubtful" -- where incumbents won by less than 55 percent of the vote in 1954.

The Mid-urban group has fewer Safe seats than any other, and is the only type of district where less than one-half the seats in the group currently are classified "Safe" -- where incumbents won by more than 60 percent of the vote in 1954, or where there was no contest. These districts, characterized by their medium-sized cities, similarly furnished the highest proportion of marginally-won seats in 1952.

- The greatest source of Republican strength is in Small-town and Mid-urban districts. These are the two types of districts where the GOP won a majority of seats in 1954 and 1952. Together they contribute about three-fifths of the seats currently held by Republicans.

Outside the South, the GOP controls four-fifths of the Small-town districts, and more than 70 percent of the Mid-urban districts.

Rural - Urban Definitions

According to the 1950 Population Census definition, the urban population constitutes all persons living in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and in the densely settled urban fringe around cities of 50,000 or more. The remaining population is rural.

Because the term urban is applied indiscriminately to tiny villages and huge metropolitan centers, CQ's classification for Congressional districts takes into account city size as well as the percentage urban. Here is how the types are defined:

- I. Rural district. General characterization: predominantly rural. Specifically: (a) At least two-thirds rural; or (b) One-half to two-thirds rural, with no city of 25,000 or more population.
- II. Small-town district. General characterization: substantial rural population but with one or more cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. Specifically: (a) One-third to one-half urban, and with a city of 25,000 to 50,000; or (b) More than one-half urban, but with no city of 50,000 or more; or (c) One-third to one-half urban with a city of 50,000 or more, the city having less than one-third the total district population.
- III. Mid-urban district. General characterization: substantially influenced by a city of 50,000 to 200,000. Specifically: (a) More than one-half urban, and with a city of 50,000 to 200,000; or (b) One-third to one-half urban and with a city of more than 50,000, the city having more than one-third of the total district population; or (c) One-half to two-thirds urban and contains or is partly contained in a city of 200,000 or more.
- IV. Metropolitan district. General characterization: predominantly "big-city" -- including metropolitan suburbs. Specifically: (a) More than two-thirds urban, contains or is partly contained in a city of 200,000 or more; or (b) More than two-thirds of the population lives in the urbanized area of a city of 200,000 or more.

For Senate and state-wide At-Large House seats, a classification system slightly different was used. However, for six out of nine states with At-Large Representatives, the Senate At-Large definitions gave results identical with the House scheme. For this analysis, At-Large seats in New Mexico, Vermont and Wyoming each had to be "downgraded" one class -- that is, assigned a more rural classification as state-wide constituencies, than they would have if treated as ordinary districts.

Some estimating was required in tabulating the urban population in a few districts. All district urban percentages are firm -- most likely not more than 1 or 2 percent in error in any district.

• The traditional picture of the GOP as a party moored fast to northern agriculture needs re-examination. Eighty-eight of the 435 U.S. districts are classified as Rural by CQ, but of these only 12 are currently "Safe" Republican districts. (Over one-half of the Rural districts are in the South, and all but a handful of these are Safe for the Democrats.)

Even in 1952 there were only 24 Safe Republican farm districts in the nation -- compared with 48 Safe GOP Small-town districts.

It should be remembered that farmers might hold the balance of power even where agriculture is not the principal industry. An earlier CQ survey of the 129 midwestern districts, for instance, showed only 25 districts where more than 30 percent of the employed were farmers. But there were 72 Midwest districts where the proportion of farmers was at least as great as the winning candidate's margin of victory. In addition, many voters work in industries dependent on agriculture.

• Democrats have the edge in Rural and Metropolitan districts. The hard Democratic core in the House -- the South (heavily rural) and the big northern cities -- go a long way toward furnishing enough votes to control the chamber (182 of the necessary 218 in 1954).

• In the nation as a whole, Rural seats currently enjoy the highest proportion of Safe seats -- those least likely to change party allegiance; but if the South is excluded, then almost two-thirds (25 out of 39) of the Rural districts fall into the marginal category.

• The very safest group of seats outside the South, based on the 1954 election, are the Metropolitan districts. Some 50 of them throughout the nation -- but principally in the East -- appear to be securely in Democratic hands, having remained safely Democratic during the 1952 Eisenhower landslide. Republicans nevertheless still hold 57 of the 142 big-city districts, though many by small margins.

• Small-town areas rank second in stability, claiming the next-to-lowest proportion of marginal seats. They constitute the largest single bloc of Safe Republican districts (32).

City Vote in Elections

Until recent years, big-city voters displayed a clear tendency to climb aboard the winning candidate's bandwagon with greater enthusiasm than the nation as a whole.

For instance, the average GOP Presidential percentage of the two-party vote in the nation's 10 most populous counties in 1920 was 73.7 percent, compared with only 63.9 percent throughout the United States. Democratic fortunes were at their lowest then, but in 1936 -- at the peak of Franklin D. Roosevelt's popularity -- the biggest metropolitan counties on the average voted 70.1 percent Democratic, contrasted with a 62.2 Democratic vote for the entire U.S.

By 1952 these counties seemed to have cast their lots more or less permanently with the Democrats -- though the Democratic margin fell sharply from what it had been during the New Deal days. Dwight D. Eisenhower secured 55.4 percent of the national vote, but he averaged only 46.6 percent in the 10 counties.

Congressional Districts

1954 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

	All	Rural	Small-Town	Mid-Urban	Metro-politan
United States	435	88	110	95	142
Safe Dem.	172	49	35	26	62
55-60% Dem.	30	6	6	5	13
50-55% Dem.	30	6	6	8	10
50-55% GOP	63	6	14	19	24
55-60% GOP	61	9	17	21	14
Safe GOP	79	12	32	16	19
U.S. Except South	315	39	78	72	126
Safe Dem.	68	4	6	8	50
55-60% Dem.	26	5	5	4	12
50-55% Dem.	28	5	5	8	10
50-55% GOP	59	6	14	18	21
55-60% GOP	58	9	16	19	14
Safe GOP	76	10	32	15	19
South	120	49	32	23	16
Safe Dem.	104	45	29	18	12
55-60% Dem.	4	1	1	1	1
50-55% Dem.	2	1	1	0	0
50-55% GOP	4	0	0	1	3
55-60% GOP	3	0	1	2	0
Safe GOP	3	2	0	1	0
East	129	8	26	30	65
Safe Dem.	34	1	4	3	26
55-60% Dem.	14	2	0	3	9
50-55% Dem.	10	0	3	4	3
50-55% GOP	23	0	4	8	11
55-60% GOP	17	2	4	6	5
Safe GOP	31	3	11	6	11
Midwest	129	24	37	28	40
Safe Dem.	23	2	0	3	18
55-60% Dem.	7	3	2	0	2
50-55% Dem.	14	3	2	3	6
50-55% GOP	23	5	6	5	7
55-60% GOP	28	4	10	10	4
Safe GOP	34	7	17	7	3
West	57	7	15	14	21
Safe Dem.	11	1	2	2	6
55-60% Dem.	5	0	3	1	1
50-55% Dem.	4	2	0	1	1
50-55% GOP	13	1	4	5	3
55-60% GOP	13	3	2	3	5
Safe GOP	11	0	4	2	5

1952 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

United States	435	88	110	95	142*
Safe Dem.	143	42	29	21	51
55-60% Dem.	24	6	7	2	9
50-55% Dem.	46	9	9	11	17
50-55% GOP	40	1	8	14	17
55-60% GOP	56	6	9	20	21
Safe GOP	125	24	48	27	26

* *Includes one district won by Independent with plurality.*

Percentage of Urban Dwellers in 435 Congressional Districts and the Classification of Each District

1. Percent Urban. Percentage of the district's population living in places of 2,500 or more persons, or in the densely settled fringe around cities of 50,000 or more, as defined by the 1950 Population Census.

2. Rural-Urban Classification. (For definitions, see story text.)

I -- Rural district
II -- Small-town district
III -- Mid-urban district
IV -- Metropolitan district

	1	2
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews D. . .	35	I
1 Boykin D . . .	52	III
7 Elliott D . . .	14	I
2 Grant D	45	II
9 Huddleston D .	80	IV
8 Jones D	34	I
5 Rains D	36	II
4 Roberts D . . .	35	II
6 Selden D . . .	23	I
ARIZONA		
1 Rhodes R . . .	72	III
2 Udall D	43	II
ARKANSAS		
1 Gathings D . .	24	I
4 Harris D	32	I
5 Hays D	62	III
2 Mills D	14	I
6 Norrell D . . .	34	II
3 Trimble D . . .	32	I
CALIFORNIA		
7 Allen R	100	IV
6 Baldwin R . . .	74	III
2 Engle D	28	I
10 Gubser R . . .	71	III
14 Hagen D. . . .	47	II
11 Johnson R . . .	58	III
4 Mailliard R . .	100	IV
8 Miller D. . . .	91	IV
3 Moss D	66	III
29 Phillips R . . .	55	II
1 Scudder R . . .	44	I
5 Shelley D . . .	100	IV
27 Sheppard D . .	66	III
12 Sisk D	50	III
13 Teague R . . .	56	II
28 Utt R	65	III
30 Wilson R. . . .	89	IV
9 Younger R . . .	93	IV
Los Angeles County		
23 Doyle D	100	IV
21 Hiestand R. . .	94	IV
25 Hillings R . . .	89	IV
20 Hinshaw R . . .	99	IV
19 Holifield D . .	97	IV
22 Holt R.	99	IV
18 Hosmer R . . .	99	IV
16 Jackson R . . .	99	IV
17 King D	97	IV
24 Lipscomb R . .	100	IV
15 McDonough R .	100	IV
26 Roosevelt D . .	100	IV
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall D. . .	28	I
3 Chenoweth R .	55	III
2 Hill R	45	I
1 Rogers D . . .	100	IV
CONNECTICUT		
3 Cretella R . .	88	III
1 Dodd D	81	III
4 Morano R . . .	85	III
5 Patterson R . .	76	III
AL Sadlak R. . . .	78	III
2 Seely-Brown R.	49	II
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell D .	63	III
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett D . . .	79	IV
1 Cramer R . . .	76	III
4 Fascell D . . .	94	IV
7 Haley D . . .	55	II
5 Herlong D . . .	53	III
8 Matthews D . .	29	I
6 Rogers D . . .	65	II
3 Sikes D	43	II
GEORGIA		
8 Blitch D	34	I
10 Brown D	43	II
5 Davis D	82	IV
4 Flynt D	35	II
3 Forrester D. . .	43	II
9 Landrum D. . .	15	I
7 Lanham D . . .	34	II
2 Pilcher D . . .	35	II
1 Preston D . . .	45	III
6 Vinson D . . .	46	II
IDAHO		
2 Budge R	46	II
1 Pfost D	39	I
ILLINOIS		
16 Allen R	59	III
17 Arends R. . . .	45	II
19 Chiperfield R .	62	II
25 Gray D	40	I
21 Mack D	48	II
15 Mason R	60	III
24 Price D	74	III
14 Vacancy . . .	70	III
20 Simpson R . . .	38	II
22 Springer R . . .	59	III
18 Velde R	63	III
23 Vursell R . . .	33	I
Chicago-Cook County		
7 Bowler D . . .	100	IV
12 Boyle D	100	IV
13 Church R . . .	79	III
1 Dawson D . . .	100	IV
8 Gordon D . . .	100	IV
10 Hoffman R . . .	100	IV
5 Kluczynski D .	100	IV
4 McVey R . . .	93	IV
3 Murray D . . .	100	IV
6 O'Brien D . . .	100	IV
2 O'Hara D . . .	100	IV
11 Sheehan R . . .	100	IV
9 Yates D	100	IV
INDIANA		
4 Adair R	55	III
5 Beamer R . . .	57	II
7 Bray R	39	II
11 Brownson R . .	91	IV
3 Crumpacker R .	70	III
8 Denton D . . .	57	III
2 Halleck R . . .	36	II
6 Harden R . . .	43	II
10 Harvey R . . .	50	III
1 Madden D . . .	93	IV
9 Wilson R . . .	32	I
IOWA		
5 Cunningham R .	72	III
6 Dolliver R . . .	30	I
3 Gross R	49	II
8 Hoeven R . . .	43	II
7 Jensen R. . . .	34	II
4 LeCompte R . .	38	II
1 Schwengel R .	57	III
2 Talle R	50	II
KANSAS		
1 Avery R	49	II
3 George R . . .	53	II
5 Hope R	38	II
4 Rees R	61	III
2 Scrivner R . . .	70	III
6 Smith R	30	I
KENTUCKY		
4 Chelf D	14	I
1 Gregory D. . .	25	I
2 Natcher D. . .	30	I
7 Perkins D . . .	9	I
3 Robsion R . . .	67	IV
8 Siler R.	16	I
5 Spence D . . .	56	III
6 Watts D	39	II
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs D	88	IV
4 Brooks D. . . .	53	III
1 Hebert D . . .	94	IV
8 Long D	28	I

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	1	2
6 Morrison D. . .	48	II
5 Passman D . . .	30	I
7 Thompson D . .	43	II
3 Willis D	40	II
MAINE		
1 Hale R.	62	III
3 McIntire R. . .	38	II
2 Nelson R . . .	53	II
MARYLAND		
2 Devereux R . .	57	II
4 Fallon D. . . .	100	IV
7 Friedel D . . .	100	IV
3 Garmatz D. . .	100	IV
6 Hyde R	55	II
5 Lankford D . .	49	II
1 Miller R	22	I
MASSACHUSETTS		
6 Bates R	87	III
2 Boland D . . .	84	III
10 Curtis R	100	IV
4 Donahue D . .	85	IV
1 Heselton R. . .	71	III
7 Lane D.	98	IV
8 Macdonald D .	96	IV
14 Martin R. . . .	71	III
12 McCormack D .	100	IV
9 Nicholson R . .	59	III
11 O'Neill D. . .	100	IV
3 Philbin D . . .	65	II
5 Rogers R	75	III
13 Wigglesworth R	91	IV
MICHIGAN		
12 Bennett R . . .	48	I
8 Bentley R . . .	49	II
10 Cederberg R . .	35	II
18 Dondero R . . .	73	III
5 Ford R.	71	III
6 Hayworth D . .	73	III
4 Hoffman R . . .	35	I
3 Johansen R. . .	56	III
11 Knox R	44	I
2 Meader R . . .	51	III
9 Thompson R . .	49	II
7 Wolcott R . . .	47	II
Detroit-Wayne County		
13 Diggs D	100	IV
15 Dingell D . . .	100	IV
17 Griffiths D . .	97	IV
16 Lesinski D . . .	88	IV
1 Machrowicz D.	100	IV
14 Rabaut D . . .	100	IV
MINNESOTA		
7 Andersen R . .	22	I
1 Andresen R . .	43	II
8 Blatnik D . . .	61	III
5 Judd R.	100	IV
9 Knutson D . . .	24	I
6 Marshall D . .	22	I
4 McCarthy D . .	95	IV
2 O'Hara R . . .	35	I
3 Wier D.	72	IV
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy D. .	21	I
6 Colmer D . . .	44	II
3 Smith D	21	I
2 Whitten D . . .	10	I
4 Williams D. . .	44	II
5 Winstead D . .	19	I
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling D . . .	100	IV
9 Cannon D . . .	28	I
8 Carnahan D . .	19	I
4 Christopher D .	58	III
2 Curtis R	90	IV
6 Hull D.	43	II
10 Jones D	31	I
1 Karsten D . . .	96	IV
11 Moulder D. . .	41	II
7 Short R.	39	II
3 Sullivan D. . .	100	IV
MONTANA		
2 Fjare R	40	II
1 Metcalf D . . .	49	II
NEBRASKA		
2 Chase R	83	IV
3 Harrison R . . .	21	I
4 Miller R	34	I
1 Weaver R . . .	46	II
NEVADA		
AL Young R	57	II
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2 Bass R	52	II
1 Merrow R . . .	62	III
NEW JERSEY		
11 Addonizio D. .	100	IV
3 Auchincloss R .	63	II
8 Canfield R . .	97	IV
5 Frelinghuysen R	71	IV
2 Hand R.	75	III
12 Kean R.	98	IV
9 Osmers R . . .	100	IV
10 Rodino D . . .	100	IV
13 Sieminski D . .	100	IV
4 Thompson D . .	71	III
14 Tumulty D . . .	100	IV
7 Widnall R . . .	71	II
6 Williams D. . .	99	IV
1 Wolverton R . .	81	IV
NEW MEXICO		
AL Dempsey D . .	50	II
AL Fernandez D. .	50	II
NEW YORK		
3 Becker R. . . .	98	IV
37 Cole R.	66	III
2 Derounian R . .	91	IV
26 Gamble R . . .	90	IV
27 Gwinn R. . . .	88	IV
32 Kearney R . . .	68	III
38 Keating R . . .	79	IV
33 Kilburn R . . .	44	II
40 Miller R	87	IV
30 O'Brien D . . .	82	III
39 Ostertag R. . .	68	IV
42 Pillion R. . . .	72	IV
41 Radwan R . . .	100	IV
43 Reed R.	45	II
35 Riehlman R . .	80	IV
28 St. George R .	44	II
36 Taber R	43	II
31 Taylor R	48	II
1 Wainwright R .	47	I
29 Wharton R . . .	39	II
34 Williams R. . .	66	III
New York City		
8 Anfuso D . . .	100	IV
5 Bosch R	100	IV
24 Buckley D . . .	100	IV
11 Celler D. . . .	100	IV
17 Coudert R . . .	100	IV
20 Davidson D . .	100	IV
7 Delaney D. . .	100	IV
23 Dollinger D . .	100	IV
18 Donovan D . .	100	IV
12 Dorn R.	100	IV
22 Healey D . . .	100	IV
25 Fino R	100	IV
6 Holtzman D . .	100	IV
10 Kelly D	100	IV
9 Keogh D. . . .	100	IV
19 Klein D	100	IV
4 Latham R . . .	100	IV
13 Multer D . . .	100	IV
16 Powell D . . .	100	IV
15 Ray R	100	IV
14 Rooney D . . .	100	IV
21 Zelenko D. . .	100	IV
NORTH CAROLINA		
9 Alexander D. .	35	II
3 Barden D. . . .	20	I
1 Bonner D. . . .	25	I
7 Carlyle D . . .	27	I
5 Chatham D. . .	41	II
4 Cooley D . . .	30	I
8 Deane D. . . .	21	I
6 Durham D . . .	60	III
2 Fountain D . .	25	I
10 Jonas R	50	III
11 Jones D	36	I
12 Shuford D . . .	28	I
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Burdick R . . .	27	I
AL Krueger R . . .	27	I
OHIO		
9 Ashley D . . .	89	IV
14 Ayres R	81	IV
13 Baumhart R . .	62	III
8 Betts R.	54	II
22 Bolton, F.P. R	99	IV
11 Bolton, O.P. R	50	II
16 Bow R	64	III
7 Brown R	48	II
5 Clevenger R. .	31	I
20 Feighan D. . .	100	IV
18 Hays D	50	II
15 Henderson R. .	35	II
2 Hess R.	89	IV
10 Jenkins R . . .	37	I
19 Kirwan D . . .	80	III
4 McCulloch R .	42	II
17 McGregor R. .	48	II
23 Minshall R . .	91	IV
6 Polk D.	30	I
3 Schenck R. . .	81	IV
1 Scherer R . . .	96	IV
21 Vanik D. . . .	100	IV
12 Vorys R	88	IV
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert D. . . .	29	I
1 Belcher R . . .	68	III
2 Edmondson D .	38	II
5 Jarman D . . .	76	IV
4 Steed D	47	I
6 Wickersham D.	36	II
OREGON		
2 Coon R	41	I
4 Ellsworth R . .	35	II
3 Green D . . .	90	IV
1 Norblad R. . .	38	II
PENNSYLVANIA		
30 Holland D. . .	95	IV
17 Bush R.	45	II
10 Corrigg R . . .	71	III
25 Clark D	58	II
29 Corbett R . . .	82	IV
9 Dague R. . . .	46	II
28 Eberharter D. .	100	IV
12 Fenton R. . . .	62	II
11 Flood D	83	III
27 Fulton R. . . .	85	IV
23 Gavin R. . . .	41	I
7 James R	90	IV
24 Kearns R . . .	63	III
21 Kelley D . . .	49	II
8 King R.	62	III
13 McConnell R .	67	II
26 Morgan D . . .	35	II
16 Mumma R . . .	63	III
19 Quigley D. . .	51	III
14 Rhodes D . . .	66	III
22 Saylor R. . . .	46	II
18 Simpson R . . .	26	I
20 Van Zandt R. .	52	III
15 Walter D . . .	67	III
Philadelphia		
1 Barrett D . . .	100	IV
3 Byrne D	100	IV
4 Chudoff D . . .	100	IV
2 Granahan D. .	100	IV
5 Green D. . . .	100	IV
6 Scott R	100	IV
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty D . . .	81	IV
1 Forand D . . .	88	IV
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore D. . .	45	II
3 Dorn D	30	I
6 McMillan D. .	25	I
5 Richards D. . .	33	I
2 Riley D	45	II
1 Rivers D. . . .	39	II
SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Berry R	35	II
1 Lovre R	33	I
TENNESSEE		
2 Baker R	49	II
6 Bass D.	19	I
8 Cooper D . . .	21	I
9 Davis D	85	IV
4 Evins D	10	I
3 Frazier D . . .	51	III
7 Murray D . . .	21	I
5 Priest D	81	III
1 Reece R	29	I
TEXAS		
5 Alger R	90	IV
14 Bell D.	59	III
2 Brooks D. . . .	60	III
17 Burleson D. . .	52	II
AL Dies D.	63	III
7 Dowdy D . . .	31	I
21 Fisher D. . . .	53	III
3 Gentry D . . .	38	II
13 Ikard D	55	III
20 Kilday D . . .	90	IV
15 Kilgore D . . .	59	III
19 Mahon D . . .	40	II
1 Patman D . . .	37	I
11 Poage D. . . .	53	III
4 Rayburn D. . .	40	I
18 Rogers D. . . .	58	III
16 Rutherford D. .	67	III
6 Teague D . . .	39	I
8 Thomas D . . .	90	IV
9 Thompson D . .	44	II
10 Thornberry D .	60	III
12 Wright D . . .	82	IV
UTAH		
2 Dawson R . . .	80	III
1 Dixon R	45	II
VERMONT		
AL Prouty R . . .	36	I
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt D . . .	26	I
10 Broyhill R . . .	76	IV
3 Gary D	82	IV
2 Hardy D. . . .	94	IV
7 Harrison D. . .	28	I
9 Jennings D . .	16	I
6 Poff R	56	III
1 Robeson D. . .	42	II
8 Smith D	15	I
5 Tuck D	24	I
WASHINGTON		
4 Holmes R . . .	51	II
5 Horan R	61	III
3 Mack R	46	II
AL Magnuson D. .	63	III
1 Pelly R	91	IV
6 Tollefson R . .	62	III
2 Westland R . .	54	III
WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Bailey D . . .	21	I
4 Burnside D . .	45	II
6 Byrd D.	39	II
5 Kee D.	21	I
1 Mollohan D . .	60	III
2 Staggers D . .	23	I
WISCONSIN		
8 Byrnes R. . . .	53	III
2 Davis R	52	III
9 Johnson D. . .	27	I
7 Laird R	36	II
10 O'Konski R . .	33	II
5 Reuss D	97	IV
1 Smith R	65	III
6 Van Pelt R . .	55	II
3 Withrow R. . .	34	II
4 Zablocki D . .	93	IV
WYOMING		
AL Thomson R. . .	50	I

Cities Under-Represented?

Big-city spokesmen long have fumed over alleged discrimination by Rural-dominated state legislatures in allotting Congressional districts to city and farm areas. Urban dwellers charge that city districts are assigned larger populations -- hence there are fewer Urban districts, and more Rural districts with fewer people in them.

CQ examined these charges, found:

- Metropolitan districts are, in fact, one-fifth larger than Rural districts throughout the nation.

- Metropolitan areas would be entitled, on the basis of their population, to about one dozen more seats in Congress than they now have.

As the accompanying table shows, the average population in Rural districts is around 310,000, compared with 378,000 in Metropolitan districts. The typical Metropolitan district thus contains 68,000 (or 22 percent) more persons than the typical Rural district. Small-town and Mid-urban districts fall midway between these extremes.

Translated into seats in Congress, this means that -- if each Rural-Urban group of districts were represented by the number of Congressmen its total population entitles it to have -- Metropolitan areas would be entitled to 35.8 percent of the 430 seats, or 154 seats, for a gain of 12 seats. Conversely, Rural areas would lose 10. There also would be four fewer Small-town districts, and two additions to the Mid-urban group.

This Urban under-representation is more pronounced in the South. There the average big-city district contains more than 1½ times as many people as the typical farm district (472,000 and 310,000, respectively).

Urban Under-Representation

BREAKDOWN OF DISTRICT POPULATIONS

(based on 1950 Census figures)

	All	Rural	Small-town	Mid-urban	Metropolitan
Actual No. of Districts*	430	87	109	92	142
Total Population ** *(in thousands)*	149,892	26,940	36,641	32,667	53,644
Avg. Population *(in thousands)*	349	310	336	355	378
% of Total U.S. Population **	100.0	18.0	24.4	21.8	35.8
No. of Districts if Proportionate to Population	430	77	105	94	154
Gain or Loss of Districts		-10	-4	+2	+12

* *Excludes one At-Large seat in each of five states (Conn., N.D., N.M., Texas and Wash.) so that no population is counted twice.*
** *Excludes District of Columbia*

Geographic Regions

The four geographic regions used in CQ analyses:

East		Midwest	
Conn.	N.J.	Ill.	Mo.
Del.	N.Y.	Ind.	Neb.
Maine	Pa.	Iowa	N.D.
Md.	R.I.	Kan.	Ohio
Mass.	Vt.	Mich.	S.D.
N.H.	W.Va.	Minn.	Wis.

South		West	
Ala.	N.C.	Ariz.	N.M.
Ark.	Okla.	Calif.	Ore.
Fla.	S.C.	Colo.	Utah
Ga.	Tenn.	Idaho	Wash.
Ky.	Texas	Mont.	Wyo.
La.	Va.	Nev.	
Miss.			

Committee Control

CQ also analyzed the districts represented by the 38 chairmen and ranking minority Members of the 19 House standing committees in another effort to assess Rural-Urban influences in Congress. These senior Representatives wield enormous power over legislation.

Results showed that big cities are seriously underrepresented on top committee posts, while in other respects the regions and types of districts where each party is strongest enjoy a tremendously disproportionate influence in committee control. For instance, of the 19 Democratic committee chairmen:

- 13 are southerners.
- 11 represent Rural districts, and only three represent Metropolitan districts.

Of the 19 ranking Republicans:

- 13 are midwesterners.
- 15 represent Small-town and Mid-urban districts, two are from Metropolitan districts.

The 11 western states have one chairman and one ranking minority Member; the six New England states have only one top-ranking committee Member.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Negro Voting**

WHERE DOES NEGRO VOTER STRENGTH LIE?

Political repercussions following the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools led to speculation in 1956 that United States Negroes, who generally had supported the Democratic party since early New Deal days, might switch their support to the Republican party in the Nov. 6 election. In an attempt to assess this speculation, a Congressional Quarterly study in May analyzed population and pre-1956 election data and the estimates of political leaders, seeking answers to these questions:

- Where, outside the South, do Negroes constitute a significant portion of the population?
- Where, outside the South, can it be said that Negroes hold the political balance of power?
- Where, in these balance-of-power areas, do the politicians look for political shifts -- if any?

Distribution by District

Using 1950 census data, the latest complete figures available, CQ established the number of Negroes in each of the nation's 435 Congressional districts at that time. This number was then converted to the percentage that number represented of each district's total 1950 population. The percentage or proportion of Negroes in each of the districts appears in column 1 of the chart on page 796.

Distribution of the 435 districts -- by relative proportion of Negroes, by region and by the political party of the incumbent Representative -- is shown in the chart, p. 798. This table shows that, of 315 districts outside the South, only 35 districts had populations that were 10 percent or more Negro; of these 35 districts, 29 elected Democrats to the House in 1954.

In only 14 of the 315 districts outside the South did Negroes constitute 20 percent or more of the population. One is represented by a Republican -- the rural Eastern Shore First District of Maryland. The other 13, all in midwestern and eastern metropolitan areas, long have elected Democrats to the House. These are: Illinois 1st and 7th (Chicago), Maryland 3rd and 4th (Baltimore), Michigan 1st and 13th (Detroit), Missouri 3rd (St. Louis), New Jersey 11th (Newark), New York 10th and 16th (New York City), Ohio 21st (Cleveland), Pennsylvania 1st and 4th (Philadelphia).

Three of these 13 districts elected Negroes to the House in 1954 -- the only ones to sit in the 84th Congress. They are Reps. William L. Dawson (Ill. 1st), Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich. 13th) and Adam C. Powell Jr. (N.Y. 16th). Dawson's district, which was 91.7 percent Negro, and Powell's, which was 86.8 percent Negro, were the two most heavily Negro populated districts in the nation, followed by the Mississippi Third, which was 69.1 percent Negro.

VOTE DECLINE

These 13 districts averaged 37.5 percent Negro, with nine between 20 percent and 30 percent Negro. In 1954, Democratic candidates for the House averaged 70.8 percent of the vote in these districts, only two receiving less than 60 percent. Their 1954 share of the vote was up slightly from the 68.2 percent average in 1952. But in the two Philadelphia districts, the Democratic share of the vote dropped from 1952 to 1954.

In terms of the actual numbers of votes cast, the Republican turnout in these 13 districts dropped 38.9 percent from 1952 to 1954, the Democratic turnout 26.2 percent. In both cases, the falloff was greater than the national average -- 29.5 percent for the GOP, 21.5 percent for the Democrats.

President Eisenhower averaged 33.5 percent of the 1952 Presidential vote in these 13 Democratic-held districts. Two gave him a majority -- Maryland 4th (53.7 percent) and New Jersey 11th (52.2 percent). These also were the only two of the 13 districts that elected Democratic Congressmen in 1952 and 1954 by less than 60 percent of the vote. Smallest vote for Mr. Eisenhower was 17 percent in Powell's Harlem district.

In the 10 percent to 20 percent Negro group were 21 districts outside the South; 16 elected Democrats in 1954, five elected Republicans. Twelve of the 16 Democratic-held and four of the five GOP-held districts are in metropolitan areas. The 16 held by Democrats are: California 23rd and 26th (Los Angeles); Delaware At Large; Illinois 24th; Indiana 1st (Gary); Maryland 5th; Maryland 7th (Baltimore); Michigan 15th (Detroit); Missouri 5th (Kansas City); New York 9th, 18th and 23rd (New York City); Pennsylvania 2nd and 3rd (Philadelphia); Pennsylvania 28th (Pittsburgh) and West Virginia 5th. The five held by Republicans are California 7th (Oakland); Indiana 11th (Indianapolis); New Jersey 2nd; Ohio 2nd (Cincinnati); Ohio 12th (Columbus).

MARGINAL DISTRICTS

Three of the 16 Democratic-held districts are "marginal" -- that is, they were won by less than 55 percent of the vote in 1954. They are the Delaware At Large, and the Maryland 5th and 7th. The Delaware At Large and Maryland 5th seats were won by Republicans in 1952. These three districts also were the only ones among the 16 that gave Mr. Eisenhower a majority of the vote. His share of the 1952 Presidential vote averaged 42.7 percent in the entire 16 districts. In 1954, Democrats got from 55 percent to 60 percent of the vote in two districts (Missouri 5th and Pennsylvania 3rd), and more than 60 percent in the other 11.

Two of the five GOP-held districts were marginal in 1954 -- California 7th and Indiana 11th. But in two others -- New Jersey 2nd and Ohio 2nd -- Republican candidates increased their share of the vote from 1952 to 1954. President Eisenhower carried all five districts in 1952.

In the 5-to-10 percent Negro group were 37 districts outside the South, 27 in metropolitan areas. In 1954, 20 of the 37 districts elected Democrats, all but three by margins of more than 55 percent, and all but five by

margins of more than 60 percent. The five are Illinois 3rd (Chicago), Illinois 25th and Ohio 9th (Toledo) by less than 55 percent, and New Jersey 4th and 6th by less than 60 percent. Democrats replaced Republicans in the Illinois 3rd, 25th and New Jersey 6th. In 1952, President Eisenhower carried six of the 20 districts.

Republicans won 17 of the 37 5-to-10 percent Negro districts in 1954, eight by less than 55 percent of the vote: California 6th; Illinois 4th (Chicago); Kansas 2nd (Kansas City); New Jersey 12th (Newark); New Jersey 1st (Camden); New York 5th (New York City); Ohio 14th (Akron); and Ohio 3rd (Dayton). In 1952, President Eisenhower carried all but two of the 17 districts -- the California 6th, which elected a Democrat that year, and the New Jersey 1st.

In summary, the 1950 Negro population constituted more than 5 percent of the total population in 72 of 315 Congressional districts outside the South. In 1954, 49 of the 72 elected Democrats to the House, six by less than 55 percent of the vote, and 23 elected Republicans, 10 by less than 55 percent. Forty of the 49 Democratic-held districts and 16 of the 23 GOP-held districts were in cities. President Eisenhower carried 11 of 49 Democratic-held districts, 21 of the 23 GOP-held districts.

Balance of Power

The foregoing data tell in large part where Negroes live in significant numbers outside the South. While the percentages used may be outdated for many of the 72 districts, the bias probably is on the low side, especially for the 35 districts where Negroes numbered more than 10 percent of the 1950 population. Recent samplings indicate the earlier movement of Negroes from the South to metropolitan centers in the East and Midwest continues. This movement, coupled in some instances with the movement of whites to the suburbs, probably has resulted in an increase in the proportion of Negroes in most of the metropolitan districts.

Negroes numbered more than 30 percent of the population in only four of the 315 Congressional districts outside the South -- Chicago 1st (91.7 percent), New York 16th (86.8 percent), Detroit 1st (37.1 percent) and Philadelphia 4th (44.8 percent). In these districts, the political significance of Negroes is preponderant -- Democratic candidates averaged 77 percent of the vote in 1954, while President Eisenhower averaged 23 percent in 1952. But in other districts, although numbering as little as 5 percent of the population, Negroes may wield the balance of power in close elections -- provided they register and vote in a bloc.

There are no complete and authoritative statistics on how many Negroes vote and how they vote throughout the nation. Such data would be most readily available in cities where entire wards are known to be exclusively populated by Negroes, and where the actual vote tells the story. These likewise are the areas, at least outside the South, where Negroes are most highly organized politically and where they register and vote in proportions similar to those in non-Negro metropolitan areas.

MARGIN OF VICTORY

Nevertheless, Negroes may be said to hold a theoretical balance of power in those districts where the Negro percentage of the population is larger than a winning candidate's margin of victory. This is, of course, the case in many southern districts, but the power remains theoretical because of the barriers raised to discourage Negro registration and voting in much of the South. Outside the South, however, and especially in the cities, Negroes are encouraged to vote by both parties. In these areas, the number voting as a bloc tends to determine the extent to which, as a practical matter, they wield the balance of power.

On the basis of the 1954 Congressional election, CQ selected those districts outside the South that qualify, in terms of the above definition, as ones where Negroes hold the balance of power. There were 61 such districts; 32 elected Democrats, 29 elected Republicans. All are listed in the chart on page 795. Cities are named when the districts lie wholly or largely within them. An asterisk following the percentage of Negroes within a district signifies that the percentage is two or more times as large as the winner's margin of victory, while a double asterisk marks the district as having been won by 55 percent of the vote or less. Roman numerals in the right-hand column indicate the districts' relative degree of urbanization.

Analysis of the chart shows these 61 balance-of-power districts are distributed as follows:

	Dems	GOP
Total number won in 1954	32	29
Type of district:		
Metropolitan	21	17
Mid-urban	7	7
Small-town	2	4
Rural	2	1
Proportion of Negroes in 1950:		
Over 20 percent	10	1
10-20 percent	9	3
5-10 percent	5	10
Under 5 percent	8	15
Negro proportion two or more times winner's margin in --	13	17
Districts won by more than 60%	12	--
Districts won by 55-60%	6	4
Districts won by less than 55%	14	25
Districts captured from other party in 1954	10	2

The 12 districts that elected Democrats in 1954 by more than 60 percent of the vote contained populations more than 10 percent Negro; eight of the 12 were more than 20 percent Negro. This suggests that in these 12 districts -- all metropolitan -- Negroes voted overwhelmingly for Democratic candidates. Short of a mass, nationwide switch by Negroes, it is doubtful that Democrats are in any danger of losing these districts.

Less certain may be the six districts won by Democrats in 1954 by 55 to 60 percent. Four were 15 percent or more Negro -- Maryland 4th, Missouri 5th, New Jersey 11th, and Pennsylvania 3rd. The other two are in New Jersey -- the 4th, with 8.6 percent Negro, elected Rep. Frank Thompson by 58.4 percent of the vote; the 6th, with 6.4 percent Negro, gave Rep. Harrison Williams 56.1 percent of the vote. Even in these districts, however, it would take a major defection by Negroes to defeat the Democratic incumbents, although they might be defeated for other reasons.

Most vulnerable of the 32 Democratic-held balance-of-power districts are those 14 classed as "marginal" that elected Democrats by less than 55 percent of the vote

61 Balance of Power Districts†

Democrats -- 32

	City	Incumbent	Negro%	'54%	Urban
Calif. 12		Sisk	4.4	53.8**	III
Calif. 26	Los Angeles	Roosevelt	19.2	60.1	IV
Del. AL		McDowell	13.7*	54.9**	III
Ill. 25		Gray	6.0*	52.6**	I
Ill. 1	Chicago	Dawson	91.7	75.3	IV
Ill. 3	Chicago	Murray	9.7*	53.8**	IV
Ind. 8		Denton	3.5	52.1**	III
Ind. 1	Gary	Madden	13.8	61.4	IV
Md. 4	Baltimore	Fallon	28.5*	57.2	IV
Md. 7	Baltimore	Friedel	19.9*	54.5**	IV
Md. 5		Lankford	16.4*	53.7**	II
Mich. 6		Hayworth	3.7*	51.1**	III
Mich. 13	Detroit	Diggs	28.0	65.8	IV
Mo. 5	Kansas City	Bolling	15.0	58.9	IV
Mo. 3	St. Louis	Sullivan	27.8	71.0	IV
N.J. 11	Newark	Addonizio	20.0*	56.3	IV
N.J. 4	Trenton	Thompson	8.6	58.4	III
N.J. 6		Williams	6.4	56.1	IV
N.Y. 10	New York	Kelly	27.6	76.8	IV
N.Y. 16	New York	Powell	86.8	77.6	IV
Ohio 9	Toledo	Ashley	6.7	36.4‡	IV
Ohio 6		Polk	2.6	52.2**	I
Ohio 21	Cleveland	Vanik	28.0	76.0	IV
Pa. 28	Pittsburgh	Eberharter	18.3	65.1	IV
Pa. 19		Quigley	1.7	51.0**	III
Pa. 1	Philadelphia	Barrett	23.2*	61.5	IV
Pa. 3	Philadelphia	Byrne	19.3*	55.4	IV
Pa. 4	Philadelphia	Chudoff	44.8*	65.7	IV
Pa. 2	Philadelphia	Granahan	17.2	61.2	IV
W.Va. 4		Burnside	1.8*	50.2**	II
W.Va. 1		Mollohan	3.2	52.7**	III
Wis. 5	Milwaukee	Reuss	4.9*	52.2**	IV

* *Negro % is more than twice '54 winning margin.*
** *Marginal districts won by 55% or less.*

Republicans -- 29

	City	Incumbent	Negro%	'54%	Urban
Ariz. 1	Phoenix	Rhodes	4.3	53.1**	III
Calif. 7	Oakland	Allen	18.0*	53.0**	IV
Calif. 6		Baldwin	7.1*	50.9**	III
Calif. 15	Los Angeles	McDonough	8.8	56.9	IV
Conn. 3	New Haven	Cretella	3.1	52.7**	III
Conn. AL		Sadlak	2.7*	50.9**	III
Conn. 2		Seely-Brown	1.2	50.7**	II
Ill. 4	Chicago	McVey	6.2*	52.1**	IV
Ind. 11	Indianapolis	Brownson	11.8*	54.9**	IV
Ind. 3	South Bend	Crumpacker	3.1*	50.4**	III
Kan. 1		Avery	4.4	54.3**	II
Kan. 2	Kansas City	Scrivner	9.5*	54.7**	III
Md. 2		Devereux	6.9	56.1	II
Md. 6		Hyde	4.3*	51.4**	II
Md. 1		Miller	23.4*	55.5	I
Mass. 10	Boston	Curtis	4.5*	50.7**	IV
Mich. 18	Pontiac	Dondero	4.6	53.9**	III
Neb. 2	Omaha	Chase	4.9	52.9**	IV
N.J. 12	Newark	Kean	6.7*	53.1**	IV
N.J. 1	Camden	Wolverton	8.5	54.3**	IV
N.Y. 5	New York	Bosch	8.1*	51.7**	IV
N.Y. 17	New York	Coudert	1.0*	50.2**	IV
N.Y. 12	New York	Dorn	2.9*	51.3**	IV
N.Y. 25	New York	Fino	1.0*	50.4**	IV
Ohio 14	Akron	Ayres	6.0	54.6**	IV
Ohio 2	Cincinnati	Hess	16.4	58.4	IV
Ohio 3	Dayton	Schenck	8.2*	52.6**	IV
Pa. 6	Philadelphia	Scott	4.0*	50.6**	IV
Wash. 1	Seattle	Pelly	3.1	52.6**	IV

† *For districts where census data is less than complete, see Headnotes of chart, page 796.*
‡ *Winner by plurality in three-way race.*
Key to Roman numerals: I – rural district; II – small town district; III – mid-urban district; IV – metropolitan district. For definitions, see page 788.

in 1954. In 1950 Negroes numbered from 10 percent to 20 percent of the population in three of the 14, from 5 percent to 10 percent in three, and under 5 percent in eight.

More important, perhaps, Democrats replaced Republicans in 1954 in 10 of the 14 districts, their share of the vote increasing from an average of 47 percent in 1952 to 53 percent in 1954. However, there is nothing to indicate the extent to which a Negro vote contributed to these changes. In assessing the degree of Negro voting participation in the 10 districts that switched in 1954, it is worth noting that only two qualify as metropolitan: Illinois 3rd and Wisconsin 5th. Five are mid-urban: California 12th; Delaware At Large; Indiana 8th; Michigan 6th; Pennsylvania 19th. Two are small-town districts -- Maryland 5th and West Virginia 4th -- and one is rural -- Illinois 25th.

To illustrate the balance-of-power concept, take the last-named district, the Illinois 25th, which includes 15 counties at the southern end of the state. Largest city in the district is Cairo, with a 1950 population of 12,000. In 1954, the total Congressional vote of 132,000 represented about 40 percent of the district's 1950 population. Democrat Kenneth B. Gray won by a plurality of 6,903 votes. The 1950 Negro population of the district was 6 percent or about 20,000. If we assume that 40 percent or 8,000 of the Negroes voted and that, as in many big city districts, three out of four voted Democratic, these 6,000 votes in theory supplied almost all of Gray's plurality. In any event, had less than 3,500 of Gray's votes been cast instead for his Republican opponent, the latter would have been elected. If we assume that at least 3,500 Negroes voted for Gray, it is apparent they held the balance of power.

At the other end of Illinois, in Chicago's 3rd District, Democrat James C. Murray got 53.8 percent of a total 1954 vote of 144,000, which was 41 percent of the district's 1950 population. His plurality was 10,908, while the 1950 Negro population was about 32,000. Assume that 41 percent of these or 13,000 voted and that three out of four, or 9,750 voted for Murray. A switch of less than 5,500 votes would have defeated him.

(Continued on page 798)

Percentage of Negroes in the Total Population Of Each of the 435 Congressional Districts

Headnotes

I. Percentage of Negroes in the total population of each Congressional district, according to 1950 Census.

II. Single asterisk (*) shows districts where size of census sample ranges from 80 to 100 percent. Double asterisk (**) indicates 12 districts where sample is less than 80 percent. All others are 100 percent.

III. Winning candidate's share of the 1954 vote.

IV. O designates so-called marginal districts won by 55 percent of the vote or less in 1954. X indicates districts -- not marginal -- in which Negro percentage exceeds 1954 margin of victory. Both symbols combined, ⊗, show marginal districts in which Negro percentage exceeds 1954 margin.

For 313 of the 435 Congressional districts, CQ's statistics on the Negro population are based on complete 1950 census information. In the remaining 122, district boundaries cut through counties, census tracts and other basic census units. Hence, data for these districts must be drawn from a "sample" of each district's population. This "sample" ranges from 80 to 100 percent of the district's total 1950 population in all but 12 of the 122.

— No major party opposition in 1954.
† Low election percentage due to three-way contest in 1954.

	I	II	III	IV
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	42.7		—	
1 Boykin D	42.6		—	
7 Elliott D	10.0		78.9	
2 Grant D	38.7		—	
9 Huddleston D	37.3		—	
8 Jones D	18.5		91.6	
5 Rains D	15.5		—	
4 Roberts D	34.0		—	
6 Selden D	40.9		—	
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	4.3		53.1	⊗
2 Udall D	2.8		62.1	
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	31.7		—	
4 Harris D	30.6		—	
5 Hays D	19.7		—	
2 Mills D	11.2		—	
6 Norrell D	32.1		—	
3 Trimble D	2.0		—	
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	18.0	*	53.0	⊗
6 Baldwin R	7.1		50.9	⊗
2 Engle D	1.0		—	
10 Gubser R	.5		61.2	
14 Hagen D	4.1		65.1	
11 Johnson R	2.5		52.6	O
4 Mailliard R	1.5	*	61.2	
8 Miller D	2.6	*	65.4	
3 Moss D	2.1		65.3	
29 Phillips R	3.7		57.9	
1 Scudder R	1.2		59.1	
5 Shelley D	9.1	*	—	
27 Sheppard D	2.5		64.8	
12 Sisk D	4.4		53.8	⊗
13 Teague R	1.7		52.5	O
28 Utt R	.5	*	66.2	
30 Wilson R	3.8	*	60.4	
9 Younger R	1.0		54.5	O
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	11.6	*	70.9	
21 Hiestand R	1.2	*	58.7	
25 Hillings R	.4	*	65.2	
20 Hinshaw R	3.5	*	71.2	
19 Holifield D	3.0	*	74.8	
22 Holt R	.4	**	58.2	
18 Hosmer R	1.5		55.0	O
16 Jackson R	2.4	**	60.8	
17 King D	1.4	*	60.1	
24 Lipscomb R	1.3	*	56.9	
15 McDonough R	8.8	*	56.9	X
26 Roosevelt D	19.2	*	60.1	X
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	.2		53.5	O
3 Chenoweth R	1.1		53.0	O
2 Hill R	.3	*	55.3	
1 Rogers D	3.6	*	55.6	
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	3.1	*	52.7	⊗
1 Dodd D	3.0		57.0	
4 Morano R	3.2		57.6	
5 Patterson R	2.1	*	52.8	O
AL Sadlak R	2.7		50.9	⊗
2 Seely-Brown R	1.2		50.7	⊗
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	13.7		54.9	⊗
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	26.3		—	
1 Cramer R	14.0		50.7	⊗
4 Fascell D	13.0		—	
7 Haley D	20.1		55.5	X
5 Herlong D	25.9		—	
8 Matthews D	31.4		—	
6 Rogers D	27.2		—	
3 Sikes D	26.3		—	
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	27.8		—	
10 Brown D	35.6		—	
5 Davis D	26.2		64.4	X
4 Flynt D	33.0		—	
3 Forrester D	42.5		—	
9 Landrum D	7.1		—	
7 Lanham D	9.9		—	
2 Pilcher D	41.4		—	
1 Preston D	41.2		83.7	X
6 Vinson D	44.0		—	
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	.3		60.8	
1 Pfost D	.1		54.9	O
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	1.6		X	
17 Arends R	2.7		65.0	
19 Chiperfield R	1.4		56.5	
25 Gray D	6.0		52.6	⊗
21 Mack D	1.4		54.8	O
15 Mason R	2.0		62.8	
24 Price D	11.4		69.2	
14 Reed R	.9		72.4	
20 Simpson R	1.0		62.9	
22 Springer R	2.6		62.0	
18 Velde R	2.0		57.4	
23 Vursell R	1.0		52.9	O
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	21.2	*	78.4	
12 Boyle D	.4	*	54.1	O
13 Church R	3.0	*	69.6	
1 Dawson D	91.7	*	75.3	X
8 Gordon D	.3	*	68.4	
10 Hoffman R	.8	*	57.3	
5 Kluczynski D	3.9	*	73.2	
4 McVey R	6.2	*	52.1	⊗
3 Murray D	9.7	*	53.8	⊗
6 O'Brien D	3.0	*	71.7	
2 O'Hara D	6.0	*	61.6	
11 Sheehan R	.4	*	50.9	O
9 Yates D	5.4	*	60.3	
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	1.7		59.8	
5 Beamer R	1.7		53.1	O
7 Bray R	.8		55.4	
11 Brownson R	11.8		54.9	⊗
3 Crumpacker R	3.1		50.4	⊗
8 Denton D	3.5		52.1	⊗
2 Halleck R	.3		59.8	
6 Harden R	1.9		52.5	O
10 Harvey R	2.7		55.9	
1 Madden D	13.8		61.4	X
9 Wilson R	.6		51.7	O
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	2.5		55.6	
6 Dolliver R	.1		60.3	
3 Gross R	.9		62.1	
8 Hoeven R	.3		63.8	
7 Jensen R	.3		60.4	
4 LeCompte R	.4		55.6	
1 Schwengel R	.9		57.0	
2 Talle R	.3		55.4	
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	4.4		54.3	⊗
3 George R	3.3		55.4	
5 Hope R	1.1		64.9	
4 Rees R	2.9		56.2	
2 Scrivner R	9.5		54.7	⊗
6 Smith R	.6		53.3	O
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	7.8		—	
1 Gregory D	9.1		—	
2 Natcher D	7.8		—	
7 Perkins D	1.4		60.4	
3 Robsion R	12.9		50.2	⊗
8 Siler R	2.6		63.4	
5 Spence D	2.5		61.0	
6 Watts D	9.8		60.9	
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	31.9		—	
4 Brooks D	40.7		—	
1 Hebert D	28.3		82.3	
8 Long D	29.1		—	

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	I	II	III	IV	
6 Morrison D. . .	36.8			—	
5 Passman D . . .	40.8			—	
7 Thompson D . .	27.2			—	
3 Willis D	26.0			—	
MAINE					
1 Hale R	.2			52.1	O
3 McIntire R. . .	.1			60.5	
2 Nelson R . . .	.1			54.0	O
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R . .	6.9			56.1	X
4 Fallon D. . . .	28.5	*		57.2	X
7 Friedel D . . .	19.9	*		54.5	⊗
3 Garmatz D. . .	23.6	*		—	
6 Hyde R	4.3			51.4	⊗
5 Lankford D . .	16.4			53.7	⊗
1 Miller R	23.4			55.5	X
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	.4	*		71.2	
2 Boland D . . .	2.0	*		59.6	
10 Curtis R	4.5	*		50.7	⊗
4 Donohue D . .	.5	*		57.1	
1 Heselton R. . .	.6	*		55.6	
7 Lane D.	.4	*		—	
8 Macdonald D .	.8	*		53.2	O
14 Martin R. . . .	.4	**		62	
12 McCormack D.	6.9	*		—	
9 Nicholson R . .	2.3	*		56.7	
11 O'Neill D. . .	2.3	*		78.2	
3 Philbin D . . .	.2	**		—	
5 Rogers R	.3	*		—	
13 Wigglesworth R	.3	*		58.0	
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R . . .	.2			55.9	
8 Bentley R . . .	3.0			62.7	
10 Cederberg R . .	.3			61.4	
18 Dondero R . . .	4.6			53.9	⊗
5 Ford R	2.0			63.3	
6 Hayworth D . .	3.7			51.1	⊗
4 Hoffman R . . .	4.0			62.3	
3 Johansen R. . .	2.7			59.4	
11 Knox R	.1			54.9	O
2 Meader R . . .	4.1			59.8	
9 Thompson R . .	3.4			55.7	
7 Wolcott R . . .	1.6			52.8	O
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	28.0	*		65.8	X
15 Dingell D . . .	15.1	*		72.7	
17 Griffiths D . .	.2	*		52.2	O
16 Lesinski D . . .	6.2	*		67.9	
1 Machrowicz D.	37.1	*		88.3	
14 Rabaut D . . .	2.2	*		58.2	
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R . .	.04			52.6	O
1 Andresen R . .	.1			60.9	
8 Blatnik D . . .	.2			71.8	
5 Judd R.	1.0	*		55.8	
9 Knutson D . . .	.04			51.2	O
6 Marshall D . .	.1			61.9	
4 McCarthy D . .	1.6			63.0	
2 O'Hara R . . .	.04			57.9	
3 Wier D.	.9	*		54.4	O
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D. .	34.6			—	
6 Colmer D . . .	25.1			—	
3 Smith D	69.1			—	
2 Whitten D . . .	48.4			—	
4 Williams D. . .	49.8			—	
5 Winstead D . .	41.9			—	
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D . . .	15.0	*		58.9	X
9 Cannon D . . .	3.2			59.0	
8 Carnahan D . .	.6			57.2	
4 Christopher D .	1.7	*		52.0	O
2 Curtis R	2.3	*		54.7	O
6 Hull D.	1.7			53.6	O
10 Jones D	9.2			63.9	
1 Karsten D . . .	7.5	*		66.3	
11 Moulder D. . .	4.8			55.3	
7 Short R.	.9			53.6	O
3 Sullivan D. . .	27.8	**		71.0	X
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	.2			50.6	O
1 Metcalf D . . .	.2			56.0	
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	4.9			52.9	⊗
3 Harrison R . . .	.1			65.2	
4 Miller R	.1			70.4	
1 Weaver R . . .	.5			58.6	
NEVADA					
AL Young R	2.7			54.5	O
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	.1	*		60.4	
1 Merrow R . . .	.2	*		50.2	O
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D. .	20.0	*		56.3	X
3 Auchincloss R .	7.1	*		57.6	
8 Canfield R . .	3.6	*		54.8	O
5 Frelinghuysen R	2.7	*		59.3	
2 Hand R.	12.9			63.6	
12 Kean R.	6.7	*		53.1	⊗
9 Osmers R . . .	1.7	*		60.2	
10 Rodino D . . .	6.1	*		63.4	
13 Sieminski D . .	7.9	*		60.8	
4 Thompson D . .	8.6			58.4	X
14 Tumulty D . . .	.8	*		62.4	
7 Widnall R . . .	1.8	*		62.2	
6 Williams D. . .	6.4			56.1	X
1 Wolverton R . .	8.5			54.3	⊗
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D . .	1.2			59.3	
AL Fernandez D. .				58.7	
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R. . . .	2.3	**		58.3	
37 Cole R.	.8			71.7	
2 Derounian R . .	2.8	**		63.7	
26 Gamble R . . .	7.8			64.0	
27 Gwinn R. . . .	4.0			57.2	
32 Kearney R . . .	.7			61.5	
38 Keating R . . .	1.5	**		71.9	
33 Kilburn R . . .	.1			68.1	
40 Miller R	1.3	*		60.9	
30 O'Brien D . . .	2.2	*		61.2	
39 Ostertag R. . .	1.4	*		64.8	
42 Pillion R. . . .	2.5	*		57.6	
41 Radwan R . . .	8.4	*		63.1	
43 Reed R.	.6			64.8	
35 Riehlman R . .	1.4			63.5	
28 St. George R .	3.2			64.9	
36 Taber R	.9			68.4	
31 Taylor R	.9	**		66.2	
1 Wainwright R .	4.4	*		63.1	
29 Wharton R . . .	3.1			66.5	
34 Williams R. . .	.8			59.3	
New York City					
8 Anfuso D . . .	5.6	*		77.7	
5 Bosch R	8.1	*		51.7	⊗
24 Buckley D . . .	.4	*		57.6	
11 Celler D. . . .	4.9	*		83.5	
17 Coudert R . . .	1.0	**		50.2	⊗
20 Davidson D . .	2.9	*		67.2	
7 Delaney D. . .	.5	*		59.0	
23 Dollinger D . .	17.1	*		75.6	
18 Donovan D . .	12.0	**		—	
12 Dorn R.	2.9	**		51.3	⊗
22 Vacancy. . . .	8.5	*		67.8	
25 Fino R	1.3	*		50.4	⊗
6 Holtzman D . .	3.6	*		54.5	O
10 Kelly D	27.6	*		76.8	X
9 Keogh D. . . .	13.1	*		71.1	
19 Klein D	2.5	*		74.6	
4 Latham R . . .	.6	*		54.2	O
13 Multer D . . .	.6	*		78.8	
16 Powell D . . .	86.8	*		77.6	X
15 Ray R	1.4	*		51.6	O
14 Rooney D . . .	1.6	*		73.1	
21 Zelenko D. . .	10.0	*		67.8	
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D. .	12.3			52.2	⊗
3 Barden D. . . .	33.2			77.3	X
1 Bonner D. . . .	44.2			92.5	X
7 Carlyle D . . .	30.9			81.2	
5 Chatham D. . .	26.0			66.2	X
4 Cooley D . . .	30.1			—	
8 Deane D. . . .	23.3			59.1	X
6 Durham D . . .	23.3			74.2	
2 Fountain D . .	51.8			—	
10 Jonas R	17.4			57.5	X
11 Jones D	12.8			67.5	
12 Shuford D . . .	7.1			61.5	
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R . . .	.04			71.7	
AL Krueger R . . .				62.4	
OHIO					
9 Ashley D . . .	6.7	†		36.4	⊗
14 Ayres R	6.0			54.6	⊗
13 Baumhart R . .	3.5			59.1	
8 Betts R.	.7			63.0	
22 Bolton, F.P. R	6.6	*		58.3	
11 Bolton, O.P. R	2.9	*		65.3	
16 Bow R	3.4			58.3	
7 Brown R	5.9			62.2	
5 Clevenger R. .	.4			59.5	
20 Feighan D. . .	.8	*		67.7	
18 Hays D	2.8			57.3	
15 Henderson R. .	2.1			54.0	O
2 Hess R.	16.4	*		58.4	X
10 Jenkins R . . .	2.0			61.7	
19 Kirwan D . . .	8.1	*		67.5	
4 McCulloch R .	2.0			67.6	
17 McGregor R. .	2.0			64.6	
23 Minshall R . .	1.1			67.5	
6 Polk D.	2.6			52.2	⊗
3 Schenck R. . .	8.2			52.6	⊗
1 Scherer R . . .	9.6	*		64.3	
21 Vanik D. . . .	28.0	*		76.0	X
12 Vorys R	10.3			61.5	
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D. . . .	7.6			83.3	
1 Belcher R . . .	5.5			58.8	
2 Edmondson D .	8.5			64.7	
5 Jarman D . . .	6.6			66.0	
4 Steed D	7.7			—	
6 Wickersham D.	4.0			69.3	
OREGON					
2 Coon R	.3			52.6	O
4 Ellsworth R . .	.1			55.9	
3 Green D . . .	2.1			52.4	O
1 Norblad R. . .	.1			63.0	
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Vacancy. . . .	5.4			69.0	
17 Bush R.	.5			56.5	
10 Corrigg R . . .	.4			50.5	O
25 Clark D	2.9			53.5	O
29 Corbett R . . .	3.7			60.6	
9 Dague R. . . .	4.5			62.6	
28 Eberharter D. .	18.3			65.1	X
12 Fenton R. . . .	.1			55.5	
11 Flood D	.2			50.9	O
27 Fulton R. . . .	2.6			62.8	
23 Gavin R. . . .	.4			61.9	
7 James R	7.1			60.9	
24 Kearns R . . .	2.0			52.0	O
21 Kelley D . . .	2.0			61.1	
8 King R.	.9			51.2	O
13 McConnell R .	4.2			64.3	
26 Morgan D . . .	4.1			65.3	
16 Mumma R . . .	4.7			59.8	
19 Quigley D. . .	1.7			51.0	⊗
14 Rhodes D . . .	1.3			62.0	
22 Saylor R. . . .	1.2			51.9	O
18 Simpson R . . .	1.0			55.9	
20 Van Zandt R. .	.6			56.3	
15 Walter D . . .	.6			81.6	
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D . . .	23.2			61.5	X
3 Byrne D	19.3			55.4	X
4 Chudoff D. . . .	44.8			65.7	X
2 Granahan D. .	17.2			61.2	X
5 Green D. . . .	2.1			55.0	O
6 Scott R	4.0			50.6	⊗
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D . . .	1.2	*		60.4	
1 Forand D . . .	2.4	*		59.2	
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D. . .	22.6			—	
3 Dorn D	27.0			—	
6 McMillan D. .	48.5			—	
5 Richards D. . .	36.4			—	
2 Riley D	44.9			—	
1 Rivers D. . . .	51.7			—	
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	.1			62.7	
1 Lovre R	.1			58.0	
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	6.2			58.0	
6 Bass D.	13.6			—	
8 Cooper D . . .	25.0			—	
9 Davis D	37.3			83.5	X
4 Evins D	7.3			—	
3 Frazier D . . .	13.0			59.2	X
7 Murray D . . .	24.9			—	
5 Priest D	20.0			90.8	
1 Reece R	2.8			62.5	
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	13.5			52.9	⊗
14 Bell D.	5.2			93.8	
2 Brooks D. . . .	21.5			—	
17 Burleson D. . .	3.0			—	
AL Dies D.	12.7			88.0	
7 Dowdy D . . .	30.7			—	
21 Fisher D. . . .	2.7			—	
3 Gentry D . . .	26.1			—	
13 Ikard D	4.7			—	
20 Kilday D . . .	6.5			—	
15 Kilgore D . . .	.4			—	
19 Mahon D . . .	5.2			—	
1 Patman D . . .	28.1			—	
11 Poage D. . . .	16.1			—	
4 Rayburn D. . .	13.4			—	
18 Rogers D. . . .	3.0			64.9	
16 Rutherford D. .	2.7			—	
6 Teague D . . .	26.9			—	
8 Thomas D . . .	18.5			62.1	X
9 Thompson D . .	19.3			—	
10 Thornberry D .	16.8			—	
12 Wright D . . .	9.9			—	
UTAH					
2 Dawson R . . .	.4			57.2	
1 Dixon R	.4			53.4	O
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R . . .	.1			61.4	
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D . . .	49.4			—	
10 Broyhill R . . .	7.9			53.7	⊗
3 Gary D	26.1			58.0	X
2 Hardy D. . . .	27.7			74.4	X
7 Harrison D. . .	9.2			74.2	
9 Jennings D . .	3.2			50.5	⊗
6 Poff R	14.3			62.3	X
1 Robeson D. . .	33.0			—	
8 Smith D	27.2			66.6	X
5 Tuck D	23.6			—	
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R . . .	1.0			61.0	
5 Horan R	.4			58.6	
3 Mack R	.4			64.9	
AL Magnuson D. .	1.3			57.6	
1 Pelly R	3.1	*		52.6	⊗
6 Tollefson R . .	1.5	*		55.2	
2 Westland R . .	.2	*		52.4	O
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D . . .	4.2			58.9	
4 Burnside D . .	1.8			50.2	⊗
6 Byrd D.	8.1			62.7	
5 Kee D.	12.4			67.5	
1 Mollohan D . .	3.2			52.7	⊗
2 Staggers D . .	3.1			55.0	O
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R. . . .	.1			62.0	
2 Davis R	.3			54.0	O
9 Johnson D. . .	.1			55.4	
7 Laird R	.03			59.1	
10 O'Konski R . .	.1			59.7	
5 Reuss D	4.9	*		52.2	⊗
1 Smith R	1.1			54.4	O
6 Van Pelt R . .	.04			62.5	
3 Withrow R. . .	.1			62.1	
4 Zablocki D . .	.3	*		71.1	
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R. . .	.9			56.2	

(Continued from page 795)

Whereas 24 of the 32 Democratic-held balance-of-power districts were more than 5 percent Negro in 1950, 15 or one-half of the 29 GOP-held districts were less than 5 percent Negro in 1950. But in seven of the 15, Republican candidates won with less than 51 percent of the vote, marking these as districts open to strong Democratic challenge. If, however, we assume that the majority of Negroes voting in these districts in 1954 voted Democratic, any shift of Negro support to the Republican party in 1956 would have the effect of diminishing Democratic chances for capturing these seats.

An instance is the Indiana 3rd, composed of four counties on the Michigan border centering on South Bend. The 1950 Negro population numbered about 12,000 or 4.5 percent of a 396,000 total. In 1954, Rep. Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. won by 2,033 votes, at a time when South Bend was suffering heavy unemployment. A switch by Negroes to the GOP column might frustrate Democratic hopes of winning this district in 1956, even though Crumpacker is retiring.

Outlook for 1956

The case for a switch was explained in blunt terms April 11 by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a speech before 5,000 Chicago Negroes. Referring to the largely-voteless southern Negroes, he said:

"Up here we can have something to say about the party that made (Sen. James O.) Eastland (D Miss.) Chairman of the (Senate Judiciary) Committee which can choke us whether we live in Mississippi, Illinois or Montana.

"Up here we can strike a blow in defense of our brothers in the South, if necessary by swapping the known devil for the suspected witch. It could be that the witch, if freed of the political necessity of teaming up with the devil, just might do better by us.

"Certainly, with Eastland on our necks, and with every southern politician yelling that we won't get our rights until doomsday, we cannot be any worse off than we are now."

In order to assume control of the 85th Congress in 1957, Republicans must score a net gain of two Senate and 15 House seats in the November election. In only two non-South states where Democratic Senators are up for re-election can it be said, on the basis of 1950 statistics, that Negroes hold the balance of power -- in Missouri (7.5 percent Negro) where Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. got 53.6 percent of the 1950 vote, and New York (6.2 percent Negro) where Sen. Herbert H. Lehman was elected by 52.6 percent of the 1950 vote. Republicans also are conceded a chance in Kentucky (6.9 percent Negro), where Sen. Earle C. Clements was elected in 1950 by 54.4 percent of the vote.

As pointed out above, Negroes held the balance of power, at least theoretically, in 14 districts that elected Democrats in 1954 by less than 55 percent of the vote. In 10 of these districts Democrats replaced Republicans. A major switch by Negro voters in these districts could elect Republicans in 1956.

Interviews with Democratic and Republican professional political students of the subject produced substantial agreement on these points:

- A majority of Negroes backed Democratic Congressional candidates in 1954; in the case of many close contests they provided the margin of victory.

Where U.S. Negroes Live

Distribution of 435 Congressional districts, by region and party of incumbent Representative, in terms of proportion of Negroes in district's population.

	Total	Democrat	Republican
UNITED STATES	435	232	203
0-5 percent Negro	256	84	172
5-10 percent Negro	58	38	20
10-20 percent Negro	41	31	10
20 percent and over	80	79	1
U.S. EXCEPT SOUTH	315	122	193
0-5 percent Negro	243	73	170
5-10 percent Negro	37	20	17
10-20 percent Negro	21	16	5
20 percent and over	14	13	1
SOUTH	120	110	10
0-5 percent Negro	13	11	2
5-10 percent Negro	21	18	3
10-20 percent Negro	20	15	5
20 percent and over	66	66	--
EAST	129	58	71
0-5 percent Negro	92	31	61
5-10 percent Negro	18	10	8
10-20 percent Negro	11	10	1
20 percent and over	8	7	1
MIDWEST	129	44	85
0-5 percent Negro	100	25	75
5-10 percent Negro	16	9	7
10-20 percent Negro	7	4	3
20 percent and over	6	6	--
WEST	57	20	37
0-5 percent Negro	51	17	34
5-10 percent Negro	3	1	2
10-20 percent Negro	3	2	1
20 percent and over	--	--	--

Based on 1950 census figures

- It appeared certain that in 1956 Democrats would lose and Republicans would gain some Negro votes.

(NOTE: A significant switch of Negro voters to President Eisenhower and many other GOP candidates occurred Nov. 6. Unofficial returns showed the switch was heaviest in southern cities but occurred also in cities like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, where up to 85 percent of Negro voters formerly voted Democratic. The extent of the switch cannot be measured until official returns are available for analysis in 1957.)

Aside from the civil rights issue, some Negro leaders feel that the Republican party today offers Negroes greater opportunities for participation, recognition and advancement, just as the Democratic party sought and welcomed potential Negro leaders in the early Thirties. If true, this trend might have long as well as short run significance in developing an independent Negro vote.

STEEL, AUTOWORKERS' DISTRICTS

Congressional Quarterly in 1956 analyzed official census figures to determine which Congressional districts were most directly affected by the well-being of the steel and auto industries. Results of CQ's study:

STEELWORKERS

CQ's study was based on the 1950 census of population, latest complete figures available. Included in this steelworker category were all employees of what the Census Bureau calls the "primary metal industries." About three-quarters of the employees work in blast furnaces, steel mills and iron and steel foundries. The bulk of these persons are in plants organized by the United Steelworkers. The others are engaged in industries connected with copper, lead, zinc and aluminum processing. Many of these plants, too, have Steelworker unions. Generally speaking, this is a steel industry study, but in certain states the majority of the workers may be in other plants. In Connecticut, for example, more than half the employees referred to are engaged in nonferrous metal rolling and drawing, primarily copper and brass.

The survey located 206 districts where more than 1,000 persons were employed in steel and other primary metal industries. The districts are listed in the chart on page 801. Of the 28 districts with the largest number of steelworkers, 11 are in Pennsylvania, seven in Ohio, two each in Illinois and Maryland, and one each in Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia, Michigan, New York and Connecticut.

Political Makeup

The districts were represented in the 84th Congress by 97 Democrats and 109 Republicans. They have been divided into three categories for political analysis in the table below:

Winning Candidate's Share of '54 Vote:	Democrats	Republicans
More than 60%	58	41
55-60%	20	35
Less than 55%	19	33
Total	97	109

The marginal districts -- those in which the winning candidate received less than 55 percent of the vote -- are indicated by an asterisk in the chart on page 801.

Twenty-eight of the 206 districts have more than 10,000 steelworkers. The analysis of their political makeup shows:

Winning Candidate's Share of '54 Vote:	Democrats	Republicans
More than 60%	13	3
55-60%	1	5
Less than 55%	2	4
Total	16	12

The five districts with the largest number of steelworkers elected Democrats in 1954: Indiana 1st, Pennsylvania 30th, Ohio 19th, Pennsylvania 25th and Alabama 9th. Illinois' 4th District, with 22,704 steelworkers, sixth largest total in the country, elected a Republican in 1954. Results were the same in 1956.

The most notable fact about the districts with 1,000 or more steelworkers is their relative political stability. Only 15 of the 206 -- 7.3 percent -- switched party representation in 1954. By comparison, 11 of the 117 districts with 1,000 or more auto workers -- 9.4 percent -- switched in 1954.

Thirteen of the steelworkers' districts switched to the Democratic column in 1954: Delaware at-large; Illinois 3rd and 12th; Michigan 6th and 17th; Missouri 4th; Ohio 9th; Oregon 3rd; Pennsylvania 11th, 19th and 25th; West Virginia 4th; Wisconsin 5th. Two switched to the Republicans: California 6th and Ohio 15th.

In 1956 10 steelworker districts changed party control. All of the Republican gains in the House -- nine seats -- came in steelworker districts: Connecticut 1st; Delaware at-large; Illinois 3rd; Michigan 6th; New Jersey 6th and 14th; Pennsylvania 19th; West Virginia 1st and 4th. (Five of these were 1954 switches.) The Democrats picked up one new seat in the steelworker category: Montana's 2nd.

The large steel districts -- those with more than 10,000 steelworkers -- display the greatest political stability. In 1952, none of the 28 big steel districts wavered in party allegiance. In 1954 and again in 1956 only one of the 28 switched parties: Pennsylvania 25th switched to the Democrats in 1954; West Virginia 1st turned Republican in 1956.

Balance of Power Districts

Steelworkers may be said to hold a theoretical balance of power in 27 of the marginal districts won with less than 55 percent of the vote in 1954. (Comparable figures for the 1956 election will not be available until 1957.) In these districts, the proportion of steelworkers to the total number of workers was greater than the winning candidate's margin. These 27 districts elected eight Democrats and 19 Republicans in 1954.

The Democrats held these eight: Ohio 6th and 9th districts; Pennsylvania 11th, 19th and 25th; West Virginia 1st and 4th; Wisconsin 5th.

These were held by Republicans: California 6th; Colorado 3rd; Connecticut 3rd, 5th and at-large; Illinois 4th and 11th; Indiana 3rd, 5th, 6th and 9th; Kentucky 3rd; Michigan 7th; Montana 2nd; Ohio 3rd; Pennsylvania 6th, 8th, 22nd and 24th.

There are, of course, cross-currents at work in these districts. For instance, in 14 of the 27 districts where steelworkers hold a theoretical balance of power, Negroes also do. In nine of the 27 districts, autoworkers hold a theoretical balance of power. (See next page) Seven districts were so closely contested in 1954 that

bloc voting by either steelworkers, autoworkers or Negroes could have thrown the election to the other party.

AUTOWORKERS

The census figures for autoworkers include all managerial and production employees in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing but exclude employees in plants making tires, auto glass, hardware and trim, metal stampings, headlights, ignitions and storage batteries, when those plants are separate from automobile manufacturing and assembly operation.

CQ's study found 117 districts where more than 1,000 persons were employed in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing. The districts are listed in the adjoining column. They are centered in 10 states: California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Political Makeup

The districts were represented in the 84th Congress by 68 Republicans and 49 Democrats.

They have been divided into three categories for political analysis:

Winning Candidate's Share of '54 Vote:	Democrats	Republicans
More than 60%	31	27
55-60%	8	20
Less than 55%	10	21
Total	49	68

The marginal districts -- those in which the winner's share was less than 55 percent of the vote -- are indicated on the adjoining chart.

Balance of Power Districts

In any district with a close political balance and a large number of autoworkers, their influence is bound to be felt, even if it cannot be proved they hold the "balance of power." To check on this potential influence, CQ computed the percentage of workers in the marginal Congressional districts employed in the automotive industry. Fifteen marginal districts were found where the proportion of autoworkers was greater than the winning candidate's 1954 margin of victory.

The 15 "balance of power" districts were represented in the 84th Congress by nine Republicans and six Democrats. The six Democratic districts all switched from the Republicans in 1954; one of the nine GOP districts had gone Democratic in 1952.

These were the Democratic seats: Indiana 8th; Michigan 6th and 17th; Missouri 4th; Ohio 9th*; Wisconsin 5th*. The Republicans held these: California 6th*; Indiana 3rd*; Kentucky 3rd*; Michigan 7th* and 18th; Ohio 3rd*; Pennsylvania 6th* and 8th*; Wisconsin 1st.

(Districts marked with an asterisk in the list above were those in which steelworkers also had a possible "balance of power.")

Only one of these 15 switched in the 1956 election; the Michigan 6th, the largest autoworkers district in the country, went back to the GOP. Three other districts with more than 1,000 autoworkers also switched to the Republicans while the Democrats made no pick-ups.

Autoworkers' Districts

Congressional districts which had more than 1,000 persons employed in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing according to the 1950 census.

Asterisk indicates the district is politically marginal, i.e., the winning candidate in 1954 received less than 55 percent of the vote. †shows switches to the GOP in 1956.

CALIFORNIA

6 Baldwin R*	1,443
8 Miller D	3,768
23 Doyle D	4,313
21 Hiestand R	1,281
25 Hillings R	1,203
19 Holifield D	2,056
18 Hosmer R*	1,772
17 King D	1,479
26 Roosevelt D	1,237

CONNECTICUT

4 Morano R	1,321
AL Sadlak R*	2,744

DELAWARE

AL McDowell D*†	2,118

GEORGIA

5 Davis D	3,988
9 Landrum D	1,081

ILLINOIS

16 Allen R	1,148
14 Reed R	1,037
22 Springer R	1,083
7 Bowler D	1,414
13 Church R	1,619
1 Dawson D	1,113
5 Kluczynski D	1,583
4 McVey R*	2,710
3 Murray D*†	1,370
6 O'Brien D	1,260
2 O'Hara D	1,315

INDIANA

4 Adair R	8,739
5 Beamer R*	3,897
7 Bray R	1,461
11 Brownson R*	7,490
3 Crumpacker R*	23,821
8 Denton D*	3,073
2 Halleck R	2,141
6 Harden R*	1,043
10 Harvey R	12,665
1 Madden D	1,007
9 Wilson R	1,149

KANSAS

2 Scrivner R*	2,375

KENTUCKY

3 Robsion R*	2,258

MARYLAND

2 Devereux R	1,609
3 Garmatz D	1,669

MASSACHUSETTS

4 Donohue D	1,157

MICHIGAN

12 Bennett R	1,181
8 Bentley R	15,135
10 Cederberg R	5,885
18 Dondero R*	44,700
5 Ford R	7,571
6 Hayworth D*†	71,220
4 Hoffman R	5,640
3 Johansen R	5,778
2 Meader R	16,486
9 Thompson R	3,205
7 Wolcott R*	23,818
13 Diggs D	41,077
15 Dingell D	38,840
17 Griffiths D*	27,948
16 Lesinski D	60,509
1 Machrowicz D	57,506
14 Rabaut D	48,398

MINNESOTA

5 Judd R	1,112
4 McCarthy D	1,025

MISSOURI

5 Bolling D	3,853
4 Christopher D*	3,661
2 Curtis R*	1,838
6 Hull D*	1,062
1 Karsten D	5,356
3 Sullivan D	3,227

NEW JERSEY

11 Addonizio D	1,109
3 Auchincloss R	1,624
5 Frelinghuysen R	2,357
12 Kean R*	1,082
9 Osmers R	1,242
10 Rodino D	1,253
4 Thompson D	3,818
6 Williams D†	3,212

NEW YORK

37 Cole R	1,834
27 Gwinn R	3,095
38 Keating R	1,678
40 Miller R	6,843
39 Ostertag R	2,334
42 Pillion R	4,441
41 Radwan R	7,092
35 Riehlman R	3,449

OHIO

9 Ashley D*	14,450
13 Baumhart R	3,798
8 Betts R	1,782
22 Bolton, F.P.,R.	6,437
11 Bolton, O.P.R.	2,517
7 Brown R	6,315
5 Clevenger R	2,458
20 Feighan D	8,508
2 Hess R	3,220
4 McCulloch R	2,034
17 McGregor R	1,154
23 Minshall R	2,469
3 Schenck R*	9,300
1 Scherer R	3,570
21 Vanik D	8,006
12 Vorys R	2,930

PENNSYLVANIA

7 James R	2,178
8 King R*	3,711
13 McConnell R	2,240
14 Rhodes D	2,430
3 Byrne D	1,279
4 Chudoff D	1,852
2 Granahan D	1,161
5 Green D*	2,030
6 Scott R*	1,268

TENNESSEE

9 Davis D	2,192

TEXAS

5 Alger R*	2,089
AL Dies D	4,497

VIRGINIA

2 Hardy D	1,004

WASHINGTON

AL Magnuson D	1,474

WISCONSIN

2 Davis R*	1,032
5 Reuss D*	7,627
1 Smith R*	11,119
6 Van Pelt R	1,994
3 Withrow R	2,078
4 Zablocki D	4,843

Congressional Districts Having at Least 1,000 Steelworkers

Congressional districts that had more than 1,000 persons employed in basic metal industries, according to the 1950 census, numbered 206.

Asterisk indicates the district is politically marginal, i.e., the winning candidate in 1954 received less than 55 percent of the vote. † shows districts that switched party allegiance in 1956.

ALABAMA
9 Huddleston D 28,704
8 Jones D 3,463
5 Rains D 6,549
4 Roberts D 4,844
6 Selden D 1,770

ARIZONA
1 Rhodes R* 1,423
2 Udall D 2,445

CALIFORNIA
7 Allen R* 1,436
6 Baldwin R* 4,562
8 Miller D 2,104
5 Shelley D 1,345
27 Sheppard D 4,224
9 Younger R* 1,371
23 Doyle D 4,399
25 Hillings R 1,546
19 Holifield D 2,905
17 King D 2,336
26 Roosevelt D 2,016

COLORADO
3 Chenoweth R 7,021
1 Rogers D 1,521

CONNECTICUT
3 Cretella R* 4,784
1 Dodd D † 2,443
4 Morano R 7,022
5 Patterson R* 16,222
AL Sadlak R* 31,122

DELAWARE
AL McDowell D*† 1,783

GEORGIA
5 Davis D 2,482

IDAHO
1 Pfost D* 1,662

ILLINOIS
16 Allen R 4,737
17 Arends R 1,721
19 Chiperfield R 1,615
15 Mason R 5,562
24 Price D 10,782
14 Vacancy 3,292
22 Springer R 1,412
18 Velde R 2,883
7 Bowler D 4,864
12 Boyle D* 1,156
13 Church R 4,191
1 Dawson D 7,051
8 Gordon D 2,178
10 Hoffman R 3,007
5 Kluczynski D 4,129
4 McVey R* 22,704
3 Murray D*† 4,677
6 O'Brien D 3,079
2 O'Hara D 9,258
11 Sheehan R* 2,108
9 Yates D 1,757

INDIANA
4 Adair R 3,111
5 Beamer R* 7,234
11 Brownson R* 4,093
3 Crumpacker R* 1,933
2 Halleck R 4,943
6 Harden R* 2,674
10 Harvey R 2,607
1 Madden D 50,385
9 Wilson R* 2,220

IOWA
1 Schwengel R 2,821

KENTUCKY
3 Robsion R* 2,102
5 Spence D 5,337

MARYLAND
2 Devereux R 11,737
4 Fallon D 5,066
7 Friedel D* 4,031
3 Garmatz D 10,493

MASSACHUSETTS
2 Boland D 2,076
4 Donohue D 6,867
1 Heselton R 1,335
14 Martin R 1,173
9 Nicholson R 1,280
3 Philbin D 2,219

MICHIGAN
8 Bentley R 6,809
10 Cederberg R 1,782
18 Dondero R* 2,704
5 Ford R 1,862
6 Hayworth D*† 1,620
4 Hoffman R 3,073
3 Johansen R 2,283
2 Meader R 2,090
9 Thompson R 4,286
7 Wolcott R* 5,400
13 Diggs D 2,935
15 Dingell D 3,507
17 Griffiths D* 2,038
16 Lesinski D 14,065
1 Machrowicz D 4,122
14 Rabaut D 2,827

MINNESOTA
8 Blatnik D 3,709
4 McCarthy D 1,020
3 Wier D 1,070

MISSOURI
5 Bolling D 2,816
4 Christopher D* 2,169
2 Curtis R* 2,469
1 Karsten D 2,747
3 Sullivan D 3,993

MONTANA
2 Fjare R*† 1,812
1 Metcalf D 3,752

NEW JERSEY
11 Addonizio D 2,109
3 Auchincloss R 1,180
8 Canfield R* 1,328
5 Frelinghuysen R 5,189
12 Kean R* 2,106
9 Osmers R 1,928
10 Rodino D 2,313
13 Sieminski D 2,301
4 Thompson D 6,723
14 Tumulty D† 1,073
7 Widnall R 2,208
6 Williams D † 3,885
1 Wolverton R* 1,233

NEW MEXICO
AL Dempsey D 1,026
AL Fernandez D 1,026

NEW YORK
37 Cole R 1,544
27 Gwinn R 1,917
33 Kilburn R 4,685
40 Miller R 9,021
30 O'Brien D 1,771
39 Ostertag R 1,477
42 Pillion R 17,064
41 Radwan R 8,748
43 Reed R 2,710
35 Riehlman R 4,762
36 Taber R 1,444
34 Williams R 5,760
8 Anfuso D 1,405
7 Delaney D 1,022

NORTH CAROLINA
9 Alexander D* 1,022

OHIO
9 Ashley D* 4,694
14 Ayres R* 2,342
13 Baumhart R 15,404
8 Betts R 2,121
22 Bolton, F.P. R 5,070
11 Bolton, O.P. R 13,700
16 Bow R 20,830
7 Brown R 1,825
5 Clevenger R 1,559
20 Feighan D 11,837
18 Hays D 18,716
15 Henderson R* 1,062
2 Hess R 2,593
10 Jenkins R 2,177
19 Kirwan D 36,829
4 McCulloch R 1,683
17 McGregor R 3,291
23 Minshall R 4,110
6 Polk D* 4,168
3 Schenck R* 9,655
1 Scherer R 1,614
21 Vanik D 17,909
12 Vorys R 2,594

OKLAHOMA
1 Belcher R 2,268
2 Edmondson D 1,695

OREGON
3 Green D* 2,720

PENNSYLVANIA
30 Holland D 43,078
17 Bush R 2,125
25 Clark D* 34,902
29 Corbett R 17,302
9 Dague R 7,623
28 Eberharter D 12,413
12 Fenton R 1,531
11 Flood D* 1,611
27 Fulton R 20,537
23 Gavin R 1,412
7 James R 3,592
24 Kearns R* 12,394
21 Kelley D 18,203
8 King R* 8,712
13 McConnell R 6,974
26 Morgan D 13,846
16 Mumma R 10,443
19 Quigley D* † 2,453
14 Rhodes D 7,469
22 Saylor R* 17,137
18 Simpson R 3,084
20 Van Zandt R 1,481
15 Walter D 16,676
3 Byrne D 1,849
4 Chudoff D 2,259
5 Green D* 2,732
6 Scott R* 1,843

RHODE ISLAND
2 Fogarty D 2,356
1 Forand D 2,168

TENNESSEE
2 Baker R 7,294
3 Frazier D 3,494

TEXAS
2 Brooks D 1,464
AL Dies D 15,911
18 Rogers D 1,031
16 Rutherford D 1,315
8 Thomas D 5,131
9 Thompson D 1,772

UTAH
2 Dawson R 8,338

VIRGINIA
6 Poff R 1,669

WASHINGTON
5 Horan R 2,934
3 Mack R 1,542
AL Magnuson D 9,465
1 Pelly R* 1,833
6 Tollefson R 2,813

WEST VIRGINIA
3 Bailey D 1,742
4 Burnside D*† 2,970
1 Mollohan D*† 14,898

WISCONSIN
8 Byrnes R 1,065
2 Davis R* 2,378
5 Reuss D* 4,175
1 Smith R* 4,320
6 Van Pelt R 2,112
4 Zablocki D 7,322

GAS LOBBYISTS PLEAD GUILTY, FINED $2,500 EACH

Elmer Patman of Austin, Texas, and John M. Neff of Lexington, Neb., lawyers for the Superior Oil Co. of California, Dec. 14 pleaded guilty to violating the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act by failing to register while lobbying for the natural gas bill (HR 6645) to exempt producers from federal regulation. They were fined $2,500 each and given one-year suspended jail sentences by U.S. District Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy in Washington, D.C.

The Superior Oil Co. was fined $5,000 on each of two counts of "aiding and abetting" the failure of Patman and Neff to register. The government dropped all other counts of the indictment. Superior Oil, Neff and Patman had been charged with conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States; Neff and Patman also were charged with improperly trying to influence the vote of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill by offering him a $2,500 campaign contribution. (See p. 478)

The two lawyers and the oil company were the first convictions under the lobbying law enacted Aug. 2, 1946.

Under terms of the lobby law Neff, Patman and the Superior Oil Co. also are prohibited, for a period of three years from the date of conviction, from attempting to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any proposed legislation, or from appearing before a Congressional committee in support of or in opposition to proposed legislation. They will be on probation for one year.

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act requires the registration with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of any person who "shall engage himself for pay or for any consideration" for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. Registrants are required to file quarterly reports of their receipts and expenditures.

U.S. Attorney William A. Paisley said the case was not one of a "trivial violation of the statute." He said the Superior Oil Co. spent about $5,000 to publish a brochure, The Natural Gas Issue, which was "liberally distributed in the Senate." He said the case was aggravated by the campaign contribution offered Case.

Attorneys Edward B. Williams for Patman and Edward Burroughs for Neff told the court their clients had previously unblemished records. They described the violation for which guilty pleas were entered as highly technical, adding that the language of the law made it difficult to determine a violation. Judge McGarraghy agreed it was difficult at times to tell just who had to register as a lobbyist, but said that when he was in private practice he advised clients, "when in doubt, register."

In requesting dismissal of the conspiracy charge against Superior Oil, the government introduced a motion of information charging the company with two counts of aiding and abetting the failure of Neff and Patman to register. Under the law of the District of Columbia this action made Superior liable as a principal in the case. Attorney Roger Robb, representing the oil company, said the company entered its plea of guilty because Neff and Patman had "acknowledged that they have been technically guilty of violating the Lobbying Act." He said neither the company nor any of its officials or directors "ever had any intention of violating the act or any other law." Robb said "no official or director of the company knew anything about the actions" of Patman and Neff.

Judge McGarraghy said he imposed the one-year jail sentence "as a warning to others that they could not take this law lightly." Paisley told CQ that he thought it was a "very sensible judgment."

The case was set into motion Feb. 3 when Sen. Case announced during Senate debate on the gas bill that he had rejected a $2,500 campaign contribution he felt was offered in connection with the bill. Neff said he had left the money with the chairman of Case's campaign committee "without any strings attached." Case voted against the bill, although he had been listed as one of its probable supporters. The Senate Feb. 6 passed the bill by a 53-38 roll-call vote, sending it to the White House. The House had previously passed the bill July 28, 1955, by a 209-203 vote. President Eisenhower Feb. 17 vetoed the bill because of what he said were "arrogant" and "highly questionable" activities.

The Senate Feb. 7 adopted, by a 90-0 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Res 205) setting up a Select Committee to investigate the campaign contribution offer. Headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), the Committee heard testimony from Patman that the $2,500 offered Case came from the personal funds of Howard B. Keck, president of Superior Oil. Neff said he got the money through Patman and the purpose of the offer was to aid Senators they believed to be of the economic school of thought that would aid the gas bill.

The Committee April 7 said (S Rept 1724) "the objective of the individuals who initiated and carried out this chain of events was to influence by political contribution the vote" of a Senator. The report said "there was neither a bribe nor an attempt to bribe," but "this is a case of irresponsibility run riot."

The Committee recommended the Justice Department examine the transcript of the hearings "in order to determine whether or not any federal statutes" had been violated and to "take such action as is appropriate."

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. July 24 announced that a federal grand jury had indicted Neff, Patman and the Superior Oil Co. on charges of conspiracy. Neff and Patman were charged with attempting to bribe a Senator and failure to register under the lobbying law. Patman and Neff Sept. 7 pleaded innocent to charges of conspiracy to violate the lobbying law and attempting to influence a Senator.

The maximum penalty for conviction of conspiracy is a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for five years. For conviction of giving money to a Member of Congress with intent to influence his decision, the law provides a maximum fine of three times the amount of money, or imprisonment for three years, or both. For violation of the Lobbying Act, the law calls for a maximum fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

The last major prosecution under the lobbying law was in 1954 when, in U.S. vs. Harriss, et al. (347 U.S. 612), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law, but limited its application to persons engaging in "direct communication with Members of Congress on pending or proposed federal legislation."

Judge McGarraghy Dec. 14 said since the defendants pleaded guilty in the gas case it was not necessary for him to interpret the language of the law, but only to consider the violations and the punishment necessary.

SECTION 12

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS of 1956



POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF 1956

JAN. 3 -- Second session of 84th Congress convenes. House swears in new Rep. Dingell (D Mich.), receives resignation of Rep. Fine (D N.Y.).

JAN. 5 -- Eisenhower State of the Union message predicts balanced budget, expanded domestic programs.

JAN. 8 -- President, at first press conference since Aug. 4, 1955, says he hasn't decided whether to seek re-election.

JAN. 9 -- Eisenhower submits 9-point farm program featuring soil bank.

JAN. 12 -- In school message, President proposes $1.25 billion federal aid for classroom construction.

JAN. 16 -- Fiscal 1957 Budget calls for $65.9 billion in expenditures, estimates tax receipts at $66.3 billion, with $400 million surplus in Treasury.

JAN. 17 -- Sec. of State Dulles answers criticism of his "brink of war" policies quoted in Life magazine.

JAN. 19 -- Eisenhower says he won't object to entry of his name in presidential primaries.

JAN. 24 -- President's Economic Report predicts "tamer" boom in 1956. Elmer Holland (D Pa.) elected to vacant House seat.

JAN. 26 -- In special message, Eisenhower urges adoption of health program featuring greater spending for hospitals and research.

JAN. 27 -- Agriculture Sec. Benson admits "boner" in endorsing -- without reading -- magazine article criticizing farm bloc.

FEB. 3 -- Sen. Case (R S.D.) opposes natural gas bill because of proferred $2500 campaign contribution from lawyer-lobbyist favoring the bill.

FEB. 6 -- Senate passes gas bill, 53-38.

FEB. 7 -- Senate orders probe of Case incident. James C. Healey (D N.Y.) elected to House.

FEB. 8 -- Rep. Chauncey Reed (R Ill.) dies.

FEB. 9 -- In special message, Eisenhower asks extensive revision of immigration law.

FEB. 13 -- Vice President Nixon credits 1954 Supreme Court decision against segregation to "a great Republican Chief Justice, Earl Warren."

FEB. 14 -- President's doctors report him medically able to serve another term, with 5-10 years of active life ahead of him.

FEB. 17 -- Natural gas bill vetoed; Eisenhower criticizes "arrogant" lobbyist efforts on its behalf.

FEB. 22 -- Senate sets up special committee to probe possible corrupt practices involving contributions or lobbying.

FEB. 28 -- Sen. Kilgore (D W.Va.) dies.

FEB. 29 -- Eisenhower says he will seek re-election, convinced his health permits carrying the "burdens of the Presidency" under a reduced work schedule.

MARCH 1 -- House passes Upper Colorado River power and reclamation project, 256-136.

MARCH 2 -- Sen. Eastland (D Miss.) named Judiciary Committee chairman despite protest against his attacks on Supreme Court.

MARCH 6 -- Clarence Manion, chairman of For America, calls for conservative third party.

MARCH 7 -- Eisenhower leaves it to Nixon to say if he's a candidate for Vice President.

MARCH 8 -- Senate defeats rigid 90% of parity farm supports by 54-41 vote.

MARCH 9 -- Interior Sec. McKay says he will resign April 15 and seek GOP nomination to run against Sen. Morse (D Ore.)

MARCH 12 -- 100 southern Congressmen sign manifesto to Congress criticizing Supreme Court segregation decision and pledging "lawful means" to overturn it.

MARCH 13 -- In N.H. presidential primary, Eisenhower, Sen. Kefauver (D Tenn.) sweep delegates, Nixon gets large write-in vote favoring his re-nomination. William R. Laird III (D W.Va.) named Senator.

MARCH 14 -- President says he'd be happy to have Nixon on his ticket.

MARCH 19 -- Senate passes omnibus farm bill with 38 amendments. President asks Congress for $4.9 billion in foreign aid.

MARCH 20 -- Kefauver upsets Stevenson in Minn. presidential primary with 56% of vote.

MARCH 26 -- Supreme Court upholds 1954 law requiring testimony in return for prosecution immunity.

MARCH 27 -- Senate turns down proposals to reform Presidential electoral system.

MARCH 28 -- Congress approves final version of Upper Colorado reclamation and power project.

APRIL 4 -- Eisenhower wins 55% of Wis. primary vote, Kefauver 42%, without major opposition. Sen. Thurmond (D S.C.) resigns but seeks re-election.

APRIL 7 -- Senate group castigates natural gas company officials for attempt to influence vote of Sen. Case (R S.D.)

APRIL 10 -- Eisenhower outpolls Stevenson in Ill. presidential primary.

APRIL 11 -- House and Senate approve farm bill with rigid 90% price supports.

APRIL 16 -- President vetoes farm bill, asks for quick approval of soil bank alone.

APRIL 17 -- Kefauver wins only ½ N.J. convention vote to Gov. Meyner's 35½ votes, trails Eisenhower in N.J. preference vote.

APRIL 18 -- House fails to override farm veto.

APRIL 21 -- In speech to editors' association, Stevenson proposes halt to H-bomb tests.

APRIL 24 -- In Mass. and Pa. preferential primaries, Eisenhower outpolls other candidates.

APRIL 26 -- Nixon says he'll accept Vice Presidential nomination again.

APRIL 30 -- Sen. Barkley (D Ky.) dies.

MAY 1 -- Stevenson beats Kefauver in D.C. delegate primary. Gov. Folsom (D Ala.) trounced by strong segregationist for Democratic committeeman post; Sen. Hill (D Ala.) renominated.

MAY 3 -- House passes new soil bank farm bill.

MAY 5 -- Sen. Johnson (D Texas) wins control of state organization from Gov. Shivers.

MAY 7 -- Kefauver total tops Eisenhower's in Md. preferential primary.

MAY 8 -- President wins 61% of Indiana preference vote to Kefauver's 37%.

MAY 9 -- Sen. George (D Ga.) bows out of re-election race, will advise on NATO.

MAY 10 -- Senate passes federal flood insurance bill.

MAY 12 -- After two-day check-up, President gets good health report.

MAY 16 -- Ike outpolls Kefauver in Neb. primary.

MAY 17 -- House Committee rejects President's long-term foreign aid request. Eisenhower's pledged delegates reach 666, enough to guarantee renomination.
MAY 18 -- Eisenhower and Stevenson win party delegates in Oregon.
MAY 23 -- Congress clears soil bank farm bill.
MAY 25 -- Rep. Granahan (D Pa.) dies.
MAY 26 -- Three N.C. Congressmen defeated in Democratic primary; two were opposed for not signing March 12 segregation manifesto. Sen. Wiley (R Wis.) rejected by state GOP convention, Rep. Davis endorsed in Senate primary race.
MAY 28 -- Frederick Seaton named Sec. of Interior.
MAY 29 -- Stevenson beats Kefauver by narrow margin in Fla. primary. Sen. Clements (D Ky.) wins renomination over Gov. Chandler's candidate.

JUNE 5 -- Stevenson decisively outpolls Kefauver in Calif. primary. Gov. Harriman (D N.Y.) wins 80 delegates, Stevenson 6 (out of 10 sought) in N.Y.
JUNE 7 -- House turns down Eisenhower plea, votes $1.1 billion cut in foreign aid.
JUNE 8-9 -- President hospitalized with intestinal obstruction, successfully undergoes surgery.
JUNE 9 -- Harriman officially enters presidential race.
JUNE 11 -- Supreme Court rules federal security program doesn't apply to persons in non-sensitive jobs.
JUNE 17 -- Sen. Green (D R.I.) sets record for oldest Senator -- 88 years, 8 months and 15 days old.
JUNE 21 -- Robert Humphreys (D Ky.) appointed Senator.
JUNE 25 -- 20 GOP governors petition Ike to run.
JUNE 26 -- Congress sends giant highway bill to White House. Senate votes nearly $1 billion more for Air Force than President wanted.
JUNE 27 -- House votes big pension raise for non-disabled World War I veterans.
JUNE 30 -- Eisenhower leaves hospital for convalescence at Gettysburg.

JULY 5 -- House votes 225-192 to add anti-segregation amendment to school aid bill, then kills the bill.
JULY 6 -- House approves higher postal rates.
JULY 9 -- Congress sends $3.9 billion foreign aid authorization to President.
JULY 10 -- Eisenhower makes clear he's still seeking renomination.
JULY 12 -- Senate approves bill for atomic reactors for peaceful uses.
JULY 13 -- 83 southern Representatives sign manifesto against civil rights bill.
JULY 16 -- Illinois auditor Orville Hodge (R) resigns after charges of embezzling state funds. Senate confirms Simon Sobeloff as circuit judge, 64-19.
JULY 17 -- Senate liberalizes social security.
JULY 19 -- Federal Hells Canyon dam rejected by Senate, 41-51.
JULY 23 -- Harold Stassen causes GOP furor, urges Gov. Herter (R Mass.) as VP candidate instead of Nixon. Civil rights bill passed by House, 279-126, pigeonholed in Senate.
JULY 24 -- House kills bill to speed federal development of atomic power. Two natural gas bill lobbyists indicted for unlawful contribution denounced by Sen. Case (R S.D.) Feb. 3.
JULY 26 -- Senate committee shelves bill to raise postal rates. House rejects Fryingpan-Arkansas bill.
JULY 27 -- Congress grants $3.8 billion in foreign aid funds. Senate votes for liberalized immigration laws, House refuses to act. Congress okays social security and housing bills, then adjourns for 1956. 180 GOP Representatives pledge support of Nixon.
JULY 28 -- Ex-Gov. Thornton (R Colo.) picked to run for retiring Sen. Millikin's (R) seat.
JULY 30 -- Stassen takes leave of absence from White House post to continue drop-Nixon campaign.
JULY 31 -- Kefauver bows out of presidential race, asks support for Stevenson.

AUG. 1 -- Eisenhower, in first press conference since June 6, says he can carry on in job for four more years, is running for the sake of the GOP, praises Nixon but won't state preference for VP nominee.
AUG. 5 -- Rep. Hinshaw (R Calif.) dies.
AUG. 7 -- Gov. Hall (R Kan.) defeated for renomination after controversy over his "liberal" policies.
AUG. 8 -- Eisenhower promises complete physical exam before election day, with frank report to the people if found unfit.
AUG. 11 -- Former President Truman endorses Harriman as Democratic presidential nominee.
AUG. 12 -- Eisenhower confers with bipartisan group of Congressional leaders on Suez Canal crisis.
AUG. 13 -- Democratic convention convenes in Chicago, keynoter Gov. Clement (Tenn.) delivering 10-count "indictment" of Eisenhower Administration.
AUG. 15 -- Democrats haggle over civil rights plank, adopt platform by voice vote.
AUG. 16 -- Stevenson wins presidential nomination on first ballot, 905½ votes to Harriman's 210, seven other contenders' 256½. Stevenson throws VP nomination open to delegates' choice.
AUG. 17 -- Kefauver chosen VP candidate on second ballot after close contest with Sen. Kennedy (Mass.) and others. Truman changes tack, praises Stevenson as a "fighter" he'll support. Stevenson charges failure of GOP leadership.
AUG. 20 -- GOP convention opens in San Francisco, hears keynoter Gov. Langlie (Wash.) hail Eisenhower "crusade."
AUG. 21 -- GOP platform adopted without dissent. Sen. Lehman (D N.Y.), aged 78, declines to seek re-election.
AUG. 22 -- Eisenhower says Stassen has given up opposition to Nixon's renomination, convinced it's the will of most delegates. Eisenhower and Nixon nominated unanimously, with Stassen seconding Nixon.
AUG. 23 -- President calls Republicans the party of the future, of principle not expediency.
AUG. 25 -- Sen. Daniel (D Texas) wins gubernatorial run-off primary.
AUG. 28 -- AFL-CIO executive council endorses Stevenson-Kefauver ticket, 17-5.

SEPT. 7 -- Supreme Court Justice Minton resigns, effective Oct. 15.
SEPT. 10 -- Maine voters re-elect Democratic governor, choose first Dem. Congressman since 1934, one GOP Rep. by 28 votes, another GOP incumbent handily. N.Y. conventions pick state Attorney Gen. Javits (R) and NYC Mayor Wagner (D) for Senate race.
SEPT. 11 -- Sen. Wiley (R Wis.) wins renomination with small plurality over organization-supported Rep. Davis. Gov. Bracken Lee (R Utah), Administration critic, loses in party primary. Sen. Magnuson

(D Wash.) outpolls Gov. Langlie (R) in Senate primaries. Ex-Rep. Carroll (D Colo.) beats ex-Agriculture Sec. Brannan for Senate nomination. No upsets in primaries in Ariz., Minn., N.H. and Vt.

SEPT. 12 -- Eisenhower opens campaign at Gettysburg farm with speech to party workers. Ex-Gov. Talmadge (D Ga.) nominated to fill Sen. George's seat.

SEPT. 13 -- Stevenson, campaigning since his nomination, officially opens the race with attack on GOP record and Nixon as "heir apparent."

SEPT. 18 -- Nixon starts 32-state campaign tour with pledge to tell "the facts" about the Administration's achievements. Rep. Lane (D Mass.), after serving prison term for tax evasion, renominated for House.

SEPT. 19 -- In first campaign broadcast, Eisenhower stresses peace at home and abroad, criticizes Stevenson proposals to end draft and H-bomb tests.

SEPT. 22 -- Stevenson outlines farm policy at Newton, Iowa, calls Benson Ike's "hired man." Nixon, in Colorado, predicts 4-day work week.

SEPT. 25 -- Eisenhower hits back at farm critics in Peoria, Ill. speech. Stevenson, speaking in Little Rock, Ark., applauded for endorsing Supreme Court segregation decision.

SEPT. 27 -- In St. Louis, Stevenson charges GOP stresses "bread and circuses" to hide lack of new ideas.

SEPT. 28 -- Stevenson urges federal aid for school construction and teacher shortages, proposes federal college scholarships or loans. Kefauver says Democrats represent the "Joe Smiths" of USA.

SEPT. 29 -- N.J. judge William J. Brennan (D) named to Supreme Court to replace Minton.

OCT. 1 -- In Cleveland and Lexington, Ky. speeches, Eisenhower details accomplishments of GOP regime, outlines "new direction" of the party.

OCT. 4 -- Stevenson in NYC speech says Ike should "stop trying to run on the Democratic record."

OCT. 5 -- At press conference, Eisenhower says there should not be bar to number of presidential terms.

OCT. 8 -- Senate Committee begins investigation of Ill. bank scandals involving jailed state auditor Hodge. Stevenson outlines proposed health program featuring federal aid to help health insurance reach all Americans.

OCT. 9 -- Alaska territorial voting elects more Democrats than Republicans. Locomotive Engineers, Stevenson supporters in '52, endorse Ike.

OCT. 11 -- Negro Rep. Powell (D N.Y.) endorses Eisenhower for re-election because of President's civil rights stand.

OCT. 12 -- Rep. Priest (D Tenn.) dies. Eisenhower answers questions at "citizens' press conference" on TV. Stevenson, in San Diego, Calif., attacks Ike for "abdication of political leadership."

OCT. 15 -- President announces decision to continue economic aid to Yugoslavia, without heavy military equipment.

OCT. 17 -- Stevenson hammers at Nixon in Mich. speech.

OCT. 20 -- In Cincinnati, Stevenson calls Administration's "sterile" foreign policy its "most serious failure."

OCT. 23 -- Eisenhower issues document on his disarmament and nuclear program, rejecting ban on H-bomb tests without safeguards.

OCT. 28 -- President's doctors report, after hospital examination, that Ike's in "excellent health."

OCT. 31 -- Eisenhower calls military actions against Egypt by Israel, Britain and France "in error," hopes UN can solve dispute, says U.S. won't get involved in Middle East fighting, pledges economic aid to independent Polish and Hungarian governments.

NOV. 1 -- Stevenson says bankrupt GOP policy gave USSR two victories: influence in the Middle East and "the breakdown of the Western alliance."

NOV. 3 -- Sec. of State Dulles operated on for intestinal cancer.

NOV. 5 -- U.S. rejects as "unthinkable" Soviet proposal for joint intervention to halt invasion of Egypt. Stevenson says scientific evidence shows Eisenhower as President would not live through second term.

NOV. 6 -- Eisenhower-Nixon ticket re-elected in landslide, winning 457-74 electoral votes from 41 states, 2 more than in 1952. But Democrats win House and Senate and add to their governorships.

NOV. 7 -- Eisenhower says "modern Republicanism" won the victory. AFL-CIO president Meany gives labor credit for keeping Democrats in control of Congress, says voters endorsed Ike, not the GOP. Newly re-elected Rep. Fernandez (D N.M.) dies.

NOV. 8 -- Eisenhower orders 5,000 Hungarian refugees from Communism admitted to U.S.

NOV. 9 -- President briefs 23 Congressional leaders on Middle East and Eastern Europe crises.

NOV. 13 -- Democratic leaders pick Sen. Mansfield (Mont.) to succeed defeated Sen. Clements (Ky.) as party whip. Supreme Court outlaws all segregation on buses.

NOV. 14 -- Eisenhower tells press conference Democrats' Congressional victories show voters are not yet convinced GOP has adopted modern philosophy.

NOV. 22 -- Eisenhower invokes Taft-Hartley in eastern longshoremen's strike.

NOV. 26 -- Democratic National Committee sets up advisory group to push party program.

NOV. 27 -- Sec. of Defense Wilson settles interservice dispute over missiles, assigns Air Force control over long and intermediate range missiles.

DEC. 1 -- Eisenhower orders 21,500 Hungarian refugees admitted to U.S.

DEC. 2 -- Sec. Dulles resumes job after operation.

DEC. 4 -- Stevenson says he'll never run for President again. Britain asks U.S. to waive interest payment on debts.

DEC. 5 -- Grand jury probes Rep. Powell's (D N.Y.) tax affairs.

DEC. 6 -- Nixon, in major foreign policy speech, says both U.S. and allies share blame for Suez split, predicts economic aid to Britain.

DEC. 8 -- Retiring Gov. Herter (R Mass.) named Under Sec. of State, effective Feb. 1. Speaker Rayburn, other House leaders, refuse to serve on Democratic Advisory Committee.

DEC. 9 -- U.S. Communist politburo drafts constitution proclaiming independence from USSR.

DEC. 14 -- Rep. Green (D Pa.) indicted for conspiracy, taking money for House Committee work.

DEC. 17 -- Electors cast votes in states, officially elect Eisenhower and Nixon.

DEC. 18 -- President sends Nixon to Austria to survey refugee situation.

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